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THE CHRISTIAN HERALD
LOUIS KLOPSCH, Proprietor
NEW YORK

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Touch, in fine arts, the peculiar handling usual to an artist, and by which his work may be known. In music, the resistance made to the fingers by the keys of a pianoforte or organ. Also, the peculiar manner in which a player presses the keyboard, whether light, pearly, heavy, clumsy, firm, etc. In obstetrics, the examination of the mouth of the womb by actual contact of the hand or fingers.

In physiology, the sense through which man takes cognizance of the palpable properties of bodies. In a wide application, it is sometimes called the general sense, because by it we become conscious of all sensory impressions which are not the objects of smell, sight, taste, or hearing, which are called the special senses; even these, however, are held by modern biologists to be highly specialized forms of touch, which is often called the "mother of all the senses." In a more limited application, touch is applied to that modification of general sensibility which is restricted to the tegumentary surface or to some special portion of it, and which serves to convey definite ideas as to the form, size, number, weight, temperature, hardness, softness, etc., of objects brought within its cognizance. These sensations are received by the terminations of the cutaneous nerves, and thence conveyed to the brain. The sense of touch is distributed over the surface of the body, but is much more acute in some parts than in others, as, g., in the hand. It is also capable of great improvement and development; and the blind, who have to depend largely on the sense of touch for guidance, acquire extraordinarily delicate and accurate powers of perception with the fingers; difference of form, size, consistence, and other characters, being readily recognized that are quite inappreciable to those who possess good vision.

Touchstone, a variety of extremely compact siliceous schist, used for ascertaining the purity of gold and silver. Known also as black jasper and basanite. It was called Lydian stone, or lapis Lydia, by the ancients, because found in Lydia in Asia Minor. A series of needles (called touch-needles) of which the composition is known are used for comparison with the article to be tested. When the color of the streak produced by both the needle and the trinket on the stone is the same the quantity of alloy they contain is supposed to be similar.

Toulon, a French naval arsenal of the first class, in the department of Var; beautifully situated on a deep inlet of the Mediterranean, formed by the peninsula of Sepet; 40 miles S. E. of Marseilles. It is built at the foot of the Pharon Hills, which protect the city on the N., and are partly covered with fine forests. Defended by a strong citadel, girt with a double-bastioned wall, and surrounded by some 12 forts and reboubts, it is the principal naval station of France.

Toulouse, a city of France, the capital anciently of Languedoc, and now of the department of Haute-Garonne; 160 miles S. E. of Bordeaux and 466 S. by W. of Paris. It is situated in a broad and pleasant plain, on the right bank of the Garonne river. The city, with the exception of the S. faubourg, is not par-

ticularly handsome (though the broad quays have rather an imposing appearance), nor has it many fine public buildings. Toulouse manufactures engines, tobacco, brandy, etc., and carries on a great trade with Spain. Its liver and truffle pies are celebrated throughout the S. of France. Pop. 149,963.

Tourgee, Albion Winegar, an American jurist and author; born in Williamsfield, O., May 2, 1838; was graduated at Rochester University, N. Y., in 1862; admitted to the bar, 1864; served in the Civil War in the Union army, and was wounded on two occasions; at the close of the war commenced the practice of law at Greensboro, N. C., and at the Southern loyalist convention at Philadelphia, 1866, drew up the report on the condition of the States lately in revolt. In 1868 he became judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina. Besides compiling "A Code of Civil Procedure for North Carolina," he wrote "A Fool's Errand"; "Bricks Without Straw"; etc. In 1897 he was appointed United States consul at Bordeaux, France.

Tourgee, Eben, an American musician; born in Warwick, R. I., June 1, 1834. He established a musical institute in East Greenwich in 1859; studied in Europe in 1863; and on his return in 1864 founded a conservatory in Providence, R. I., which, on its removal to Boston, Mass., in 1867, became the New England Conservatory of Music. In 1872, on the foundation of the College of Music of Boston University, he became its dean. He was also director of the 20,000 singers forming the chorus of the Peace Jubilee in 1874, and the organizer and leader of the large choir of the Music Hall Society in 1876. Died in Boston, Mass., April 12, 1891.

Tourmanin, an ancient and now ruined town of Central Syria, notable for a curious assemblage of buildings comprising a church, and an immense structure which seems to have been an ecclesiastical hostelry for lodging pilgrims. The church, restored from a careful study of the surviving portions, follows the general plan and arrangement of most Syrian churches of the 5th century. The facade has an imposing character, while the disposition of the lines gives to it a picturesque effect.

Tournament, an encounter between armed knights on horseback in time of peace, as an exercise of skill (which was rewarded by honorary distinctions), and usually an adjunct of some great event, as a royal marriage, etc. The tournament was one of the most cherished institutions of the Middle Ages, furnishing, as it did, an exciting show, and giving the combatants an opportunity of exhibiting their skill, courage and prowess before their friends. The regulations which governed these displays were propounded by the sovereign and enforced by kings-at-arms and heralds. They were usually held by the invitation of some prince, which was proclaimed throughout his own dominions, and frequently also at foreign courts, so that parties from different countries might join. They differed from jousts, in that the latter were merely trials of military skill between one knight and another. The arms employed were usually lances without heads, and with round braces of wood at the extremity, and swords without points and with blunted edges. Occasionally, however, the ordinary arms of warfare were used, and it not infrequently happened that the tournament ended in a hostile encounter. Certain qualifications of birth were required for admission to the tournaments. The place of combat was the lists, a large open space surrounded by a rope or railing, and having galleries erected around for the spectators, the heralds, and the judges. The tilting armor was of light fabric, and generally adorned with some device of a lady's favor. The prizes were delivered to the successful knights by the queen of beauty, who had been chosen by the ladies or appointed by the king. On the second day there was often a tournament for the esquires, and on the third a melee of knights and esquires in the lists.

In modern usage, a competition or contest of skill, in which a number of individuals take part; as, military tournament; cycling tournament; billiard tournament, etc. They are quite common in the United States.

Toussaint l'Ouverture, Dominique Francois, one of the liberators of Haiti; born a slave in 1743; joined the negro insurgents in 1791; and in 1795, for his services against the Spaniards, was made by the French Convention general of brigade, in 1797 general of division, and a little later chief of the army of Santo Domingo. Soon after he cleared the British and Spaniards entirely out of the island, quickly restored order and prosperity, and about 1800 began to aim at the independence of France. Bonaparte having, after the peace of Amiens, proclaimed the reëstablishment of slavery in Santo Domingo, Toussaint declined to obey, whereupon General Le Clerc was sent with a strong fleet to compel him. The liberator soon submitted, but was treacherously arrested, sent to France, and flung into a damp, dark dungeon at Fort de Loux, near Besancon, where he died after 10 months, April 27, 1803.

Tower, Charlemagne, an American diplomatist; born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 17, 1848; was graduated at Harvard University in 1872, and admitted to the bar in 1878. He acquired large business interests and became an officer and director in several corporations; and was identified with the Academy of Natural Sciences and other similar organizations. In 1897 he was appointed United States minister to Austria-Hungary, and in January, 1899, was made ambassador to Russia. He is now, since 1903, ambassador to Germany.

Tower, Zealous Bates, an American military officer; born in Cohasset, Mass., Jan. 12, 1819; was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1841; served in the Mexican War and won distinction at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, and Chapultepec. In 1848–1861 he was engaged in the building of defenses on the Pacific coast; was promoted major in August, 1861; fought in the first battle of Bull Run and took part in the Virginia campaigns of Generals Banks and Pope; was severely wounded at the second battle of Bull Run; and for bravery in that action was brevetted Major-General; was promoted lieutenant-colonel in November, 1865, and colonel in January, 1874; and was retired in 1883. He died in Cohasset, Mass., March 21, 1900.

Tower of London, the most ancient, and historically the most interesting pile in the English metropolis; a mass of buildings on the N. side of the Thames, immediately to the E. of the ancient city walls, its ramparts and gates surrounded by a dry ditch in pentagonal shape; in outer circuit measuring 1,050 yards. Within this the whole of the buildings are encircled by a double line of walls and bulwarks, in some places 40 feet high and 12 feet thick; the space between the walls being known as the outer ward, and the interior as the inner ward. The inner ward was formerly the royal quarter. The outer ward was the folk's quarter. The inner ward is defended by 12 massive and conspicuous towers, stationed at unequal distances, and possessing distinctive names and formations. In the center, rearing its head proudly above them all, stands the main quadrangular building and great Norman keep known as the White Tower. To the N. are the barracks, and to the N. W. the Church of St. Peter ad Vincula. The entrance to the buildings is on the W. side by the Lion's Gate.

For centuries the Tower was a palace, a prison, a fortress, and a court of law. Here the Plantagenet kings held their gay tournaments, magnificent revels, and pompous religious ceremonials. Here also tragedy succeeded tragedy, and the innocent blood of many of England's bravest and most beautiful poured forth in a cruel stream. Wise statesmen, fair queens, child princes, noble warriors and priests were slain, their only crimes in many cases being their rank, their patriotism, and their faith. "No sadder spot on earth," says Macaulay, "in England. . . . Death is there associated . . . with whatever is darkest in human nature and in human destiny, with the savage triumph of implacable enemies, with the inconstancy, the ingratitude, the cowardice of friends, with all the miseries of fallen greatness and of blighted fame."

The tower is now chiefly used as an arsenal, and has a small military gar-

rison of the yeomen of the guard. The governorship is still a post of distinction.

Towle, George Makepeace, an American author; born in Washington, D. C., Aug. 27, 1841; was graduated at Yale University in 1861, and at Harvard Law School in 1863. He was United States consul at Nantes, France, in 1866–1868; and at Bradford, England, in 1868–1870. He died in Brookline, Mass., Aug. 10, 1893.

Towler, John, an American educator; born in Rathmell, England, June 20, 1811; was educated at Cambridge University, England; removed to the United States and was made Professor of Modern Languages at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., in 1850. Five years later he was graduated at the Medical Department of that institution; was there Professor of Chemistry, Toxicology, and Medical Jurisprudence in 1853–1873. He was United States consul to Trinidad, W. I., in 1882–1886. In the latter year he settled in Orange, N. J., and devoted his time to literary work.

Townsend, Charles Henry Tyler, an American entomologist; born in Oberlin, O., Dec. 5, 1863. In 1894–1898 he was temporary field agent in the division of entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture in Texas, Mexico, and New Mexico. In 1900 he was made acting custodian and special collector of customs and disbursing agent in El Paco, Tex. He was the author of some 300 titles on biogeography and economic and systematic entomology.

Townsend, Edward Davis, an American military officer; born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 22, 1817; was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1837. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Major-General U. S. A. for "faithful, meritorious, and distinguished services in the adjutant-general's department during the rebellion." He was placed on the retired list in 1880. During all of the Civil War he was the chief executive officer of the army which brought him probably more than any other military officer into close personal contact with President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton. He died in Washington, D. C., May 11, 1893.

Townsend, Edward Waterman, an American author; born in Cleveland, O., Feb. 10, 1855. His stories and sketches, first printed in the daily journals, were collected under the titles: "Chimmie Fadden, Major Max, and Other Stories," etc.

Townsend, George Alfred, pseudonym Gath, an American journalist; born in Georgetown, Del., Jan. 30, 1841. He became a journalist in 1860; was special correspondent for the New York "Herald" and New York "World" in 1860–1864; afterward public lecturer, and war correspondent. He is author of "Real Life of Abraham Lincoln," "Washington Outside and Inside," etc.

Townsend, Luther Tracy, an American clergyman; born in Orono, Me., Sept. 27, 1838; was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1859 and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1862. He then enlisted in the 16th New Hampshire regiment and served first as a private and afterward as adjutant; was ordained in the Methodist Church in 1864. He was Professor of Hebrew, and Chaldee and New Testament Greek at the Boston University in 1868–1870; Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Practical Theology in the same institution in 1872–1893; and then became professor emeritus.

Townshend, Charles, an English statesman; born in 1725; entered the House of Commons in 1747; and became a commissioner of trade and plantations in 1749. He was a lord of the admiralty in 1754, member of the privy-council in 1756; secretary of war in 1761–1763; chancellor of the exchequer in 1766. He supported Granville's stamp act (1765), and introduced the celebrated resolutions for taxing the American colonies (June 2, 1767). From so often changing his political opinions he was known as the "weathercock," but he had a great reputation for oratory and wit. He died in Oxfordshire, Sept. 4, 1767.

Township, the corporation of a town; the district or territory of a town. Also, a territorial district, subordinate to a county, into which many of the States are divided, and comprising an area of 5, 6, 7, or perhaps 10 miles square, the inhabitants of

which are invested with certain powers for regulating their own affairs, such as repairing roads, providing for the poor, etc.

Toxicology, that branch of medicine which treats of poisons and their antidotes, or of the morbid and deleterious effects of excessive and mordinate doses and quantities of medicine.

Toy, Crawford Howell, an American scholar; born in Norfolk, Va., March 23, 1836; was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1856; studied at the University of Berlin in 1866; and became Professor of Hebrew at Harvard University in 1880.

Trabue, Isaac Hodgen, an American lawyer; born in Russell co., Ky., March 25, 1829. He recruited a company of soldiers for the Union army in June, 1861, and served in the war first as captain and later as colonel. He owned a large number of slaves, the male members of whom he put to work in the commissary department while the women were sent to hospitals as nurses. He became a well known chess player, and in 1883 beat Zuckertort, the champion of the world. Later he established the rules governing four-handed chess.

Tracery, in architecture, the species of pattern work formed or traced in the head of a Gothic window by the mullions being continued, but diverging into arches, curves, and flowing lines enriched with foliations. The styles varied in different ages and countries, and are known as geometrical, flowing, flamboyant, etc. Also the subdivisions of groined vaults, or any ornamental design of the same character for doors, paneling, ceilings, etc.

Trachea, or **Windpipe,** the tube extending from the larynx, or organ of the voice, and from the level of the fifth cervical vertebra to the third dorsal vertebra, at which latter point the trachea bifurcates or divides into two main bronchi or divisions, one supplying each lung with air tubes. The average length of the trachea is 4½ inches, and its diameter about three-fourths of an inch, the latter measurement being greater in males than in females. The trachea consists of fibrous membranes united by elastic cartilaginous rings, rendering the tube flexible and patent. The cartilages are circular but imperfect rings, each being joined posteriorly by a fibrous membrane. They vary from 16 to 20 in number. The muscular fibers of the trachea are of longitudinal and transverse arrangement. The trachea is lined with mucous membrane, the epithelium of which is ciliated. The trachea receives blood from the inferior thyroid arteries, and nerves from the pneumogastric and recurrent trunks, and also from the sympathetic system. The right bronchus, or one of the main divisions of the trachea, is wider and shorter than the left. It enters the lung opposite the fourth dorsal vertebra. The left bronchus is smaller and more oblique than the right, and enters the left lung at the level of the fifth dorsal vertebra. Foreign bodies falling into the trachea most frequently enter the right bronchus, because of the larger size of the latter, and because of the more oblique position of the left bronchus.

Tracing Paper, transparent paper which enables a drawing or print to be clearly seen through it when laid on the drawing, so that a pen or pencil may be used in tracing the outlines of the original. It is prepared from smooth, unsized white paper rendered transparent by a varnish made of oil of turpentine with an equal part of Canada balsam, nut oil, or other oleoresin.

Tractarianism, in Church history, the name given to the Catholic revival in the Church of England which commenced at Oxford in 1833, whence it is sometimes called the Oxford Movement. Two influences prepared the way for Tractarianism, and secured for it a measure of success: (1) the tendency to Rationalism brought about by the study of German theology. (2) The perfunctory way in which a large number of the clergy performed their duties. From the contemplation of these dangers sprang the desire to revive the authority of the Church, and to make her once again national in the widest and deepest sense of the term. The leaders of the movement were two celebrated Fellows of Oriel — John Keble and John Henry (afterward Cardinal) Newman. In 1843 Newman resigned the incumbency of St. Mary's, Oxford, and the chap-

laincy of Littlemore, and in September, 1845, was received into the Roman Church, as were others of the tract writers about the same time. With Newman's secession, Tractarianism came to an end. The general teaching of the Tractarians included Apostolic Succession, Baptismal Regeneration, Confession, the Real Presence, the Authority of the Church, and the value of Tradition. The effects of the movement were: (1) A revival and strengthening of the High Church section of the Establishment. (2) An increase of learning, piety, and devotedness among the clergy. (3) The establishment of sisterhoods and other religious and charitable institutions. (4) The development of ritual, as symbolic of Catholic doctrine. (5) The revival of Gothic architecture. (6) A large secession of English clergy and laity to Rome.

Traction, the act of drawing a body along a plane, usually by the power of men, animals, or steam, as when a vessel is towed upon the surface of water, or a carriage on a road or railway. The power exerted in order to produce the effect is called the force of traction; the line in which this force acts is called the line of traction; and the angle which this line makes with the plane along which the body is drawn by the force of traction is called the angle of traction. Also the adhesive friction of a wheel on the rail, a rope on a pulley, etc. The tractional surface of a driving wheel is the face of its perimeter.

Traction Engine, a locomotive engine for drawing heavy loads on common roads, or over arable land, as in agricultural operations. Some of the earliest locomotive engines, as Murdock's, were designed for this very purpose.

Tracy, Benjamin Franklin, an American lawyer; born in Owego, N. Y., April 26, 1830. He raised the 109th and 137th Regiments of New York volunteers in July and August, 1862; took a distinguished part in the operations at the front in 1862–1865, and in the latter year was promoted Brigadier-General of volunteers for gallantry in battle. He was United States district attorney for the Eastern District of New York in 1866–1873; judge of the Court of Appeals in 1881–1882; Secretary of the Navy in the cabinet of President Harrison in 1889–1893; president of the commission which drafted the charter for Greater New York in 1895–1896; and unsuccessful candidate for mayor under the new charter in 1897.

Trade, Board of, in the United States, a body of men selected from among the business men of a city, and appointed to represent and act for the whole business community in advancing and protecting their interests.

Trade Dollar, a silver dollar of the United States, containing 378 troy grains of silver and 42 troy grains of alloy. Dollars of this description, issued under Act of Congress of Feb. 12, 1873, were legal tender to the amount of $5. Those issued under the Act of July 22, 1876, possessed no legal tender power. The trade dollars were intended for trade with countries doing business on a silver basis; hence the name.

Trade-mark, a peculiar mark used by a manufacturer to distinguish his own productions from those of other persons. Such marks can now be registered and protected in all the more important countries, and between these also there is a general reciprocity as to protection. Regarding trade-marks many nice questions may arise, and it is not easy to define what constitutes a valid trade-mark. A mere descriptive title or a geographical name will not constitute a proper trade-mark; what it is best to select is some invented word or words, or a word or words having no reference to the character or quality (though suggestive of excellence), some distinctive device, figure, emblem, or design, or a written signature or copy of such. Any mark or name calculated to mislead as to the real nature or origin of the goods will be vitiated. In the United States trade-marks are registered at the Patent Office, at a fee of $25, the right running for 30 years.

Trade Protection Societies, associations composed of merchants, tradesmen, and others, formed for the promotion of trade and for protecting the individual members from losses in their business transactions; one of

the earliest being the London Association of Guardians for the Protection of Trade, established in 1776. In 1871 the London Board of Trade granted a license for incorporation to one under the Companies Acts, 1862–1867. The operations of these societies used to be confined chiefly to the compilation of registers of bankruptcies, insolvencies, and private settlements with creditors. Each member informed the secretary of the name, occupation, and address of the customers who became insolvent, with the amount of dividend their estate yielded; and latterly, whether the insolvency was due to recklessness and extravagance, or was innocent misfortune. Special attention was directed to the exposure of swindlers and persons who had been guilty of fraud or embezzlement. The information accumulated in the registers, though always accessible to such members as made inquiry at the offices of the society, was kept strictly private from all others. But the extraordinary development of commercial enterprise which took place in the early part of the 19th century added a new stimulus to the trade protection movement. The registers which the societies now printed and circulated among their members contained transcriptions from the following public records — viz., the records of the bankruptcy courts, registers of assignments and trust-deeds, bonds or warrants of attorney, bills of sale, judges' orders, protested bills, and decrees in absence. The societies also undertook to recover past-due bills and accounts for their members, to investigate the circumstances connected with bankruptcies and insolvencies, collect dividends, and perform the general agency business of their members — the whole being done under the direction of a committee appointed for this purpose. Committees were also appointed to scrutinize all measures affecting trade and commerce which might be introduced into Parliament, and to promote legislation favorable to the commercial interest. The sphere of action of trade protection societies thus rapidly widened. The older societies established offices and branches throughout the country; new societies sprang up in the large provincial cities, which in their turn opened agencies and branches in other towns and villages; and the various societies being in communication, the machinery of the whole is available for the purposes of each. In 1852 the various societies formed themselves into an association, which now includes upward of 60 societies. An annual meeting of delegates from all these is held in London, at which matters affecting trade are discussed.

In the United States, especially in the large cities, there are numerous organizations to secure the foregoing results, although much reliance is placed by business men on the reports of the various general and special commercial agencies.

Trades Union, or **Trade Union,** an organized body of workmen in any trade, manufacture, or industrial occupation associated together for the promotion of their common interests. Specific aims may vary in different unions, but generally speaking the aims of these organizations are the provision and distribution of funds, and by other means to regulate the conditions of labor in the trades included in the society, and the relation of its members with them; to promote the general and material welfare of its members; to assist them when out of work and in distressed circumstances; to support them in case of sickness, accident, superannuation, and loss of tools by fire; to provide for their burial and the burial of their wives; and to aid other trade societies having for their objects, or one of them, the promotion of the interests of workmen. In the United States trades unions are numerous, scarcely any form of labor being without organized association for mutual aid and protection. Of late years the trades unions have gained the respect of all fairminded employers, and arbitration is gradually taking the place of strikes.

Trade Wind, in meteorology, in the plural, certain ocean winds, blowing constantly in one direction or very nearly so, can be calculated on beforehand by the mariner, and are therefore beneficial to trade. They exist on all open oceans to a distance of about 30° N. and S. of the equator, blowing from about the N. E. in the Northern, and from the S. E. in the Southern

Hemisphere. Where they meet they neutralize each other, creating a region of calm N., and the same distance S. of the equator. Atmospheric air expands by heat, and, expanding, naturally ascends, its place being supplied by a rush of colder and consequently of denser air beneath. The process is continually in progress, to a great extent, everywhere throughout the tropics, but especially above the land. Neither the direction nor the area of the trade winds remains fixed. Since they supply the place of rarefied air, which is ascending, they must follow the movement of the sun, blowing to the point of greatest rarefaction, as a cold current coming through a keyhole goes to the fire. Hence, the area of the trade winds extends from two to four degrees farther N. than usual when the sun is at the Tropic of Cancer, and the same number of degrees farther S. than usual when he is at the Tropic of Capricorn. The trade winds were not known till Columbus' first voyage. They are most marked on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, but become modified in the vicinity of land, so as to lose their distinctive character. In the Indian Ocean, and in Southeastern Asia they become altered into monsoons.

Tradition, in its widest signification, whatever is handed down to us concerning the past; and in this sense, all history is tradition. In its more limited sense, any knowledge handed down from one generation to another by oral communication.

Trafalgar, a low and sandy cape on the S. W. coast of Spain, at the N. W. entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar. The famous naval battle in which Nelson lost his life, after defeating a larger French and Spanish fleet under the command of Villeneuve and Gravina, was fought off this cape, Oct. 21, 1805. The Franco-Spanish fleet lost 19 ships out of 33.

Tragacanth, in botany, a kind of gum obtained from various species of Astragalus. Most of the real tragacanth comes from a bush about two or three feet high, with pinnate leaves having six, seven or eight pairs of pointed leaflets. It is a native of Northern Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor. The gum exudes during summer in tortuous streams, which are allowed to dry on the plant.

Tragedy, a dramatic poem representing an important event, or a series of events, in the life of some person or persons, in which the diction is elevated, and which has generally a tragic or fatal catastrophe; that species of drama which represents a tragical situation or a tragical character. Tragedy originated among the Greeks in the worship of Dionysus.

Tragopan, a name of certain beautiful birds, closely allied to the common fowl. A common species is a native of the Himalayas. The plumage is spotted, and two fleshy protuberances hang from behind the eyes. When the bird is excited it can erect these protuberances till they look like a pair of horns. A large wattle hangs at either side of the lower mandible.

Traill, Catherine Parr (Strickland), an English writer; born in Kent, England, Jan. 9, 1802. She removed to Canada in 1833, and made her home for many years at Lakefield, Ont. She died in Lakefield, Ont., Canada, in August, 1899.

Trajan, in full, **Marcus Ulpius Trajanus,** Roman emperor; born in Spain A. D. 52; the son of Trajanus, a distinguished Roman commander under Vespasian. He served against the Parthians and on the Rhine, where he acquired so high a character that Nerva adopted him and created him Cæsar in 97, Nerva died in 98, and Trajan, who was then in Germany, peaceably succeeded to the throne. In 103 he wrote the famous epistle to Pliny, governor of Pontus and Bithynia, directing him not to search for Christians, but to punish them if brought before him; and on no account listen to anonymous charges. For some years Trajan occupied himself with the work of administration, but in 114 he set out on an expedition against the Parthians which resulted in the reduction of Armenia to a Roman province. He is said to have been sensual in his private life, but his good qualities as a ruler were such that even 250 years after his death senators greeted a new emperor with the wish that he might be more fortunate than Augustus and better than Trajan. He died in Cilicia in A. D. 117.

Trajan's Column, a celebrated monument in Rome, Italy, erected by the Roman Senate and people in honor of the emperor in A. D. 114. It still stands in the Forum of Trajan, and is constructed entirely of marble. The shaft is 87 feet high, and whole, including pedestal and statue, 147 feet. Around the column runs a spiral band 3 feet wide and 660 feet long, covered with well preserved reliefs from Trajan's war with the Dacians, comprising, besides animals, etc., 2,500 human figures, the size of which, 2 feet below, gradually increases upward. Beneath the column Trajan was interred, and on it was placed his statue, for which that of St. Peter has been substituted. A staircase in the interior of 184 steps leads to an open platform at the top. The reliefs, which are reproduced in casts preserved in the Lateran, are invaluable for the light they throw on Roman costume.

Trajan's Wall, a line of fortifications in the S. of the Dobrudscha; extends from the Danube, at Czernavoda, to a point on the Black Sea, near Kustendji, a distance of 37 miles. It consists of a double (in some parts a triple) line of earth ramparts about 10 feet high. Another wall of the same name, constructed by a Roman legion A. D. 105–155, stretches from the Pruth E. to the Black Sea, and is included in the territory "restored" to Russia by the treaty of Berlin, July 13, 1878.

Tramway, a narrow smooth, continuous track, prepared to form a course in which the wheels of any carriage or wagon, having the gauge of the two parallel lines, may run more smoothly and with less friction than on the surface of an ordinary road.

In the United States the motive power of what are here called street railroads has been successively horses, under-ground cable, electrical storage battery, over-head trolley, and underground electricity.

Trance, a condition closely allied to sleep, but differs from it as regards duration and profound insensibility to external impressions. Death trance is, according to Dr. Mayo, a positive status; a period of repose, the duration of which is sometimes definite and predetermined, though unknown. "The basis of death trance is suspension of the action of the heart, of breathing, and of voluntary motion; generally, likewise, of feeling and intelligence; and the vegetative changes in the body are suspended. With these phenomena is joined loss of external warmth, so that the usual evidence of life is gone." There are no well-authenticated cases on record in which trance has simulated death for any length of time, and the above opinion has many opponents.

Transcaspian Railway, a noteworthy railway, starting from Uzna Ada on the Caspian, was opened as far as Merv in 1886, to Samarkand in 1888, and by 1900 was extended to Tashkend and Andijan. The Amu-Darya (Oxus) is crossed by a wooden bridge 6,804 feet in length.

Transcaucasia, the tract of territory belonging to Russia, and extending between the Caucasus on the N. and Turkey in Asia and Persia on the S. The provinces on both sides of the Caucasus, with the added Armenian districts, constitute Caucasus or Caucasia in the widest sense, and are under one central authority, with 10 minor provinces; but the territory is sometimes divided into North Caucasus, Transcaucasia, and Armenia. Transcaucasia comprises seven provinces; total area 94,182 square miles; pop. 5,516,139.

Transcendentalism, in philosophy, a term applied to the Kantian philosophy from the frequent use of the term transcendental by Kant, who gave it a meaning quite distinct from that which it till then bore. The Transcendentalism of Kant inquires into, and then denies, the possibility of knowledge respecting what lies beyond the range of experience. Kant distinguished knowledge into a priori (not originating from experience) and a posteriori (derived from experience), thus giving to the phrase a priori knowledge a meaning different from that which it had borne in philosophy since the days of Aristotle. Transcendental philosophy is a philosophy of the merely speculative pure reason; for all moral practice, so far as it involves motive, refers to feeling, and feeling is always empirical.

Transept, in architecture, that part of a church which is placed be-

tween the nave and the choir, extending transversely on each side, so as to give to the building the form of a cross.

Transfiguration, Feast of the, a festival instituted in honor of the Transfiguration of Christ; is one of the 12 great feasts which come next after Easter in dignity. In the Anglican Church it is only a black-letter feast. It is commonly said to have been instituted in the West by Pope Calixtus III. (1455–1458), but is mentioned in the 9th century. Both Greeks and Westerns keep it on Aug. 6.

Transfusion of Blood, a surgical operation by which blood is conveyed directly from the body of one person to that of another. At the present day the operation is chiefly restricted to cases of profuse hemorrhage in connection with labor, though it is sometimes practised in cases of sudden and profuse hemorrhage from other causes.

Transit, in astronomy, the passage of a heavenly body over the meridian. Also the passage of one of the inferior planets, Mercury or Venus, over the sun's disk, Mercury being so near the sun, and so difficult to observe with accuracy, its transits are not nearly so important to astronomers as those of Venus.

In engineering, a portable instrument resembling a theodolite, designed for measuring both horizontal and vertical angles. It is provided with horizontal and vertical graduated circles, one or two levels, and a compass, and is mounted upon a tripod stand.

Transit Instrument, an instrument designed accurately to denote the time when a heavenly body passes the meridian. It consists of a telescope supported on a horizontal axis, or pivots. The telescope has a series of parallel wires crossing its object glass in a vertical direction. When a star, designed to be the subject of observation, is seen approaching the meridian, the observer looks at the hour and minutes on a clock placed at hand for that purpose. He then notes the passage of the star across such wire, listening at the same time to the clock beating seconds. The exact time at which the star passes each wire is then noted and the mean between the time of passing each two wires equidistant from the center being taken, gives a very close approximation to the truth. The transit instrument is the most important of what may be called the technical astronomical instruments. The smaller and portable kinds are used to ascertain the local time by the passage of the sun or other object over the meridian, while the larger and more perfect kinds, in first-class observatories, are used for measuring the positions of stars, for forming catalogues; its special duty being to determine with the greatest accuracy the right ascension of heavenly bodies.

Translation, the art of rendering what is written in one language into its corresponding sense in the words of another.

Transmigration, in comparative religions, metempsychosis; the doctrine of the passage of the soul from one body into another. It appears among many savage races in the form of the belief that ancestral souls return, imparting their own likeness to their descendants and kindred, and Tylor thinks that this notion may have been extended so as to take in the idea of rebirth in bodies of animals. In this form the belief has no ethical value. Transmigration first appears as a factor in the gradual purification of the spiritual part of man, and its return to God, the source and origin of all things, in the religion of the ancient people of India, whence it passed to the Egyptians, and, according to Herodotus, from them to the Greeks. In modern times Lessing held it and taught it; it formed part of the system of Swedenborg.

Transmission of Power, the doing of useful work at a distance from the engine or whatever other source supplies the energy. An ordinary tow rope evidently fulfills such a function; and in a wide sense all forms of connecting rods, belting, and similar gearing do the same. The revolving shaft of a screw steamer transmits rotary motion through a considerable distance; but for long distance transmission ordinary mechanical devices, if they do not altogether fail, lose greatly in efficiency. In a series of shafts geared one to another by beltings there must

be considerable loss through slipping. In the pneumatic dispatch and in boring compressed air has been successfully applied as a transmitter of power. Cable cars also form a good illustration. It is in electricity, however, that we find the most promising agent for indefinite transmission of power. Thus a dynamo-electric machine may be worked by a waterfall; its voltage or potential may be transmitted along wires to distant stations, and there transformed into currents capable of driving an electric motor and keeping a whole factory in operation.

Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, a fair held in Omaha, Neb., June 1,–Nov. 1, 1898, to exhibit primarily the products, manufactures, and resources of the Middle West. The exposition was a great success, industrially and financially.

Transport, a ship or vessel employed by a government for carrying soldiers, warlike stores, or provisions from one place to another. At the beginning of the Spanish-American War the United States had no ships of this class. A number of coastwise crafts were purchased and hastily transformed into transports on which troops were shipped to Manila and other points. Although so hastily fitted up, they proved adequate. When the war closed the United States government fitted up a number of these vessels as model transports. They have every convenience and comfort, including gymnasiums, bathrooms, hospitals and electric lights, a distilling apparatus, and a large refrigerating plant. The space between decks is supplied with cooled air from a large ventilating plant.

Trans-Siberian Railway, a railway system of Russia, extending from St. Petersburg to Port Arthur. The entire distance from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok is 6,677 miles; the fare, first-class, $128.75, second-class, $87.55, third-class, $46.35; and the time of the journey about 27 days, which is being steadily reduced as new facilities are added. The importance to Russia of this new road cannot be overestimated.

Transubstantiation, the idea that in the holy sacrament the bread and wine become the actual body and blood of Christ. The doctrine is an article of the Roman Catholic faith and has been a subject of religious controversy ever since the Middle Ages.

Transvaal Colony, formerly the South African Republic, a country of South Africa, lying between the Vaal and the Limpopo rivers; bounded N. by British South African territory; E. by Portuguese East Africa and Zululand; S. by Natal and the Orange River Colony, and W. by Bechuanaland; area, 119,139 square miles; white pop. 245,397; native pop. 622,500; capital, Pretoria. Prior to its annexation to Great Britain, the republic was ruled by a president elected for five years, only native Boers having the franchise; and a legislature of two houses, each of 27 members, elected for four years. The president had a council of four official members. One-third of the population is estimated to be engaged in agriculture, the lands of the colony generally, outside the mining districts, being extremely productive, and the demand for farm products in the mining regions very great, even in excess of the local products at the present time. From the establishment of the republic troubles arose with the natives around them, and during one of these disturbances the British intervened in 1877 and annexed the territory. The Boers, however, rose in rebellion in 1880, and after a short war, in which the British were worsted, the independence of the country, subject to the "suzerainty" of the British crown, was again recognized. In 1884 a new convention was signed giving the Transvaal independence in the management of the internal affairs; but placing certain restrictions on its authority to make treaties with foreign powers. In 1886 gold was discovered in the Rand.

In 1899 trouble again arose between the Transvaal government and the Uitlanders. The latter sent numerous petitions to the Queen of England to help them in their contentions against the Boers. A conference was arranged between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner at Cape Town, which was held May 31, 1899, at the capital of the Orange Free State; but it failed to

yield any benefits as Kruger declined to make the so-called "reforms" that Milner demanded, and Milner declined to submit disputes to international arbitration in the way Kruger suggested. The chronic source of trouble in the Transvaal was the fact that the Englishmen who went there for gold-mining purposes were determined on obtaining the right to vote as citizens of the Transvaal republic, while still keeping their status as British subjects.

On Oct. 10, 1899, the Transvaal government sent an ultimatum to Great Britain demanding the withdrawal of all her troops in the Transvaal. The reply to this being unsatisfactory, the Transvaal declared war Oct. 11, 1899, the Orange Free State supported its sister republic, and the next day a Transvaal force invaded Natal. On Sept. 8, at Spitzkop, General Buller defeated a large force of Boers under General Botha, and with this battle organized resistance came to an end. President Kruger fled to Europe, but the struggle was still carried on with great bravery. On Sept. 3, the South African (Transvaal) republic was officially annexed by Great Britain under the name of the Transvaal Colony, and on Dec. 14, Sir Alfred Milner was appointed its administrator. The war came to a conclusion at length in 1902 by honorable surrender on the part of the Boers, terms of peace being signed on May 31, of that year, and now British and Boers are doing their best to efface in South Africa the desolation caused by war.

Transvaal War, a war between the (then) South African Republic and Great Britain in 1880–1881. The Boer victory at Majuba Hill, Feb. 27, 1881, was soon followed by peace.

Trap, a term rather loosely and vaguely applied by the earlier geologists to some or all of the multifarious igneous rocks that belong to the palæozoic and secondary epochs, as distinct from granite on the one hand, and the recent volcanic rocks on the other. Trap rocks often assume a terraced appearance, whence their name from trappa, the Swedish for stair.

Trapa, in botany, the water caltraps, floating plants, with the petioles tumid in the middle, and clustered leaves, those under water cut into capillary segments. They are found in temperate Europe, Siberia, India, Cochin China, etc. One species is the tribulus of the Romans, and the nuts are sold in the markets of Venice (where they are known as Jesuit's nuts) and other parts of Italy and in France. They are made into bread.

Trapdoor, a door in a floor or roof, which when shut is flush or nearly so.

Trapezium, as defined by Euclid, any quadrilateral except a square, an oblong, a rhombus, and a rhomboid. Later Greek geometers seem to have used the word in the more restricted sense of a quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides; and the word trapezoid was introduced to describe a quadrilateral which had no two sides parallel.

Trapezoid Bone, in anatomy, a bone of the wrist of which the superior surface articulates with the scaphoid bone, the external with the trapezium, the internal with the os magnum, and the inferior with the second metacarpal bone.

Traphagen, Frank Weiss, an American chemist; born in Eaton, O., July 20, 1861; was graduated at the School of Mines, Columbia University, in 1882. In 1893 he accepted the chair of chemistry at the Montana State College and became chemist of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station.

Trappists, a religious order, celebrated for its extraordinary austerities, is so called from an abbey of the Cistercian order, founded in the middle of the 12th century, in the narrow valley of La Trappe, near Montagne, in the Norman department of Orne — called "the trap" because of its inaccessibility.

Traveler's Joy, in botany, the genus Clematis; specifically, a North American species, climbing with pinnately-compound leaves and a large solitary campanulate, nodding flower of purple or violet color. It was introduced into Europe as a garden plant in 1730.

Traveler's Tree. This noble and unique plant is a native of Madagascar, and is now subspontaneous in Mauritius. The leaves surmounting

the palm-like trunk diverge on opposite sides from the summit, "somewhat in the same way as the ribs of a fan from its center," each consisting of a footstalk six to eight feet long, and an oblong, bright-green, shining, undivided blade of four to six feet. In the cup-like base of the leaf-stalks a considerable quantity of water is contained, which can be tapped by piercing from below; and this supply, being availed of by thirsty travelers, has originated the name of traveler's tree. The leaf blades are used for thatching, the seeds are edible, and the blue aril furnishes an essential oil.

THE TRAVELER'S TREE.

Traveling Sidewalks, movable platforms to carry passengers from one point to another. They were first practically tested at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, and since then successfully installed in Berlin. A modification of this plan is the traveling stairway, installed with great success in some of the elevated stations, and large department stores in New York city, Chicago and other cities.

Travesty, a literary term used to denote a burlesque treatment of a subject which has been originally handled in a lofty or serious style. It differs from a parody in that in travesty the character and the subject matter remain substantially the same, while the language becomes grotesque, frivolous, and absurd, whereas in a parody the subject matter and characters are changed and the language and style of the original humorously imitated.

Travis, William Barrett, an American military officer; born in Conecuh co., Ala., in 1811. In 1832 he removed to Texas, took up arms against Mexico; and commanded the small garrison at the Alamo, when that place after a famous defense of 10 days was carried by 4,000 Mexicans, in March, 1836. Travis with five others, the only survivors at the capture of the fort, was put to death on March 6, by order of the Mexican commander, Santa Ana.

Trawling, a mode of fishing in which a net in the form of a large bag, with a strong framework keeping the mouth properly distended, is dragged along the bottom of the sea. It is the mode chiefly adopted in deep-sea fishing, and has largely developed in recent years, being much prosecuted by small steam vessels specially built for the purpose, but it is not ordinarily allowed within three miles of the shore. Cod, whiting, and other whitefish are taken by it in large numbers, and some kinds of flat fish, as soles, can scarcely be taken in any other way. Trawling can be practised only on a smooth bottom, as a rough bottom would destroy the net.

Treadmill, a wheel driven by the weight of persons treading on the steps of the periphery; originally an invention of the Chinese to raise water for the irrigation of fields. It is employed in English prisons, and forms part of the "hard labor" of persons convicted. The usual form is a wheel 16 feet long and five in diameter, several such wheels being coupled together when necessary for the accommodation of the prisoners. The circumference of each has 24 equi-distant steps. Each prisoner works in a separate compartment, and has the benefit of a hand rail. The wheel makes two revolutions per minute, which is

equivalent to a vertical ascent of 32 feet. The power may be utilized in grinding grain or turning machinery.

Treadwheel, a wheel turned by men or animals, either by climbing or pushing with the feet. In one form employed for raising water a rope is wound directly around the axle and has a bucket at each end; these are alternately raised and lowered by reversing the movement of the wheel. A form of treadwheel in which a donkey walks inside of a large wheel is used in pumping from the deep well of Carisbrook Castle, England; turn-spit dogs were formerly used in turning the spit upon which meat was roasted; and dogs are employed in some dairies to turn the barrel churns or agitate the vertical dashers of plunger churns. Like the modern treadmill the treadwheel was formerly used as a means of punishment and prison discipline.

Treason, High, that crime which is directly committed against the supreme authority of the State, considered to be the greatest crime that can be committed.

In the United States treason consists in levying war by a citizen against the country, or adhering to its enemies. In the session of Congress (1901–1902), several measures were introduced making any attack on the life of the President, Vice-President, or certain other government officials an act of treason, and punishable by death. The provision was also introduced that the offender should be tried by the Federal Courts, thus removing such cases from the jurisdiction of State courts. A law much modified from the original bills was passed.

Treasury, a place or building in which treasure is deposited; a storeplace for wealth; particularly, a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed to defray the expenses of government; also, a place where the funds of an incorporated company or private society are deposited and disbursed. In particular, a department of government having control over the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue.

Treasury Department, one of the executive branches of the United States government; the fiscal branch of the government. It controls the collection, custody, and disbursement of the public revenue, and it embraces those valuable aids to trade and commerce — the Lighthouse, Life-saving, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Marine Hospital (Quarantine), Immigration, and Navigation services. It is presided over by a secretary, who directs the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the revenue, submits to Congress the estimates of annual expenditures, and of the probable revenue; prepares plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit; prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering all public accounts; collects and registers statistics of commercial and manufacturing operations, and in general directs the business of the department, in all of which he has the aid and advice of three assistant secretaries and the assistance of a corps of bureau officers who attend to matters of administrative detail in their respective services. Payments are made on warrants issued by the secretary or an assistant secretary, countersigned by either the first or second comptroller, and registered by the register of the treasury. The office of the Treasurer of the United States is a bureau of the Treasury Department, and is specially charged with the custody of the public money. Other important branches of the Treasury Department are the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Bureau of the Mint, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Secret Service Division engaged in the detection and prevention of counterfeiting.

Treaty, specifically, an agreement, contract, or league between two or more nations or sovereigns, formally signed by commissioners, duly accredited, and solemnly ratified by the several sovereigns or supreme authorities of each state. Treaties include all the various transactions into which States enter between themselves, such as treaties of peace, or of alliance, offensive or defensive, truces, conventions, etc. Treaties may be entered into for political or commercial purposes, in which latter form they are usually temporary. The power of entering into and ratifying treaties is vested in monarchies in the sovereign; in re-

publics it is vested in the chief magistrate, senate, or executive council; in the United States it is vested in the President, by and with the consent of the Senate. Treaties may be entered into and signed by the duly authorized diplomatic agents of different States, but such treaties are subject to the approval and ratification of the supreme authorities.

Trebelli, Zelia, a French opera singer; born in Paris, France, in 1838; made her debut at Madrid under the name of Trebelli in 1859. In the years that followed, marked by tours in Scandinavia, Russia, and the United States (1884), she held the position which she had at once assumed of the greatest mezzo-soprano of her day. She died in Etretat, France, Aug. 18, 1892.

Treble, in music, of or pertaining to the highest vocal or instrumental part, sung by boys, or played by violins, oboes, clarinets, or other instruments of acute tone.

Tree, in botany, any woody plant rising from the ground, with a trunk, and perennial in duration; an arborescent plant as distinguished from a shrub, an under-shrub, and an herb. Trees occur in many orders, their stems varying in structure according to the sub-kingdoms to which they belong. The age of certain trees is often great, and, when cut down, the number of years they have existed can be ascertained by counting the annual zones. Some of the giant cedars of California are more than 100 feet in circumference, 400 feet high, and certainly 3,000 years old. The planting of trees is now more attended to than formerly, especially in cities and on the prairie lands of the United States.

Tree Fern, in botany, a fern rising to the elevation, and, to a certain extent, having the structure of a tree. The trunk is really a rhizome, consisting of a woody cylinder, of equal diameter at each end, growing only at the top, and composed internally of loose, cellular substance, which often disappears. Tree ferns flourish further from the equator in the Southern than in the Northern Hemisphere. They do so in New Zealand.

Tree Sorrel, in botany, an evergreen plant, about two feet high, with greenish flowers. It is cultivated in the United States.

Tree Soul, an animating and individuating principle supposed by races practising tree worship to reside in every tree.

Tree Worship, in comparative religion, a form of religion which has been general to most of the great races of mankind at a certain stage of mental development. It may have been a particular kind of nature worship, or have arisen from the animistic conception prevailing among the races of low culture at the present day, that trees were the residences or embodiments of spirits or deities. At the present day tree worship is prevalent among native races in Africa, Asia, and Australia. In Europe, though traces of it still linger in folk tales and popular customs, it no longer exists as a cult, except among the people of the Chersonese, who, though nominally Greek Christians, "still adhere to their beliefs in good and evil spirits, and worship them — the good spirits in forests and groves where coniferous are mixed with foliaceous trees, and the evil spirits in purely coniferous forests. Every god is represented by a special tree, the worship of which is provided for by a separate priest."

Trefoil, or **Treyfoil,** in architecture, an ornament used in Gothic architecture, formed by moldings in the heads of window lights, tracery, panelings, etc., so arranged as to resemble the trefoil or three-leaved clover. The trefoil was the badge of the Second Corps, in the Army of the Potomac, in the American Civil War.

Trees of Liberty. The custom common to various nations of celebrating certain festive occasions by setting up booths and huts of forest boughs, probably suggested the Tree of Liberty of the American Revolution, imitated in the French Revolution.

Tremain, Henry Edwin, an American military officer; born in New York city, Nov. 14, 1841; was graduated at the College of the City of New York in 1860, and at the Columbia Law School in 1867; served in the Union army in 1861–1866; was brevetted Brigadier-General of volunteers. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 15,

1864, and for his conduct in that action received a Congressional medal of honor. He was first assistant United States attorney of New York in 1873–1877; and colonel of the veterans of the 7th regiment New York National Guards in 1887–1891.

Tremolant, an organ and harmonium stop which causes the air as it proceeds to the pipes or reeds to pass through a valve having a movable top, to which a spring and weight are attached. The up-and-down movement of the top of the valve gives a vibratory movement to the air, which similarly affects the sound produced. On American organs, a fanwheel by rotating in front of the wind chest causes a tremolo.

Tremont, the early name by which Boston, Mass., was known. It arose from the three hills on which the city is built. It has also been called Trimount, or Trimountain.

Trench, Richard Chenevix, an English clergyman; born in Dublin, Ireland, Sept. 9, 1807; was graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1829. He entered the Church, and was finally consecrated archbishop of Dublin, Jan. 1, 1864. He was the author of a collection of poems, and a popular writer on philological and theological subjects.

Trenchard, Stephen Decatur, an American naval officer; born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 10, 1818; was appointed to the navy in 1834; took part in the Seminole War in Florida; served on board the "Saratoga" in the war with Mexico; was in the "Powhatan" on her diplomatic cruise to China and Japan in 1857–1860; and commanded the "Rhode Island" in both attacks on Fort Fisher. He was promoted captain in 1866; commodore in 1871; served on the examining board in 1871–1872, and as lighthouse inspector and on headquarters duty in 1873–1875; became rear-admiral in 1875; commanded the North Atlantic squadron in 1876–1878, and was retired in 1880. He died in New York city, Nov. 15, 1883.

Trent, Council of, the 18th in order and the first in importance of the "Œcumenical" councils recognized by the Roman Catholic Church; was called forth by the Reformation in the 16th century, and demanded by both parties in the contest, for the reform of church discipline and the settlement of the points of controversy. After being repeatedly postponed, it was convened at Trent as an exclusively Roman council by Pope Paul III., Dec. 13, 1545. In March, 1547, it was transferred to Bologna, but was reopened at Trent, by Pope Julius III., May 1, 1551. It was broken up, Jan. 18, 1562, in consequence of the victorious advance of the Elector Moritz, but was recalled by Pope Pius IV., Jan. 18, 1562, and reached its close, at its 25th session, Dec. 4, 1563. Its decrees and canons, which were confirmed by a bull of Pius IV., Jan. 26, 1564, are drawn up with much clearness and precision, though the doctrines of the Protestants are often exaggerated or falsified. They were immediately acknowledged in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Poland, and Catholic Germany, and, in their doctrinal part, in France. The principal articles of faith decreed, with anathemas, were the canon of Scripture, with the Church as the sole interpreter, progressive justification, the seven sacraments, transubstantiation, purgatory, the invocation, veneration, celibacy of the clergy, and auricular confession.

Trent, William Peterfield, an American author; born in Richmond, Va., Nov. 10, 1862; was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1884; and in 1888 became Professor of English and of History in the University of the South. In July, 1900, he was appointed Professor of English Literature at Columbia University, New York city.

Trent Affair. In October, 1861, Capt. Charles Wilkes, U. S. N., intercepted at sea the British mail steamer "Trent," bound from Havana to St. Thomas, and took off two Confederate commissioners, accredited to France, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, who were among her passengers. They were taken to Boston, and imprisoned at Fort Warren, but were released on Jan. 1, 1862, on the demand of the British government, and permitted to proceed to Europe. The affair created intense excitement at the time, but Secretary Seward accepted England's demand as an adoption of the American doctrine which denied the right

of search, and on that ground replied that the prisoners would be cheerfully given up.

Trepanning, the operation of cutting a circular opening into the skull by means of a surgical instrument called a trepan or trephine. This consists of a handle, to which is fixed a small hollow steel cylinder, of about ½ to 1 inch in diameter, having teeth cut on its lower edge so as to form a circular saw. The operation of trepanning is resorted to for the purpose of relieving the brain from pressure; such pressure may be caused by the depression of a portion of the cranium, or it may be produced by an extravasation of blood, or by the lodgment of matter betwixt the skull and the dura mater, occasioned by a blow upon the head, or the inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

Trescot, William Henry, an American diplomatist; born in Charleston, S. C., Nov. 10, 1822; was graduated at Charleston College in 1840; assistant Secretary of State from June, 1860, till South Carolina seceded; represented that State in Washington after the war till the differences arising from the reconstruction acts were adjusted. He settled permanently in Washington in 1875, and there resumed the practice of law; was counsel for the United States before the Fishery Commission at Halifax in June, 1877; was a commissioner with General Grant to arrange a commercial treaty with Mexico in 1882; and served in other important diplomatic capacities. He died in Pendleton, S. C., May 4, 1898.

Trespass, in law, a physical interference with the person or property of another. However innocent the act, if it be voluntary, a legal wrong is done. Thus, if pursued by a wild beast you deliberately take refuge in another man's house, you commit a trespass; but if you rush there in mere blind fear, you do not. Again, if you drive in so careless a manner as to hurt any one, though unintentionally, this is a trespass. If animals or, indeed, any chattels are on a man's land doing damage, they may be seized and impounded till compensation be made.

There are various kinds of trespass: (1) trespass to goods, which consists in damaging them physically, as asportation — i. e., carrying them away; (2) trespass to the person, which is either battery, assault, or false imprisonment.

Trevithick, Richard, an English inventor; born in Illogan, Cornwall, April 13, 1771. In 1797 he succeeded his father as a leading engineer in Cornish mining. Among his first inventions was an improved pump, which soon came into universal use in deep mining. He next perfected a high pressure steam engine, and began to experiment in the construction of locomotive engines. Passsengers were first conveyed by steam by means of his road locomotive in 1801, and he soon after successfully worked a tramroad locomotive. His ideas were afterward taken up and developed by Stephenson. He was the first to recognize the value of iron in ship building, and the application of steam to agriculture. His request for recognition and reward for his numerous inventions was disregarded by government. He died in Dartford, Kent, April 22, 1833.

Triangle, in geometry a portion of a surface bounded by three lines, and consequently having three angles. Triangles are either plane, spherical, or curvilinear. A plane triangle is a portion of a plane bounded by three straight lines called sides, and their points of intersection are the vertices of the triangle. Plane triangles may be classified either with reference to their sides or their angles. When classified with reference to their sides, there are two classes: (1) Scalene triangles, which have no two sides equal. (2) Isosceles triangles, which have two sides equal. The isosceles triangle has a particular case, called the equilateral triangle, all of whose sides are equal. When classified with reference to their angles, there are two classes: (1) Right-angled triangles, which have one right angle. (2) Oblique-angled triangles, all of whose angles are oblique; subdivided into (a) acute-angled triangles, which have all their angles acute; and (b) obtuse-angled triangles which have one obtuse angle. The sides and angles of a triangle are called its elements; the side on which it is supposed to stand is called the base, and the vertex of the opposite angle is called the vertex of

the triangle; the distance from the vertex to the base is the altitude. Any side of a triangle may be regarded as a base, though in the right-angled triangle one of the sides about the right angle is usually taken. The three angles of a plane triangle are together equal to two right angles, or 180°; its area is equal to half that of a rectangle or parallelogram having the same base and altitude; in a right-angled plane triangle the square of the side opposite the right angle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.

In music, a bar of steel, bent into the form of a triangle, having an opening at one of the lower angles, so that the sides are of unequal length. It is suspended by one angle and struck with a small rod, and sometimes introduced in brilliant musical passages.

Tribe, an aggregate of stocks — a stock being an aggregate of persons considered to be kindred — or an aggregate of families, forming a community usually under the government of a chief. The chief may be a despot, as in Africa, or he may, as among the American Indians, be simply a leading warrior among fellow-warriors who are virtually his equals.

Tribune, in Roman antiquities, properly the chief magistrate of a tribe. There were several kinds of officers in the Roman state that bore the title. (1) The plebeian tribunes, who were first created after the secession of the commonalty to the Mons Sacer (A. U. C. 260), as one of the conditions of its return to the city. They were especially the magistrates and protectors of the commonalty, and no patrician could be elected to the office. At their first appointment the power of the tribunes was very small, being confined to the assembling of the plebeians and the protection of any individual from patrician aggression; but their persons were sacred and inviolable, and this privilege consolidated their other powers, which, in the later ages of the republic grew to an enormous height, and were finally incorporated with the functions of the other chief magistracies in the person of the emperor. The number of the tribunes varied from 2 to 10, and each of these might annul the proceedings of the rest by putting in his veto. (2) Military tribunes were first elected in the year A. U. C. 310, in the place of the consuls, in consequence of the demands of the commonalty to be admitted to a share of the supreme power. This measure was not, however, a complete concession of their demands, but, in fact, evaded them in a great degree; for the tribunate was not invested with the full powers or honors of the consulate, not being a curule magistracy, and, though it was open to all the people, patricians were almost invariably chosen. The number of the military tribunes was sometimes six and sometimes three. For above 70 years sometimes consuls were elected and sometimes military tribunes; at last the old order was permanently restored, but the plebeians were admitted to a share of it. (3) Legionary tribunes, or tribunes of the soldiers, were the chief officers of a legion, six in number, who commanded under the consul, each in his turn, usually about a month; in battle each led a cohort. Also, a bench or elevated place; a raised seat or stand. Specifically, a throne of a bishop, and a sort of pulpit or rostrum, where a speaker stands to address an audience.

Triceps, in anatomy, a muscle, one extremity of which is composed of three distinct fasciæ.

Trichiasis, a most troublesome disease, a growing inward of the eyelashes, perhaps one, or three or four, which present their points toward the globe of the eye, while the others retain their natural position. Competent surgical aid should be obtained.

Trichina, the trichinæ met with in human muscle are minute immature worms, spirally coiled in small oval cysts, scarcely visible to the naked eye, measuring 1-78 inch in length and 1-13 inch in breadth. Sometimes the worms are not encysted, and measure 1-25 inch in length and 1-360 inch in breadth. The mature and reproductive trichinæ inhabit the intestinal canal of mammals, including man, and live for four or five weeks, attaining ability to reproduce on the second day of their introduction. The male is about 1-18 and the female 1-8 inch long. The eggs are hatched within the female, and as soon as the embryos are expelled they bore their way into the muscles, often

setting up trichiniasis. Thus the only way in which trichinæ can get into the human system is by being swallowed alive with pieces of imperfectly cooked muscle in which they are encysted. The pig is the great source of infection to man, as it is peculiarly liable to the presence of encysted trichinæ. Adult trichinæ do, or may, infest the intestinal canal of all animals in the muscles of which the larval forms have been found. These are, besides man, the pig, dog, cat, rabbit, rat, mouse, hedgehog, mole, and badger.

Trichina Spiralis, the name given to a peculiar nematoid worm which inhabits the muscles, usually of the pig. The viviparous females, originally living in rats, begin about eight days after entering the intestines of their second host, a pig, to give birth

TRICHINA SPIRALIS: MAGNIFIED.

to the larvæ, which pass into various parts of the body, especially the muscles, where they coil up in a sack, or cyst, which eventually becomes calcareous and whitish. When pork thus infected is eaten the worms are set free in the stomach of their third host (man), and in three or four days there become sexually mature, each female being capable of producing 1,000 young.

Trichiniasis, a disease produced by the presence of trichinæ within the human system, and within the bodies of other animals liable to infestation.

Trickett, William, an American lawyer; born in England, in 1840; was graduated at Dickinson College in 1868 and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He was made dean of Dickinson School of Law in 1890; was candidate for the Superior Court of Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket in 1898. He was the author of various works on law.

Triclinium, in Roman antiquities, in early times, the whole family sat together in the atrium, or public room; but when mansions were built upon a large scale, one or more spacious banqueting halls commonly formed part of the plan, such apartments being classed under the general title of triclinia. The word triclinium, however, in its strict signification, denotes not the apartment, but a set of low divans or couches grouped round a table; these couches, according to the usual arrangement, being three in number, and arranged round three sides of the table, the fourth side being left open for the ingress and egress of the attendants, to set down and remove the dishes. Each couch was calculated to hold three persons, though four might be squeezed in. Men always reclined at table, resting on the left elbow, their bodies slightly elevated by cushions, and their limbs stretched out at full length.

Tricolor, a flag or banner having three colors; specifically, a flag having three colors arranged in equal stripes or masses. During the revolution of 1789 in France, the revolutionists adopted as their colors the three colors of the city of Paris for their symbol. The three colors were first devised by Mary Stuart, wife of Francis II. The white represented the royal house of France; the blue, Scotland; and the red, Switzerland, in compliment to the Swiss guards, whose livery it was.

Tricycle, a three-wheeled machine for traveling on the road. It is an improvement on the old velocipede, and was introduced in its present form about 1878.

Trident, a three-pronged fork used by fishermen; is employed as the attribute of Poseidon (Neptune); and is frequent on coins of such Greek States as has Poseidon for patron deity. The conventional figure of Bri-

tannia bears a trident as the symbol of sovereignty over the sea.

Tridentine Creed, in Church history, the profession of the Tridentine faith, published by Pope Pius IV., in 1564. It originally consisted of the Nicene creed, with a summary of the Tridentine definitions, to which is now added a profession of belief in the decrees of the Vatican Council.

Trieste, the most important seaport of Austria-Hungary, and most considerable trading town on the Adriatic; at the head of the Gulf of Trieste, an arm of the Gulf of Venice; 370 miles S. S. W. of Vienna. In 1849 it was constituted an imperial free city, and attached and belonging to it is a territory 36 square miles in extent. Trieste, which from 1719 till July 1, 1891, was a free port, has a very fine new harbor (1868–1883). The manufactures are very extensive, including shipbuilding, rope making, and the manufacture of soap, rosoglio, white lead, leather, etc. A great agricultural exhibition was held at Trieste in 1882. Pop. 158,344, nearly all Romanists, and mostly Italian-speaking.

Trifolium, trefoil; clover; the herbs, with the leaves, as a rule, digitately trifoliate; flowers capitate, spiked, rarely solitary, with red, purple, white, or yellow flowers; calyx five-toothed, the teeth unequal; wings united by their claws to the obtuse keel, persistent; legume about as long as the calyx, one to four-seeded, indehiscent. Species about 150, chiefly from the Northern Hemisphere.

Trigona, in entomology, a genus of social bees, forming their nests within hollow trees or the cavities of rocks in America, Sumatra, Java, etc.

Trigonia, in botany, tropical American trees with opposite, stipulate leaves, their inflorescence in panicles, irregular flowers, and long, hairy seeds.

Trigonometrical Survey, a survey of a country carried out from a single base by the computation of observed angular distances; but the term is usually confined to measurements on a large scale embracing a considerable extent of country and requiring a combination of astronomical and geodetical operations. A trigonometrical survey may be undertaken either to ascertain the exact situation of the different points of a country relatively to each other and to the equator and meridians of the terrestrial globe, for the purpose of constructing an accurate map, or to determine the dimensions and form of the earth by ascertaining the curvature of a given portion of its surface, or by measuring an arc of the meridian. The most minute accuracy and the most perfect instruments are required in all the practical parts of such operations, and regard must be had to the curvature of the earth's surface, the effects of temperature, refraction, altitude above the level of the sea, and a multitude of other circumstances which are not taken into account in ordinary surveying. In a trigonometrical survey the whole area to be surveyed is divided into a system of triangles, commencing from a carefully measured base, which forms the side of the first triangle. These are further intersected by a network of smaller triangulations, which will fix all the secondary points on the surface, and finally the details of the ground are completed by measurement and the theodolite.

Trigonometry, originally the branch of geometry which had to do with the measurement of plain triangles. This gradually resolved itself into the investigation of the relations between the angles of the triangle, for the simple reason that all triangles having the same set of angles are similar, so that if, in addition, one side is given the other two at once follow. It is easy to show from the Sixth Book of Euclid that, if we fix the values of the angles of a triangle, the ratio of the sides containing any one of these angles is the same whatever be the size of the triangle. This ratio is a definite function of the angles; and it is with the properties of such ratios that trigonometry has now to deal.

Trilobite, an extinct and widely-distributed family of palæozoic crustacea, nearly allied to the Phyllopoda. Trilobites are especially characteristic of the Silurian strata; about a dozen genera appear in the Devonian, three or four in the Carboniferous, and none higher. They comprehend those species in which the body is divided

into three lobes, which run parallel to its axis. They fed on small water animals, and inhabited gregariously and in vast numbers the shallow water near coasts. When attacked they could roll themselves into a ball. No antennæ or limbs have yet been detected; "still," says Owen, "there can be no doubt they enjoyed such locomotive powers as even the limpet and chiton exhibit." The lenses of the eye are frequently beautifully preserved so as to be perceptible by the naked eye. The species vary greatly in size, some being no larger than a pin's head, while one is found 18 inches long. Probably some so-called species are only larval or transition forms of others.

Trilogy, a series of three dramas, which, though complete each in itself, bear a certain relation to each other, and form one historical and poetical picture. The term belongs more particularly to the Greek drama. In Athens it was customary to exhibit on the same occasion three serious dramas, or a trilogy, at first connected by a sequence of subject, but afterward unconnected, and on distinct subjects, a fourth or satyric drama being also added, the characters of which were satyrs. Shakespeare's "Henry VI." may be called a trilogy.

Trimble, Isaac Ridgeway, an American military officer; born in Culpeper co., Va., May 15, 1802; was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1822. When the Civil War began he was in the West Indies, but hastened to Baltimore, where he was given command of the non-uniformed volunteers organized for the purpose of defending that city against Union troops. In May, 1861, he became colonel of engineers in the Confederate army. He was promoted Major-General in April, 1863, and during the battle of Chancellorsville had command of a division of the 2d corps of Jackson's army. On the third day of the engagement at Gettysburg he took part in the famous charge of Gen. George E. Pickett. He there lost a leg and was taken prisoner. He was not exchanged till April, 1865, after being detained a prisoner at Johnson's Island for 21 months. He hastened to join Lee, but when he arrived in Lynchburg he discovered that the Confederate army had surrendered the day before. He died in Baltimore, Md., June 2, 1888.

Trimurti, in comparative religion, the later Mindu triad = Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva — considered as an inseparable unity. The Padma Purana, which, as a Purana of the Vaishnavas, assigns to Vishnu the highest rank, thus defines the Trimurti; "In the beginning of creation the great Vishnu, desirous of creating the world, produced from the right side of his body himself as Brahma; then, in order to preserve the world, he produced from the left side of his body Vishnu; and in order to destroy the world he produced from the middle of his body the eternal Siva. Some worship Brahma, others Vishnu, one, yet threefold, creates, preserves, and destroys; therefore let the pious make no difference between the three."

Trine, Ralph Waldo, an American author; born in Mt. Morris, Ill., Sept. 9, 1866; was graduated at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., in 1891, and then pursued studies in history and social and political science at Johns Hopkins University. He became deeply interested in social problems; was made director of the American Humane Society and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. His publications include: "The Life Books" (3 vols.); "Character-Building Thought Power"; etc.

Trinidad, one of the British West India Islands; in the extreme S. of the group, being only 7 miles from the coast of Venezuela, the Gulf of Paria (an extremely safe anchorage) lying between. It is about 50 miles long, varying in breadth from 30 to 35 miles; area, 1,755 square miles. A remarkable phenomenon is a pitch lake near the village of La Brea, composed of bituminous matter floating on the surface of fresh water, about 3 miles in circumference, and 138 feet above the sea. The soil is very rich and productive. The climate is hot and moist, but not unhealthy. The chief town, Port of Spain, is one of the finest towns in the West Indies (pop. 33,782). The most important products are cocoa, sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, cocoanuts, tobacco, bitters, asphalt, and fruit. A third of the trade is with Great Britain, and

a fourth with the United States. Pop. 208,028, mainly French (speaking a patois), with Spanish and English colonies, and many East Indian coolies.

Trinidad was discovered by Columbus in 1498, but no permanent establishment was founded there till 1532 by the Spaniards. It suffered at the hands of the English (Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595), the Dutch (1640), and the French (1677 and 1690). In 1797 it first fell into the hands of the British, who were confirmed in the possession of it in 1802.

Trinity, a term used to express the doctrine of Three Persons in one Godhead, which is held alike by the Roman, Greek, and Anglican Churches, and by the greater number of Nonconformist communions. It is indicated in the Apostles' Creed, stated more explicitly in the Nicene Creed, and set out at length in the Athanasian Creed. The First Article of the Church of England states the doctrine in terms that would be accepted by sister churches, and by orthodox dissenters generally: "There is but One Living and True God. . . . And in Unity of this Godhead there be Three Persons, of one substance, power, and eternity; the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost." The Council of Nice (A. D. 325) by affirming the divinity of Christ, and that of Constantinople (A. D. 381) by affirming the divinity of the Holy Ghost, while insisting on the Unity of God, declared the doctrine of the Trinity in Unity to be the doctrine of the Church. From that time it was never called in question except by a few obscure sects, till the Reformation, when Unitarianism became one phase of Protestantism.

Trinity Bay, a large bay on the N. E. coast of Newfoundland. The peninsula of Avalon is nearly surrounded by it. Its chief ports are Trinity and Heart's Content.

Trinity College, an American educational institution, established in Hartford, Conn., in 1823. It bore the name of Washington College till 1845. The original site of the campus was that now occupied by the State Capitol. In 1878 the ground was sold to the city of Hartford, and 78 acres were secured about a mile S. of its former location.

Trinity College, a coeducational institution in Durham, N. C.; founded in 1853 under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Trinity College, a famous institution in Cambridge, England; founded by Henry VIII., in 1546.

Trinity College, a noteworthy college in Oxford, England; founded by Richard de Hoton, Prior of Durham, in 1290.

Trinity College, or **The University of Dublin,** the largest and most important educational institution in Ireland. It is believed to have been founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1591, though some authorities assert that she merely endowed and Protestantized the school.

Trinity House, a name borne by five maritime societies of Great Britain; situated in London, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Leith, and Dundee. Probably all, or most of them, were originally partly religious and partly secular establishments founded by seamen, their chief original objects being probably mutual assistance and the care of aged and infirm seamen. From the 4th century onward various public duties and privileges were assigned to them by royal charters or acts of Parliament, such as providing lighthouses, buoying channels, and licensing pilots; and powers were given to them to levy dues on shipping or cargoes. With one important exception, these duties and powers have been reduced or withdrawn. Dundee House is now only a benefit society. Leith retains its public duties as a pilotage authority, as also do Newcastle and Hull, while the last also looks after the lighthouses and buoys of the Humber. All of them continue to give pensions, or homes and pensions, to members, and some assistance to destitute seafarers.

On the other hand, the London Trinity House, called the Corporation of Trinity House of Deptford Strond, is entrusted with the management of the general lighthouse and buoyage system of England and Wales, and with a supervising authority over local lights and buoys, and has besides a partial control over the lighting and

buoyage systems of Scotland and Ireland.

Trinity Sunday, the Sunday after Whitsunday. It was definitely established as a Church festival by Pope John XXII. in 1334. All the principal feasts occur in the half-year between Advent Sunday and Trinity, and all the Sundays from Trinity to Advent, are called Sundays after Trinity.

Trio, a musical composition for three voices or for three instruments.

Triple Alliance, an alliance between the States-General and England, against France, for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands; was ratified Jan. 23, 1668. Sweden joined the league, April 25, and it then became known as the Triple Alliance. Another called the Second Triple Alliance, between England, France, and Holland, to oppose the designs of Cardinal Alberoni, the Spanish minister; signed by the English and French, Nov. 28, 1716, and by the Dutch at The Hague, Jan. 4, 1717. A Triple Alliance between Great Britain, Russia, and Austria, was concluded against France at St. Petersburg, Sept. 28, 1795. A fourth one was formed about 1883 between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy against Russia and France.

Triplet, in music, a combination of three notes to be played in the time of two. They are joined by a slur and distinguished by having the figure 3 above them.

Tripod, in classical antiquity, a bronze altar, having three legs or feet, and frequently also three rings at the top to serve as handles. A tripod was one of the attributes of Apollo, and originated in the custom of seating the pythoness, or prophesying priestess, in a triple-footed seat, over the vapor which ascended from a mystic cavern at Delphi, and which was believed to have the power of producing sacred inspiration, and the ability of foretelling future events. Highly ornamented tripods of similar form, made of precious metals, were given as prizes at the Pythian and Nemean games and elsewhere, and were frequently placed by grateful worshipers as votive offerings in the temples of different gods.

Tripoli, a province of the Ottoman empire; the extreme E. of the Barbary States of North Africa, stretching along the whole extent of both the greater and lesser Syrtes; bounded on the W. by Tunis, on the S. (very vaguely) by the Libyan Desert and Fezzan, on the E.— if we include the plateau of Barca — by Egypt, and on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; area roughly estimated at 399,000 square miles. Tripoli is less mountainous than the rest of Barbary. There are no rivers, and rain seldom falls during the long hot summers, but the heavy dew supports vegetation in favored spots. The climate is extremely uncertain. The coast region (about 1,100 miles in length) is very fertile about Tripoli and Mesurata, where all sorts of tropical fruits, grain, wine, cotton, madder, etc., are produced; but further E. along the shores of the Gulf of Sidra, reigns sandy desolation. The interior yields senna, dates, and galls, and the carob and lotus are indigenous. Sheep and cattle are reared in great numbers, and there is a hardy breed of small but excellent horses, besides strong and beautiful mules. The commerce of the country consists in exporting, principally to Malta and the Levant, the products of the country and of the interior of Africa (gold dust, ivory, natron, and ostrich feathers), which are brought hither in caravans across the desert. The imports (which consist chiefly of European manufactures) have been declining gradually of late years, owing partly to the new direction which the trade of Central Africa is assuming, and partly to the abolition of the slave trade, which has stopped the demand for many of the commodities that supported the traffic. Nevertheless Tripoli is still an important mart of the caravan trade with the interior.

Tripoli is subdivided into four livas or provinces — Tripoli, Benghazi (Berenice), Mesurata, and Gadames. The governor-general has the title, rank, and authority of a pasha of the Ottoman empire. He is appointed by the Sultan, and in his turn appoints the beys or subordinate governors of the provinces; but many of the chief officers of the state are nominated from Constantinople. The military

force of the country consists of a body of Turkish soldiers, formerly about 3,000, but increased in 1885 to 17,000 in number, whose business is to keep down insurrections, but who were formerly chiefly expert in creating them. The natives pay to the Turkish government, by way of tribute, a 10th of all the products of the soil.

Tripolitan War, a war between the United States and Tripoli in 1801–1805. It was caused by the refusal of the United States to increase its payment for immunity from the depredations of the Tripolitan corsairs. The conflict was attended by thrilling exploits on the part of the Americans, who brought Tripoli to terms in 1805, and again in 1815 compelled the Tripolitan ruler to pay heavily for violation of neutrality.

Tripp, Bartlett, an American diplomatist; born in Maine, about 1842; was graduated at Colby University in 1861, and at the Albany Law School in 1866; removed to Yankton, S. D., in 1869, and there engaged in law practice. He was president of the First Constitutional Convention in 1883; chief justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota Territory in 1885–1889; minister to Austria in 1893–1897; and chairman of the commission of 1899 which arranged a settlement of the questions between the United States, England, and Germany, concerning Samoa.

Tripp, Seth D., an American inventor; born in Rochester, Mass., in 1826. He invented a machine for pegging shoes in 1846, and also sole molders, rolling machines, heel polishers, shank cutters, beating-out and welt-cutting machines, and sole dyers. He died in Lynn, Mass., Jan. 7, 1898.

Trippant, in heraldry, a term applied to beasts of chase, as passant is to beasts of prey, etc. The animal is represented with the right foot lifted up, and the other three on the ground. Counter trippant is when two animals are borne trippant contraryways, as if passing each other out of the field.

Trireme, in classical antiquity, a galley or vessel having three ranks or benches of oars on each side, a common class of war ship among the ancient Romans, Greeks, Carthaginians, etc. They were also provided with large square sails, which could be raised during a fair wind, to relieve the rowers. When two ships engaged, if tolerably well matched, the great object aimed at by each was, either by running up suddenly alongside of the enemy, to sweep away or disable a large number of his oars, or, by bearing down at speed, to drive the beak full into his side or quarter, in which case the planks were generally stove in, and the vessel went down. But if one of the parties was so decidedly inferior in seamanship as to be unable to cope with his antagonist in such maneuvers, he endeavored, as he approached, to grapple with him, and then the result was decided, as on land, by the numbers and bravery of the combatants.

Tritheism, the doctrine which teaches that there are three Gods, instead of three Persons in the Godhead. According to Cyril of Jerusalem this teaching was introduced by the gnostics of the 2d century.

Triticum, a genus of grasses, including the various species of wheat. Found in America and Europe. The known and classified species number 20, from the temperate regions. Some species are annual, others perennial.

Triton, in classical mythology, a powerful sea deity, son of Poseidon (Neptune) by Amphitrite, or, according to some, by Sileno or Salacia. He dwelt with his father in a golden palace on the bottom of the sea. He could calm the ocean, and abate storms. He was generally represented as blowing a shell, and with a body above the waist like that of a man, and below like a dolphin. Many of the sea deities were called Tritons by the poets.

Triton, in zoölogy: (1) A genus of aquatic salamanders, with 16 species, widely distributed in temperate and sub-tropical regions. In North America, Diemictylus viridescens is one of the most common species. (2) A genus of marine gastropods, with 100 recent species, from the West Indies, Mediterranean, Africa, India, China, the Pacific, and Western Australia, ranging from low water to 10 or 20 fathoms, and one minute species has been dredged at 50 fathoms. The

Great Triton is the conch blown as a trumpet by the Australian and Polynesian natives.

Triumph, in Roman antiquities, a grand procession, in which a victorious general entered the city by the Porta Triumphalis, in a chariot drawn by four horses, wearing an embroidered robe, an under garment flowered with palm leaves, and a wreath of laurel round his brows. He was preceded by the prisoners taken in the war, the spoils of the cities captured, and pictures of the regions subdued. He was followed by his troops; and, after passing along the Via Sacra and through the Forum, ascended to the capitol, where he offered a bull in sacrifice to Jove.

Under the empire, the prince being sole Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the State, all other military commanders were regarded merely as his legati, and it was held that all victories were gained under his auspicia, however distant he might be from the scene of action; consequently he alone was entitled to the triumph.

A naval triumph differed from a military one only in being on a smaller scale, and in being characterized by the exhibition of nautical trophies, such as beaks of ships. An ovation was an honor inferior to a triumph, the chief difference being that in the former the victorious general entered the city on foot, and in later times on horseback. The Senate claimed the exclusive prerogative of granting or refusing a triumph.

Triumvir, in Roman government, one of the three men united in office. The triumvirs were either ordinary magistrates or they were extraordinary commissioners appointed to jointly execute any office.

Triumvirate, a coalition of three men in office or authority; specifically applied to two great coalitions of the three most powerful individuals in the Roman empire for the time being. The first of these was effected in the year 60 B. C., between Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, who pledged themselves to support each other with all their influence. This coalition was broken by the fall of Crassus at Carrhæ in Mesopotamia; soon after which the civil war broke out, which ended in the death of Pompey, and establishment of Julius Cæsar as perpetual dictator. After his murder, 44 B. C., the civil war again broke out; and after the battle of Mutina, 43 B. C., Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus coalesced, thus forming the second triumvirate. They divided the provinces of the empire; Octavius taking the West, Lepidus Italy, and Antony the East.

Trivium, the name given in the Middle Ages to the first three of the seven liberal arts — grammar, rhetoric, and logic. The other four, consisting of arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy, were called the quadrivium.

Trocha, a Spanish word denoting a military highroad. The trocha played an important part as a barrier in the Cuban insurrection of 1895–1898. It consisted of a cleared space 150 to 200 yards wide, stretching through an apparently impassable jungle for 50 miles, bordered by fallen trees and a maze of barbed wire. Through the center of the clearing ran a single track military railroad, and on one side of that a line of forts.

Trochee, in prosody, a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short.

Trochidæ, a family of gasteropodous mollusks. In the genus Trochus the shells are top-shaped, and hence are popularly known as topshells. Many of the shells are extremely beautiful, and are used for adorning headdresses, necklaces, etc., the outer layers being removed.

Trochilidæ, the humming birds, a family of insessorial birds, containing above 300 species, divided into about 75 genera or sub-genera. The trochilidæ include some of the smallest known birds, many of which are remarkable for the wonderful splendor of their plumage. They are active little birds, and from the structure of their frames, it is apparent that they were intended to pass most of their time on the wing. Their food consists of small insects, and perhaps the nectareous juices of flowers, which their tongue is beautifully fashioned for obtaining. Their wings are very long and narrow, and they are, by means of the rapid motion given to them, able to balance

themselves in the air, hovering round flowering shrubs and plants, probing their tubular nectaries, and at the same time emitting a pretty loud humming noise, caused by the concussion of their wings with the air; whence their English name "humming birds." They are natives of America, and are found from one extent of the continent to the other, though in greatest numbers in the tropical parts, in the deltas, and along the banks of the great rivers both of the North and South.

Trochilium, in entomology, the clearwing; a lepidopterous insect with partially transparent wings. The currant and peach-tree borers are common examples. The caterpillar feeds within the stems of currant bushes, the birch, the oak, the apple, various willows, etc.

Trochu, Louis Jules, a French military officer; born in Le Palais, France, March 12, 1815; was educated at St. Cyr; engaged in the Algerian, Crimean and Italian campaigns, At the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War (1870) he was made Governor of Paris, and when the republic was proclaimed he was intrusted with the defense of the city, a position which he held till the capitulation. He was elected to the National Assembly in 1871 and retired to private life in 1873. Died Oct. 7, 1896.

Trogon, beautiful tropical birds, with 24 species, ranging from Paraguay to Mexico, and W. of the Andes in Ecuador.

Trojan War, The, a legendary war which forms the theme of the "Iliad" of Homer. The story briefly told is that Paris (Alexander), son of Priam, King of Troy, carried off Helen, wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta; that the Achæan princes, under the command of Menelaus' brother, Agamemnon, King of Mycenæ, undertook to recover Helen; that the Achæans, having besieged Troy for nine years, eventually sacked the city and recovered Helen. These events were regarded as historical not only by the Greeks themselves, but by the moderns as late as the first half of the 19th century, and a date (1184 B. C.) was assigned with much precision and confidence to the fall of Troy. But the remarkable revolution in the views of scholars about mythology, begun by Lobeck in 1829, and by the brothers Grimm, led to the belief that the war was legendary. Many of the incidents were shown to be myths common to most Indo-European nations. The account which Homer left to us of the struggle to avenge the wrongs and woes of Helen is essentially a story in which the main chain of causation is superhuman, in which the gods mingle visibly with men, and the heroes themselves are the sons or husbands of immortal beings. The legend of Troy was a favorite subject with the poets of the Middle Ages and took varied forms differing from the Greek version of the event and dwelling on the heroes descended from the Trojans.

Trolley, a word meaning a pulley running on an overhead wire. In electric railways this pulley is at the top of a long rod that acts as a conductor to transmit the electric current to the motor of a street car. By extension, the word trolley is applied to the car and to the system as a whole.

Trolley Fire Engine, a fire engine differing from those in ordinary use, merely by its being adapted to be carried on trucks fitted with motors that can run on a trolley line.

Trollope, Anthony, an English novelist; born in London, England, April 12, 1815. He was educated at Harrow and Winchester; in 1834 became a clerk in the postoffice, and in 1841 was appointed clerk to a postoffice surveyor in Ireland. His Irish experiences gave him material for his first novels. His first success was "The Warden"; followed by "Barchester Towers"; etc. He also published accounts of his travels. He died in London, Dec. 6, 1882.

Trollope, Frances M., an English author; mother of Anthony; born near Bristol, England, in 1780. In 1829 she visited the United States, and afterward published a volume entitled "Domestic Manners of the Americans." She followed this with the novel "The Refuge in America." She died in Florence, Italy, Oct. 6, 1863.

Trollope, Thomas Adolphus, elder brother of Anthony; born April 29, 1810. He was a constant contributor to English periodicals, and was

Italian correspondent of the New York "Tribune." Among his many books are: "A Summer in Brittany"; "What I Remember"; etc. He died in Clifton, England, Nov. 11, 1892.

Trombone, a large, deep, and loud-toned instrument of the trumpet kind, the name being an augmentative of tromba, a trumpet. It consists of two tubes, so constructed that one may slide in and out of the other, and thus form one tube that can be lengthened at will and made of varying pitch. There are three kinds of trombones, called after their compass the alto, tenor, and bass trombones. Soprano trombones have also been made, but they are rarely used. Some of these instruments are fitted with pistons, whence they are called valve trombones. Also a powerful reed stop in the organ, of 8 feet or 16 feet scale on the manuals and 16 feet or or 32 feet on the pedals. In ordnance, a form of blunderbuss for boat service.

TENOR TROMBONE.

Tromometer, an instrument for measuring earth tremors.

Tromp, the water-blowing engine; used as a furnace blast in some parts of America, Carniola, and Savoy.

Tromp, Marten Harpentzoon Van, a Dutch naval officer; born in Briel, Holland, in 1597. He began to serve under his father in the navy at 10 years of age, gradually rose to distinction, and in 1637 attained the rank of lieutenant-admiral; in which capacity he served against the Spaniards, and captured many of their ships. After commanding in several battles against the English, this great seaman fell in the engagement with Monk, off the coast of Holland, Aug. 8, 1653. His son, Cornelius Van Tromp, born in Rotterdam, Holland, Sept. 9, 1629, rose also to eminence as a naval commander, and on De Ruyter's death, was appointed lieutenant-admiral-general of the United Provinces. He died May 29, 1691.

Troop, a cavalry command; also a title of a well-known New York mounted company. Also in plural, a general designation for all soldiers, whether foot or mounted.

Troopial, the name common to a group of passerine birds, akin to the orioles and starlings. They mostly inhabit the Southern United States, but several of them appear as birds of passage in the Northern States in early spring. The cow troopial, cow birds, or cow bunting, the blue bird, and the bobolink or rice bunting, belong to this group.

Troostite, a variety of willemite, occurring in large opaque crystals, which are mostly impure from the presence of iron and manganese. Found with franklinite, etc., in the State of New Jersey.

Tropæolaceæ, Indian cresses; an order of hypogynous exogens, alliance Malvales; smooth, twisting or twining herbs of tender texture and acrid taste, from the temperate parts of America.

Trope, in rhetoric, a term applied to a word or expression diverted from its original to a figurative signification, and thus including allegory, irony, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, etc.

Trophi, in entomology, the organs about the mouth in insects. These are of two types, the masticatory and the suctorial, which are sometimes modified and occasionally combined.

Trophis, a small tree found in both the East and West Indies. T. americana, the Ramoon tree, is about 20 feet high, and bears pleasantly flavored drupes about the size of grapes. It is a native of the West Indies, where the leaves and twigs are eaten by cattle.

Trophonius, the fabled builder of the temple of Delphi, after his death was reverenced as a hero, and had a famous oracle in a cavern near Lebadeia in Bœotia.

Trophy, a monument or memorial in commemoration of a victory. It consisted of some of the arms and other spoils of the vanquished enemy,

hung upon the trunk of a tree or a pillar by the victors, either on the field of battle or in the capital of the conquered nation. If for a naval victory it was erected on the nearest land.

Tropic, in astronomy, one of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, situated on each side of the equator, at a distance of 23° 28′, and parallel to it, which the sun just reaches at its greatest declination N. or S., and from which it turns again toward the equator, the N. circle being called the Tropic of Cancer, and the S. the Tropic of Capricorn.

In geography, one of the two parallels of terrestrial latitude corresponding to the celestial tropics, being at the same distance from the terrestrial equator as the celestial tropics are from the celestial equator. The one N. of the equator is called the Tropic of Cancer and that S. of the equator the Tropic of Capricorn. Over these circles the sun is vertical when his declination is greatest, and they include that portion of the globe called the torrid zone, a zone about 47° wide, having the equator for a central line.

The regions lying between the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn, or near them on either side, are called the tropics.

Tropic Bird, a popular name for any species of the genus Phæton. They are tropical sea birds, in habits and general appearance approaching gulls and terns, and resembling the latter in their mode of flight. Their powers of flight are great, and they are usually seen at considerable distances from the land.

Trotter, Newbold Hough, an American artist; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 4, 1827; was graduated at Haverford College in 1845; engaged in mercantile business till 1858, when he applied himself to art. When the Civil War broke out he joined the Germantown Home Guards and took part in the battle of Antietam. After the war he practised his profession till his death. He was selected by the United States government to paint all the mammalia of North America to be issued by the government. His historic paintings include three pieces representing the progress of travel in Pennsylvania during 50 years. Died in Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 21, 1898.

Trotting Horse, a horse trained to trot at high speed without breaking into a gallop. Trotting horses are of two distinct races: (1) The Russian, which is Arabian on a Flemish stock, attaining high speed, but with bad knee action; (2) the American, which is probably both Barb and Arabian on an English stock. Some of the fastest American trotters have done a mile in a few seconds over two minutes.

Troubadour, one of a class of poets which appeared first in Provence, in the S. of France, at the end of the 11th century. They were the inventors of a species of lyrical poetry almost entirely devoted to romantic and amatory subjects, and generally very complicated in its meter and rhymes. They flourished till the end of the 13th century.

Troubetzkoy, Amelie (Rives) (Chanler) Princess, an American novelist; born in Richmond, Va., Aug. 23, 1863; she lived abroad after her second marriage. She wrote: "A Brother to Dragons, and Other Tales" "The Quick or the Dead?" etc.

Trousers, or **Trowsers,** a loose garment, fastened up with braces, or suspenders, extending from the waist to the knee, or to the ankle, and covering the lower limbs.

Trout, a term applied generally to various species of fishes belonging to the salmon family. The best-known species, and that which par excellence receives the name, is the common trout, a fish which inhabits clear and running streams, and is mostly to be found tenanting some special nook from which it has to be warily drawn by the fly of the angler. The average weight of the common trout is from three-fourths to one pound. Fishes which exceed one pound in weight may be regarded as exceptionally fine specimens. The trout is found in all the large streams and lakes of Great Britain and of Northern Europe at large. A second species of trout is the salmon trout, which closely resembles the salmon in its general habits, especially in those relating to migration to the sea, and returning to the rivers

to spawn. Certain species of trout are confined to certain lakes or streams, and are not found outside the bounds of these waters. In such cases special markings indicate the specific character of the fishes.

COMMON RIVER TROUT.

Trouvere, a name given to a member of the class of ancient poets of Northern France, corresponding to the troubadour of Provence.

Trover, in law, a species of action on the case which is employed to try a disputed question of property in goods and chattels. The action is brought on a simple allegation that the defendant converted to his own use, or wrongfully deprived the plaintiff of the use and possession of the plaintiff's goods. In this action the plaintiff recovers damages equal to the value of the thing converted, but not the thing itself.

Trowbridge, John, an American scientist; born in Boston, Mass., in 1843; was graduated at the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, in 1866; served as instructor there in 1866–1869. He was assistant Professor of Physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1869–1870. He afterward founded a laboratory course in physics at Harvard University and was Professor of Experimental Physics in 1880–1888. In the latter year he accepted the chair of applied science in the same institution. In 1878 he was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences and in 1883 was a delegate to the International Congress of Electricians.

Trowbridge, John Townsend, an American author; born in Ogden, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1827. He began his literary career in 1846 by writing for the magazines, and in 1850 became editor of "The Yankee Nation," and co-editor with Lucy Larcom and Gail Hamilton, of "Our Young Folks." Among his most popular works are: "Jack Hazard Stories, etc."; "Two Biddicut Boys, etc." (1898); also several volumes of poems.

Trowbridge, William Petit, an American engineer; born near Birmingham, Mich., May 25, 1828; was graduated at the United State Military Academy in 1848; served on the United States Coast Survey; taught in the University of Michigan; superintended the erection of a self-registering magnetic observatory in Key West; and was employed in the supervision of the distribution of supplies to the Union army in 1861–1865. He was chief engineer in the construction of the fortifications at Willett's Point, on Governor's Island, and at other points, and was also for several years Professor of Engineering at Yale and Columbia Universities. Special recognition is due him for his design of the first cantilever bridge and for his invention of a high class coil boiler. Died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 12, 1892.

Trowel, a flat metal tool used by masons, plasterers, and bricklayers, for lifting, spreading, and dressing mortar and plaster, and for cutting bricks so as to reduce them to the required shape and dimensions. Also a gardener's implement, having somewhat the shape of a mason's trowel, used in taking up plants, and for other purposes.

Troy, or Troja, in classical legend and geography, the name of a district in the N. W. part of Mysia, in Asia Minor, and of a city situated in it. The latter was also called Ilium, and the former Troas. According to the account of Homer, the city was situated on ground rising above the plain formed by the rivers Scamander and Simois. On the S. E. was a hill, which was a spur of Mount Ida, and on which were the acropolis of the Trojans called Pergamum, the palaces of the king, and the temples of the gods. There have been various opinions respecting the site of the ancient city, and many efforts made to reconcile

the present topography with the geographical statements made in the Homeric poems, the most important work in this line being the excavations of Schliemann in the Troad, at the mound of Hissarlik, long the traditional site of Troy.

Schliemann excavated Hissarlik, and came first on the remains of the Græco-Roman town, Novum Ilion, or New Troy; below it he dug out the ruins of four village settlements, one below another; below them he came on "the burnt city," and finally on the lowest, the oldest, the first city. This yielded in the way of relics principally pottery and stone implements. Metals were practically unknown to its inhabitants, who were plainly a settled pastoral and agricultural people. The interval that elapsed between the desertion and decay of this first city and the foundation of the next must have been long, for a layer of earth 1 foot 9 inches deep intervenes between the debris of the first and the second or "burnt city." The inhabitants of this city were, however, still in the stone age; but the number of gold and silver relics, and the presence of some copper implements, point to the approach of the bronze age, and seem to indicate a transition from the age of stone to that of metals. The two most important facts in connection with this city are the discovery of what Schliemann believed to be "Priam's Treasure" and the evidence that the city was destroyed in a conflagration. The treasure consists of big diadems of gold, chains and pendants of gold, golden earrings, all packed in a silver jar, bars of silver, 8,700 small gold rings, disks, buttons, and small bars of gold, silver vases, gold cups, electrum cups, silver daggers, etc. The whole of this treasure had been packed together and stowed away probably in a secret chamber constructed in the acropolis wall.

Troy Weight, a system of weights used for gold, silver, platinum, and precious stones. The Troy pound contains 12 ounces, 240 pennyweights, and 5,760 grains, being thus less than the avoirdupois pound, which contains 7,000 grains. The name Troy was given to the standard pound in 1495.

Truant School, a school for truant or vagabond children. In the United States, the establishment of schools purely of such a nature is quite recent. In 1850, Massachusetts passed a law permitting the punishment of truancy by confinement. New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Connecticut made similar legislation before 1865; and New York and other cities made like provisions; but where the law was not a dead letter, habitual truants were classed as "juvenile disorderly persons" and were sent to almshouses or reformatories. In 1880, Massachusetts began to establish county schools for truants. In 1900 there were in the United States six county schools and seven city schools of this nature, five in New York city, one in Boston and one in Chicago. Many States and cities provide for the arrest of truants and their being replaced in the public schools, a method followed in Continental Europe, where there are no institutions exactly parallel to the American truant school. In Great Britain there are two provisions for school offenders, the day industrial and the truant schools.

Truce, a suspension of arms by agreement of the commanders of opposing armies; a temporary cessation of hostilities, either for negotiation or other purpose.

Truck System, the practice of paying workmen in goods instead of money. The custom has been abolished in most of the United States.

True, Alfred Charles, an American statistician; born in Middletown, Conn., June 5, 1853; was graduated at Wesleyan University, Conn., and studied at Harvard University; was an instructor at Wesleyan University in 1884–1888. He then entered the United States Department of Agriculture; was editor in the office of the experiment station in 1889–1890, was vice-director of the same in 1891–1892 and became director in 1893. He was also made editor-in-chief of the "Experiment Station Record" and the "Experiment Station Work" and was given supervision of expenditures for agricultural experiment stations in all the States and Territories. He also took charge of investigations in irrigation, and in agriculture in Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii.

True, Charles Kittridge, an American educator; born in Portland, Me., Aug. 14, 1809. He was pastor of various Methodist churches, and subsequently Professor of Intellectual Philosophy at Wesleyan University. Died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1878.

True, Frederick William, an American biologist; born in Middletown, Conn., July 8, 1858; was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1878; became connected with the government service in 1878; and was appointed expert special agent on fisheries for the 10th census, 1879. He next served as custodian of the collections of the United States Fish Commission at the Berlin Fisheries Exhibition in 1880. He was curator of the department of mammalia at the United States Museum in 1881–1892, and was executive curator in 1892–1897. In the latter year he was made head curator of the Department of Biology at the United States National Museum.

Truman, Benjamin Cummings, an American author; born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 25, 1835; received a public school education; served on the staff of Andrew Johnson, military governor of Tennessee, in 1862. After the assassination of President Lincoln he was on the staff of President Johnson for 18 months; and served afterward as a special agent of the United States government to China, Japan, Europe, Hawaii, and Alaska. His publications include "The South During the War"; "Occidental Sketches"; etc.

Trumbull, Gurdon, an American ornithologist; born in Stonington, Conn., May 5, 1841; brother of Henry Clay.

Trumbull, Henry Clay, an American editor; born in Stonington, Conn., June 8, 1831. He was army chaplain, 1862–1865; afterward secretary of the American Sunday-School Union, 1865–1872; and after 1875 editor of the "Sunday-School Times." He published many books.

Trumbull, James Hammond, an American philologist; born in Stonington, Conn., Dec. 20, 1821; brother of Henry Clay. He was secretary of state of Connecticut during the Civil War, 1861–1864, and held many honorable posts connected with historical and educational associations. He was president of the American Philological Association in 1874–1875. He made the Indian languages of North America a special study; became an acknowledged authority on the Algonquin tongues; and published many essays on Indian philology. He was a frequent contributor to proceedings of historical societies. He died in Hartford, Conn., in 1897.

Trumbull, John, an American poet and lawyer; born in Westbury, Conn., April 24, 1750. He won his greatest fame with "McFingal," a satire on the loyalists of the Revolution time, written in Hudibrastic verse. His "Poetical Works" were published at Hartford, Conn., in 1820. He died in Detroit, Mich., May 10, 1831.

Trumbull, John, an American artist; born in Lebanon, Conn., June 6, 1756; grandson of the first Jonathan Trumbull; was graduated at Harvard College in 1773; studied painting in Boston; served in the Revolutionary War on the staffs of Generals Washington and Gates; became a pupil of Benjamin West. In 1786 he produced his first historical picture, the "Battle of Bunker Hill." After serving for several years as a secretary to John Jay, the American minister to England, and as a commissioner to execute the seventh article of Jay's treaty, he returned to his profession. In 1817 he was employed by Congress to paint four pictures for the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. For these works which represented "The Declaration of Independence," the "Surrender of Burgoyne," the "Surrender of Cornwallis," and the "Resignation of Washington at Annapolis," he received $32,000. Subsequently he was for many years engaged in finishing former sketches and painting copies of the National pictures, many of which, together with portraits and several copies of old masters, he gave to Yale College in consideration of an annuity of $1,000. Died in New York city, Nov. 10, 1843.

Trumbull, Jonathan, an American patriot; born in Lebanon, Conn., Oct. 12, 1710; was graduated at Har-

vard in 1727; was successively judge, deputy-governor, and governor (1769–1783) of Connecticut; and took a very prominent part in forwarding the Revolutionary War. Washington placed great reliance on him, and frequently consulted him; to this habit, and his phrase, often repeated when in doubt, "Let us hear what Brother Jonathan says," has been traced the name which stands for a personification of the United States. He died Aug. 17, 1785.

Trumbull, Lyman, an American statesman; born in Colchester, Conn., Oct. 12, 1813; removed to Belleville, Ill., in 1837; became secretary of state of Illinois in 1841; and justice of the Supreme Court of the State in 1848. In 1854 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, and in 1855 was chosen United States senator. He joined the Republican party on the anti-slavery principle, in 1860, and supported Abraham Lincoln; was re-elected to the Senate; secured the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment; and was one of the Republicans who voted against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. Later, he became a Democrat. He died in Chicago, Ill., June 25, 1896.

Trumbull, Fort, a Revolutionary fort on the W. side of the Thames river, below New London, Conn., and opposite Fort Griswold. It is still garrisoned.

Trumpet, in music, a metal wind instrument of bright and penetrating tone, formed of a single tube of brass or silver, curved into a convenient shape, with a mouthpiece at one end, the other having a bell.

Trumpeter, one of the most important food fishes of the Southern Hemisphere. It ranges from 30 to 60 pounds in weight, and is considered the best flavored of any of the fishes of New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Australia. Large numbers are smoked and sent into the interior. In ornithology, any species of the genus Psophia. They are South American birds, allied to the crane, inhabiting the forests, frequenting the ground in search of grain for food, and often betraying their presence by their loud call, whence both their popular and scientific names are derived.

Trumpet Flower, a name applied to various large tubular flowers.

Trumpets, Feast of, in Jewish antiquity, a feast on the first day of the seventh month (Tisri), which was to be kept as "a sabbath, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, an holy convocation." No servile work was to be done in it; but an offering of fire was to be presented to Jehovah. It preceded by 10 days the Great Day of Atonement. The first of Tisri was New Year's Day of the civil year. It is still observed as a Jewish festival.

Trumpet Shell, in zoölogy, from the West Indies, Asia, and the South Seas. It is employed by the Australian natives and the South Sea Islanders as a trumpet.

Trumpet Weed, in botany: (1) The popular name for Eupatorium purpureum; found on low grounds in the United States, flowering in August and September.

Trunk Hose, a kind of short, wide breeches, gathered in above the knees or immediately under them; worn in England during the reigns of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and James I.

Trusdell, Charles Gregory, an American philanthropist; born in Montgomery, N. Y., May 1, 1826; received an academic education; studied theology and was ordained in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1857; was presiding elder of the Iowa City district in 1865; pastor in Chicago till the fire of 1871. He was then made general superintendent of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. After the relief of the fire sufferers, the society was continued for the benefit of the poor in Chicago, and Mr. Trusdell was made superintendent. Died 1903.

Truss, in architecture, an ornamented corbel, serving to support an entablature or balcony, or to conceal the ends of the beams which really support the structure; in the latter case it is frequently made of galvanized sheet iron. In carpentry, a frame to which rigidity is given by staying and bracing, so that its figure shall be incapable of alteration by the turning of the bars about their joints.

Truss Beam, an iron frame serving as a beam, girder, or summer. A wooden beam or frame with a tie rod to strengthen it against deflection.

Truss Bridge, a bridge which depends for its stability on the application of the principle of the truss.

Trust, an arrangement by which property is handed to or vested in a person, in the trust or confidence that he will use and dispose of it for the benefit of another.

The term "trust" has been of late applied, especially in the United States to an arrangement for the control of several companies under one direction, to cheapen expenses, regulate production, and lessen competition.

Trustee, one who holds lands, tenements, or other property, on the trust and confidence that he will apply the same for the benefit of those who are entitled. In law, a person in whose hands the effects of another are attached in a trustee process.

Truxtun, Thomas, an American naval officer; born in Long Island, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1755; joined the navy in 1767. When the Revolutionary War began he was in command of the "Andrew Caldwell," a merchant vessel in which he carried a cargo of powder to Philadelphia. During the same year his vessel was captured by the frigate "Argo." He was then made a lieutenant in the navy and assigned to the "Congress," the first American private equipped ship. In all of his engagements with the enemy he was uniformly victorious. In 1798, when the United States navy was organized, he was selected as one of its six captains, and was placed in command of the "Constellation," and was ordered to protect American commerce in the West Indies. In February, 1799, he fought a severe battle with the powerful French ship "L'Insurgente" and captured her after killing 29 of her crew and wounding 44. In January, 1800, he defeated the French frigate "La Vengeance." In 1802 he was assigned to command a fleet to participate in the war with Tripoli, and went to Norfolk to join the "Chesapeake." About the same time he requested the appointment of a captain for his flagship. His letter was taken to mean his resignation, which was accepted against his wishes. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1822.

Trygon, in ichthyology, the sting ray. Some 25 species are known, chiefly from the tropical parts of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans, though some are from the fresh waters of E. tropical America.

Tryon, Sir George, a British naval officer; born in 1832; entered the navy in 1848; was at Sabastopol; became captain in 1866, and admiral in 1884. He was commander-in-chief on the Australian station in 1884–1888, and in the Mediterranean from 1891 till the disastrous collision (June 29, 1893) off the coast of Syria, when his flagship, the "Victoria," by his mistaken order, collided, capsized, and sank with her commander and great part of her crew.

Tryon, George Washington, an American conchologist; born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 20, 1838; was educated at the Friends' School of Philadelphia. In 1865 he originated the movement for the construction of the present edifice of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences; became curator of the Academy in 1869 and had charge of the arrangements of the library and the many collections of the museum in the new building. In 1865–1871 he was the editor of the "American Journal of Conchology." Died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 5, 1888.

Tryon, William, a British colonial governor; born in Ireland, about 1725; joined the British navy and as an officer did creditable service. He was made lieutenant-governor of North Carolina in June, 1764, and became governor in July, 1765. In 1771 he was made governor of New York. The patriots detested him on account of his arbitrary rule and especially for the cruelty he manifested in the destruction of Fairfield, Danbury, and Norfolk, Conn., expeditions against which he personally conducted. He relinquished the office of governor in 1778, and returned to England. He was promoted Major-General, and Lieutenant-General. He died in London, England, Feb. 27, 1788.

Tschudi, Egidius, or, as he wrote himself, **Gilg Schudi,** the father of Swiss history; born in Glarus in 1505; studied in Basel and Paris; was in 1533 and 1549 high bailiff at Baden, and for some time a captain in the French service; afterward traveling much among the Swiss mountains in

search of materials for his historical studies. In 1558 he became "Landammann" of Glarus; in 1559 was envoy to the Kaiser Ferdinand I. The chief of his numerous historical works is the "Chronicon Helveticum," embracing the period 1000–1414. Many unpublished MSS. of Tschudi are preserved in the libraries of St. Gallen and Zurich. He died in Glarus, Feb. 28, 1572.

Tschudi, Johann Jakob von, a Swiss naturalist; born in Glarus, Switzerland, July 25, 1818. He traveled extensively in South America. He died in Jakobshof, Lower Austria, Oct. 8, 1889.

T-square, a draughtsman's ruler; so named from its resemblance to the letter T. The blade is set at right angles to the helve.

Tuamotu Islands, Paumotu, or **Low Archipelago,** an extensive group of islands in the Pacific, lying E. of the Society Islands and S. of the Marquesas; mostly under French protection.

Tuaregs, Tuaricks, or **Tawarck,** a nomadic race of Berber origin inhabiting the Sahara between lon. 5° W. and 13° E., and across its entire breadth. They are the finest of the Sahara races, being handsome and powerfully made, but are fierce and are perpetually at war among themselves. They profess Islamism, but are more influenced by pagan superstitions. Their women go unveiled, and take part in public affairs.

TUATERA, OR NEW ZEALAND LIZARD.

Tuatera, a large lizard from New Zealand; apparently carnivorous, and in captivity are fed on raw meat, living frogs, small lizards, earthworms, mealworms, snails, young birds, or mice.

Tuba, in music, a brass wind instrument, the lowest as to pitch in the orchestra.

Tuber, in botany, an underground fleshy stem or appendage to the root, being usually an oblong or roundish body.

Tubercle, a small tuber; a warty excrescence; in pathology, a growth usually taking the shape of minute round masses, and developing in the lungs, intestines, larynx, etc., of persons of scrofulous constitution. Tuberculosis, in the human subject, may depend on the development of tubercle as a primary, morbid product, or it may be the result of some exhaustive, suppurative lesion. It has long been firmly believed in Italy that tuberculosis is contagious; and there are instances in which it would appear to be communicable, especially in crowded ships, barracks, and rooms. Tuberculosis is undoubtedly, in some instances, a hereditary disease, the germs of which are born with the individual, and ready to be developed on the least exciting cause. But it is very doubtful whether it is generally so.

DOUBLE TUBEROSE.

Tuberose (Polianthus), a genus of plants of the natural order Liliaceæ. The plant is in high esteem for the beauty and fragrance of its flowers, the odor of which is most powerful after sunset. The fading flowers emit, in certain states of the atmosphere, an electric light and sparks. The native country of the tuberose is Mexico. They are very extensively grown by American and British florists, who, by planting the roots successionally, manage to keep up a supply of flowers at all seasons. There are several varieties.

Tube Well, an iron pipe of small diameter, pointed, and having a number of lateral perforations near the end, driven into the earth by a small pile-driver hammer till a water-bearing stratum is reached. Where the depth exceeds 14 feet, two or more sections of pipe are screwed together.

Tubingen School, in Church history, the name given to two schools of theology whose chief representatives were connected with the University of Tubingen, either as professors or students.

The Old School.—This was essentially orthodox. Its founder was Gottlob Christian Storr (1746–1805), appointed Professor of Philosophy at Tubingen in 1775 and Professor of Theology two years later. He accepted unreservedly the divine authority of the Scriptures, and sought by grammatical and historical exegesis to build up a system of theology, and laid especial emphasis on the evidential value of miracles. He came into conflict with Kant, and criticized his "Religion Within the Limits of Pure Reason" somewhat severely.

The Modern School.—The principles of this school, founded by Ferdinand Christian Baur (1792–1860), also Professor of Theology at Tubingen, were in direct opposition to those of Storr.

Tubipora, the organ-pipe coral. There are several species from the Red Sea and the Pacific.

Tubular Bridge, a bridge formed by a great tube or hollow beam, through the center of which a roadway or railroad passes. Notwithstanding the success of these structures, the tubular form has been to a great extent superseded by the lattice bridge, patented in 1835, and since that time much used for spanning rivers of great breadth.

Tub Wheel, a form of waterwheel which has a vertical axis and radial spiral floats, which are placed between two conical cases attached to the axis. The water is precipitated from a chute upon the wheel, and follows the spiral canals of the wheel till it is discharged at the bottom.

Tuckahoe, or **Tuckahoo,** an Indian name given to a vegetable substance of doubtful affinity, dug up in various parts of the United States, sometimes of the size or shape of a loaf of bread and hence called "Indian loaf." It consists almost entirely of pectic acid, the chemical substance which, occurring in currants and other fruits, renders it possible to coagulate them into jelly. Tuckahoe is eaten by the North American Indians, who find it a nutritious food. Also, a derisive name applied by Western Virginians to the natives of tide water sections of that State.

Tucker, Abraham, an English philosophical writer; born in London, Sept. 2, 1705. He died in Beckworth, Nov. 20, 1774.

Tucker, George, an American educator; born in Bermuda in 1775; was graduated at William and Mary College in 1797; studied law and practised in Lynchburg. He was a member of Congress in 1819–1825. For 20 years he was Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Virginia (1825–1845). He wrote for many journals and periodicals. He died in Sherwood, Albemarle co., Va., April 10, 1861.

Tucker, Gilbert Milligan, an American author; born in Albany, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1847; was graduated at Williams College in 1867 and engaged in journalism. In 1897 he became editor-in-chief of "The Country Gentleman."

Tucker, John Randolph, an American naval officer; born in Alexandria, Va., Jan. 31, 1812; joined the navy in 1826 and was promoted lieutenant in 1837. During the Mexican War he was executive officer of the bomb brig "Stromboli," and took part in the capture of Tabasco and other operations. He was promoted commander in 1855. He resigned from the United States navy in April, 1861, and became a commander in the navy of Virginia. He participated in the repulse of the National fleet at Drury's Bluff, and was soon after promoted captain and sent to Charleston, S. C., to command the naval forces as flag-officer. In February, 1865, after the surrender of Charleston, he organized the naval brigade at Drury's Bluff and commanded it till the Confederate army retreated from Richmond. In 1866 he took command of

the Peruvian navy with the rank of rear-admiral. During the war between Peru, Chile, and Spain, he had command of the combined squadrons of the two republics. He afterward settled in Petersburg, Va., where he died June 12, 1883.

Tucker, William Jewett, an American educator; born in Griswold, Conn., July 13, 1839; was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1861, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1866; was ordained in the Congregational Church and held several pastorates; was a professor in Andover Theological Seminary when he was called to the presidency of Dartmouth College in 1893.

Tuckerman, Bayard, an American writer; born in New York city, July 2, 1855; was graduated at Harvard College in 1878. His works include: "A History of English Prose Fiction"; "Life of Lafayette," etc.

Tuckerman, Edward, an American botanist; born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 7, 1817; was graduated at Union College in 1837 and at the Harvard Law School in 1839; studied for several years in Europe; returning to the United States in 1842 he accompanied Asa Gray to the White Mountains on a botanical expedition; was instructor in history at Amherst College in 1854–1873 and Professor of Botany there in 1858–1886. He was the foremost authority on lichenology in the United States. At different times he examined and classified specimens found by United States surveying parties. Tuckerman's ravine, on Mount Washington, was named after him. He died in Amherst, Mass., March 15, 1886.

Tuckerman, Henry Theodore, an American author; born in Boston, Mass., April 20, 1813. His works include: "The Italian Sketch Book"; "The Collector: Essays," etc. He edited with William Smith "A Smaller History of English and American Literature." He died in New York city, Dec. 17, 1871.

Tudor, the name of one of the royal families of England allied to the race of Plantagenets. The line embraced five sovereigns, and commenced in 1485 with Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, the grandson of Sir Owen Tudor, a Welsh knight of distinction, by his wife, the widow of Henry V., and who, after the battle of Bosworth Field, was proclaimed king by the title of Henry VII.; from him the crown descended to his son Henry VIII., whose son Edward VI. succeeded, and after him his two sisters, Mary and Elizabeth; the Tudor dynasty expiring with the death of the latter in 1603, when the house of Stuart succeeded.

Tudor Style, in architecture, a term applied to the Perpendicular style, from the fact that it attained its greatest development under Henry VII., the first of the Tudor line. The chapel which that monarch erected at Westminster is a famous specimen of this style. The term is applied specifically to late Perpendicular work.

Tuesday, the third day of the week, so called from the Anglo-Saxon god of war, Tiu, or Tiw. The Scandinavian form of the name is Tyr.

Tufa, a name given to a light, porous, calcareous stone, sometimes having the aspect of a sandstone, at others earthy and inclosing the decomposed remains of vegetable substances; composition, a carbonate of lime; deposited by springs, rivers, and heated waters which have traversed calcareous rocks; sometimes confounded with tuff which is the term specifically applied to a fragmentary deposit of a volcanic nature composed of heterogeneous materials.

Tufts College, a coeducational institution in Tufts College Station, Mass.; founded in 1855 under the auspices of the Universalist Church.

Tugboat, a small boat used for towing large vessels in and out of harbors, etc. They are also of great service in forcing a channel through the ice; in rescue work if there is a wreck or a ship on fire; in transporting car floats for the railroad companies and in towing great rafts of logs.

Tugendbund ("league of virtue"), a Prussian patriotic union founded at Konigsberg in 1808, ostensibly for the promotion of educational, social, and other reforms, but actually cherishing schemes for throwing off the French yoke. Regarded with some suspicion by the Prussian authorities, the association was dissolved in 1809.

Tug-of-war, a game in which a number of persons divide into two parties, each under the command of a leader. A line is marked out on the ground, and the two parties, laying hold of either end of a stout rope, try to drag each other across the line.

Tuileries, the residence of the French monarchs; on the right bank of the Seine, in Paris. Catharine de Medici, wife of Henry II., began the building (1564); Henry IV. extended it, and founded the old gallery (1600); and Louis XIV. enlarged it (1654), and completed that gallery. The side toward the Louvre consisted of five pavilions and four ranges of buildings; the other side had only three pavilions. During the revolution of 1830 the palace was sacked. It was restored by Louis Philippe to its former splendor, but in 1848 it was again pillaged. The Tuileries then became a hospital for wounded soldiers, a picture gallery, and the home of Louis Napoleon in 1851. On May 23, 1871, it was almost totally destroyed by fire (the work of the communists), and the remaining portions were removed in the year 1883.

Tula, an ancient and important manufacturing town of Central Russia, capital of a province of the same name on the Upa, an affluent of the Oka, 110 miles S. of Moscow. Its churches, its arsenal, museum, and government offices, and the ancient Kreml are the principal buildings. The principal industries are in iron and steel goods, especially the firearms of the great imperial gun factory or private workshops. The Russian army is largely supplied with muskets and small arms from the works of this town. Pop. 111,048.

Tulane, Paul, an American philanthropist; born near Princeton, N. J., in May, 1801, son of a French emigrant. He received a common school education, and in 1818 he went to New Orleans, opened a store for general merchandise. This business he continued to carry on for nearly 40 years, engaging at the same time in cotton and real estate speculations, and in 1857 he retired with a large fortune. About this time he bought the Stockton place at Princeton, where he subsequently resided. For many years he gave liberally to the charitable institutions of Princeton and New Orleans. In 1822 he gave to the city of New Orleans real estate, which with subsequent gifts aggregated $1,100,000, intending to add about $1,000,000 to the amount, but dying intestate, it fell to his heirs. This gift was used to found Tulane University. He died near Princeton N. J., March 27, 1887.

Tulane University, an American educational institution in New Orleans, La., formerly known as the University of Louisiana, but reorganized on its present plan in 1884. Up to the time of his death, Paul Tulane, its founder had given it $1,100,000. It has a law department, medical department, College of Technology, College of Arts and Sciences, a department of philosophy and sciences, and the H. Newcomb Memorial College for Women, to which Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb gave $500,000. It also has as its school for medical students the Charity Hospital, containing 700 beds and accommodating 6,000 patients per annum. The various departments of the university are located in different parts of the city in modern buildings, with the most complete scientific, mechanical, and literary equipment.

Tule, the name given by the Mexican Spaniards in California to Scirpus lacustris, the club rush or bulrush, which grows abundantly in certain places in the country; two lakes in Upper California being called, in consequence, the Tule Lakes. It has been employed as a material for making paper, baskets, chair seats, etc. The root is astringent and diuretic.

Tulip, a genus of bulbous plants, with usually solitary flowers. The genus is restricted to the Old World, extending from Western Europe to Japan and the Himalayas; there are about 45 species. The common garden tulip has been cultivated away from its native country of Southern Russia and Armenia for upwards of three centuries. The first description given of it is by Conrad Gesner, in a memoir published in 1561. He had seen it in bloom in April, 1559, at Augsburg, in the garden of Herwart, who had received the seeds from Byzantium. It spread rapidly and appeared in most of the botanical books of the second half of the 16th cen-

tury. Into the Netherlands it was introduced in 1571, into England in 1577, and into France in 1610.

The taste for the tulip has since increased and their bulbs have become an article of commerce; it was carried to a ridiculous extent, and the tulip mania reached its height in Holland from 1634 to 1637. To develop all the beauty of form and color of which the tulip is susceptible requires the greatest care in its cultivation. From seed new varieties are raised, the seedlings blossoming at four to seven years. Hundreds of varieties have been established from time to time, which range under four groups — bizarres, byblœmens, roses, and selfs.

Tulip Tree, one of the most magnificent forest trees of temperate North America; attaining in favorable situations a height of 100–140 feet, with a straight, clear trunk. It is the only species of the genus — which belongs to the Magnolia family — and may be recognized by its large three-lobed leaves, with the middle lobe cut square at the end, and large solitary tulip-like flowers having greenish sepals, and petals variegated with yellow and orange. The wood is highly esteemed, uniting lightness with strength and durability. It is of a pale-yellow color, fine-grained, compact, is easily worked, takes a good polish, and is much used by house and bridge constructors, by cabinetmakers, coachbuilders, implement-makers, etc., and by the Indians for canoes. The noble appearance of the tree led to its introduction more than 200 years ago into Europe, where it is appreciated as a great ornament for pleasure grounds, etc.

Tumor, in surgery any morbid parasitic growth, generally, though not always, attended by swelling. Tumors are primarily divided into two classes, the first innocent, including non-malignant, solid, benign, or sarcomatous, and the second malignant growths.

Tumulus, a mound raised over a tomb, or, more rarely, as a memorial of some person or event. Tumuli are found in large numbers in all parts of the world. Many date from prehistoric times, and they are mentioned in the earliest writings of the human race. In the Bible three instances of this mode of burial occur (Josh. vii: 26, viii: 29; II Sam. xviii: 17); according to Homer, a tumulus was raised over Patroclus, and Dercennus, King of Latium, was said by Virgil to be interred in a similar manner. This method of interment continued down to historical periods, and is still practised among the savage races. Not improbably some traces of it linger in civilized communities in the practice of throwing earth on the coffin at a funeral. In size tumuli vary greatly, the larger probably marking the graves of chiefs or persons of distinction. At Upsala, in Sweden, there are three large and high tumuli close together, popularly supposed to be the burial places of Odin, Thor, and Freya. Most of the tumuli in Scandinavia, where they are extremely numerous, consist of large mounds, in which there is a passage leading into a central chamber, round the sides of which are placed the bodies of the dead. These tumuli closely resemble the dwelling houses of Arctic people, such as the Esquimaux. The determination of the age of tumuli is a very difficult problem. As a general rule, where the bodies have been buried in a sitting or contracted position, the tumulus belongs to the Neolithic Age; where the body has been cremated, to the Bronze Age; and where the body is in an extended position, to the Iron Age.

In the United States from the Rocky Mountains eastward to the Alleghenies, and from the S. shore of Lake Erie to the Gulf of Mexico, there are prehistoric tumuli, constructed by an extinct race of people. In the N. part of the district indicated, the mounds are few and small. In the S. part they are more numerous and of greater size and altitude. They are evidently of a common origin. The tumuli of Mexico and Peru are still greater in dimensions. In most that have been examined there have been found the bones of the dead and articles of use and ornamentation.

Tumut, selected in October, 1903, by the lower branch of the Australian Parliament as the Federal capital of the Australian commonwealth. It is a small town of about 2,000 inhabitants, situated in a rich agricultural district of New South Wales, on the river

Tumut, in Wynyard county, and is about one hundred miles W. S. W. from Goulburn, which is one of the more important country towns of that region.

Tundra, a term applied to the immense stretches of flat, boggy, country, extending through the N. part of Siberia and part of Russia, where vegetation takes an arctic character, consisting in large measure of mosses and lichens. They are frozen the greater part of the year.

Tunic, in classical antiquities, a very ancient form of garment in constant use among the Greeks and ultimately adopted by the Romans. The Roman tunic was a sort of shirt worn under the toga, and buckled round the waist by a girdle. It reached an inch or two below the knees, and the sleeves were so short that they merely covered the shoulders; for though tunics hanging down to the ankles, and with sleeves extending to the wrists and terminating in fringes were not unknown toward the close of the republic, they were always regarded as indications of effeminate foppery.

Tuning, the correct adjustment of the sounds of a musical instrument. Such instruments as the flute and horn are tuned without any difficulty, as, if the pitch is altered by accident, it affects every note, and may easily be rectified by varying the length of the pipe. The notes of the organ and pianoforte, however, are unconnected and independent, and require careful adjustment from time to time. Stringed instruments, such as the violin and harp, require tuning on every occasion on which they are used.

Tuning Fork, an instrument of steel, consisting of two prongs branching from a short handle, which, when set in vibration, gives a musical note. It was invented in 1811. Though the pitch of forks varies slightly with changes of temperature, or by rust, etc., they are the most accurate means of determining pitch.

Tuning Hammer, or **Tuning Key,** an instrument consisting of a shank of metal with a cross-handle of wood or metal. The end of it is hollowed so as to fit on the ends of the tuning pins of pianofortes, harps, etc., and by it these instruments are tuned by increasing or decreasing the tension of the strings.

Tuning Pin, a movable pin, around the upper end of which the string of a pianoforte, harp, etc., is twisted, the other end of the string passing around a fixed pin. The instrument is tuned by turning the tuning pins with a tuning hammer.

Tunis, a country of North Africa, now a French protectorate; bounded on the N. and N. E. by the Mediterranean, on the S. E. by Tripoli, and on the W. and S. W. by Algeria; area, estimated at 51,000 square miles; pop. about 1,900,000. The coast line presents three indentations, forming the Bay of Tunis on the N., and those of Hammamet and Cabes or the Lesser Syrtis on the E. The N. W. portion of the country is traversed by the Atlas Mountains, which on their lower slopes have many fertile tracts, partly under culture. Between these mountains and the Gulf of Hammamet on the E. stretches the extensive plain or plateau of Kairwan. The only river of any consequence is the Mejerdah. The inhabitants consist of a mixture of Moors and Arabs, along with Berbers, here called Kroumirs, occupying the elevated tract N. of the valley of Mejerdah.

In ancient times Tunis belonged to the Carthaginians, afterward formed part of the Roman province of Africa, was subdued about 675 by the Arabs, became a powerful state under independent rulers in the 13th century, and in 1575 was incorporated with the Ottoman empire. In the spring of 1881 the French invaded Tunis, in order to punish the turbulence of the Kroumirs, and the French minister resident is now the virtual ruler of the country. Under French administration the Tunisian debt has been consolidated, commerce has increased, the means of transit have been improved, and a number of primary schools established. The resident army of occupation numbers 10,000 men.

Tunis, a city and capital of the protectorate of the same name; situated at the head of a salt lake, nowhere more than 6 feet deep, which communicates by a narrow channel with the Gulf of Tunis, an inlet 30 miles long. At the outlet of the lake is Goletta, the port of Tunis, whose har-

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bor is a roadstead with good anchorage, and is sheltered from the N. Goletta is connected by railway with Tunis. The Bey's palace is a modern building in the Saracenic style of architecture, internally decorated with great magnificence, but with little taste. The city has 14 schools and colleges, French and Jewish, and in the Great Mosque is also a Mohammedan college. A canal opened in 1893 renders Tunis directly accessible to ocean-going vessels. Pop. about 153,000.

Tunnel, in engineering, a horizontal or slightly inclined gallery beneath the surface of the ground; generally used for an aqueduct or for the passage of a railway, roadway, or canal. In the construction of railroads it is frequently necessary to pierce the hills, so as to preserve a line or road as nearly level as practicable. In mining, a level passage driven across the measures or at right angles to the veins which it is its object to reach. Thus distinguished from the drift or gangway which is led along the vein when reached by the tunnel.

A notable engineering feat was accomplished in 1893 in the completion of the boring of the Busk-Ivanhoe railway tunnel under the continental divide of the Rocky Mountains at Hagerman Pass., Col. The tunnel is almost two miles long and is through solid gray granite. It took three years and 20 days, of 20 hours' work each day, to make the excavation. It is 10,800 feet above sea-level, through the top ridge of the continent. The water draining from the one side of the mountain, under which it is driven, runs to the Atlantic Ocean, and from the other to the Pacific. Its construction cost $1,000,000 and 20 human lives. The tunnel substitutes two miles of track for 10 and does away with one of the most expensive railway climbs in the world.

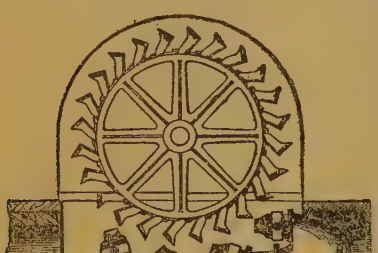
Tupper, Sir Charles, a Canadian statesman; born in Amherst, Nova Scotia, July 2, 1821; studied medicine in Edinburgh University and practised his profession in his native town. In 1855 he was made a member of the provincial legislature and was prime minister of Nova Scotia in 1864–1867. He warmly advocated the formation of the Dominion of Canada, which took place in 1867, and became a member of Sir John A. Macdonald's cabinet in 1870; became minister of public works in 1878; and in 1879–1884 was minister of railways and canals. While filling the latter office he promoted the construction of the great Canadian Pacific railway. In 1884 he was appointed High Commissioner for Canada in London. He was one of the negotiators of the fisheries treaty with the United States in 1887–1888, and was created a baronet in the latter year. In 1895 he represented Canada at the International Railway Conference in London.

Turanian, the title conferred on a vast family of combinatory or agglutinative languages, which is made to comprise every tongue of Asia and Europe that is not either Aryan or Semitic, with the exception of Chinese and its cognate dialects. This family falls into two great divisions, the northern and the southern; the northern being subdivided into five classes, Tungusic, Mongolic, Turkic, Finnic, and Samoyedic; the southern into four, Tamulic or the Dravidian languages of the Dekkan, Bhotiya or the dialects of Bhotan and Tibet, Taic of Siam, and Malaic of the Malay and Polynesian islands.

Turban, a wrapper worn round the head by Orientals. Turbans are an extremely ancient form of head-covering, and consist of long pieces — sometimes several yards — of fine linen, muslin, silk, taffeta, or fine woolen material, which is twisted and coiled round the head in a cushion-like form. They are worn by all classes, both indoors and out of doors. In Turkey, turbans vary in size and material according to the occupation, rank, or country of the wearer. Learned men affect a full white turban; the descendants of Mohammed always wear a dark-green turban, and the Christians of Lebanon wear a gracefully folded white turban. Some of the Eastern peoples adopt striped, colored silks, with fringes, placing several fezzes, one over the other, making a cumbersome, conical mound, and round these they wrap silken scarves. In Turkey the red fez, with a tassel of dark blue silk, has been extensively adopted, especially among the upper classes and on the sea coasts. In

India, the use of the turban is being rapidly discontinued by the higher classes, who have adopted in its place a brimless cap, which is frequently enriched by embroidery of gold, silver, or silken threads on colored velvet.

Turbine, in mechanics, a term formerly confined to horizontal water wheels, the revolution of which is due to the pressure derived from falling water, but now applied generally to any wheel driven by water escaping through small orifices subject to such pressure. The turbine was invented by Fourneyron in 1823, and the first



TURBINE: PELTON WHEEL.

one was made in 1827. Air and steam turbines are also in use, air and steam being used instead of water to drive the impulse wheel. The most powerful turbines in the world are those installed in 1894–1895 for the purpose of utilizing the power of Niagara Falls.

Turbine Engine, an engine driven by means of a steam turbine or turbines. Compound turbine engines have been constructed up to 900 horse power, both condensing and non-condensing, and consumptions of steam as low as 14 pounds per indicated horse power with saturated steam and 100 pounds boiler pressure have been attained in engines of 250 horse power, and still lower consumptions in engines of larger size.

Turchin, John Basil (Ivan Vasilevitch Turchininoff), a Russo-American military officer; born in the province of Don, Russia, Jan. 30, 1822; was graduated at the Artillery School, St. Petersburg, in 1841; appointed ensign in the artillery service; took part in the Hungarian campaign; and was graduated at the military academy for officers of the general staff and appointed on the staff of the Imperial Guards in 1852. He was a colonel in the Crimean War. In 1856 he removed to the United States, and was engaged in civil engineering till the Civil War broke out, when he was commissioned colonel of the 19th Illinois Volunteers. He was promoted Brigadier-General of Volunteers in 1862; served in the Army of the Cumberland till 1864; and then resigned his commission. He was solicitor of patents in Chicago after the war; resumed his profession of civil engineer in 1870; and established the Polish Colony of Randone, Washington co., Ill., in 1873, where he afterward lived. He died in Anna, Ill., June 19, 1901.

Turenne, Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Vicomte de, a French military officer, second son of Henri, Duc de Bouillon, and of Elizabeth, daughter of William I., Prince of Orange; born in Sedan, Sept. 11, 1611. At the age of 13 he went to learn the profession of arms under his uncles, the Princes Maurice and Henry of Nassau. Recalled (1630) to France by Richelieu, he was made colonel of a regiment, and first distinguished himself at the siege of La Motte in Lorraine. In the campaigns of 1637–1638 he captured Landrecies, Soire-le-Chateau, Maubeuge, Brisach, etc. During 1639–1642 he served in Italy. He received the title of Marshal of France.

Toward the close of 1643 he was sent to the Rhine, and entrusted with the command of the French troops. His achievements during the last five campaigns of the Thirty Years' War proved him a leader indomitable in spirit and inexhaustible in resource. May 17, 1648, he utterly defeated Montecuculi and Melander at Sommerhausen on the road to Augsberg. This victory, followed by that of Conde over the Spaniards at Lens, brought about the peace of Westphalia

(Oct. 24, 1648), and closed the Thirty Years' War.

His devastation of the Palatinate (1674), though done under express orders, has left a dark stain on his reputation. On July 27, 1675, he was killed by a cannon ball at the battle of Salzbach.

Turgot, Anne Robert Jacques, a French statesman; born in Paris, France, May 10, 1727. He was educated for the Church, but renouncing this purpose he studied law, and in 1671 was appointed intendant at Limoges, which post he occupied for 12 years. Shortly after the accession of Louis XVI. in 1774 Turgot was appointed comptroller-general of France. Such, however, was the opposition of the clergy and nobility to his reforms that he was dismissed from office in 1776, and retired into private life. He died in Paris, March 20, 1781.

Turin, a city of North Italy; capital of a province of the same name; at the confluence of the Dora Riparia with the Po, and between those two rivers. The city is essentially modern. The chief buildings are the cathedral, a renaissance building, completed in the beginning of the 16th century, and remarkable for its marble facade; the royal palace, a plain brick building, which contains the king's private library, with valuable MSS., and the royal armory; the university, the Pelazzo dell' Accademia delle Scienze, with a picture gallery and museums of natural history and antiquities; the Palazzo Carignano, used at one time by the Sardinian and Italian Parliaments when they met here (1848–1865), and now given up to a collection of natural history. It was long the capital of Savoy, then of the Sardinian kingdom, and from 1861 to 1865 of United Italy. Pop. 355,800.

Turin Nut, in geology, a familiar name for a fossil, resembling a walnut in appearance, found in the Newer Tertiary deposits near Turin.

Turkestan ("land of the Turks"), the name of a wide, longitudinal, depressed region in Central Asia, which comprises the basins of the Amu-Darya and the Tarim. Divided by the Pamir Plateau, into two distinct portions, it has a total estimated area of 1,576,400 square miles. Eastern Turkestan shades off into the Desert of Gobi, while Western Turkestan, sinking to the level of the Kirghis Steppes, extends to the shores of the Caspian. These two regions have a very dissimilar character.

Within Western Turkestan are comprised the Russian government-general of Turkestan, the tributary khamates of Bokhara and Khiva, the Turcoman steppes, and the independent hill districts of Karategin on the Upper Oxus. The country is nearly synonymous with the basin of the Amu-Darya, and Russia holds both the right bank of the river in what used to be Khivan territory, and its delta, green with rice fields. The Amu valley and delta are covered with a grey clay, impermeable to water, and therefore invaluable to the inhabitants for the construction of canal banks. The non-irrigated and far greater part of Western Turkestan, with the exception of a few table-lands, is covered with black or yellow sands, and the only land fit for cultivation, in addition to the oases along the river, are the slopes of the hills. Khiva is the principal of the oases, and the Amu-Darya, at its greatest height in July, overflows the desert in the direction of the Caspian for 50 miles. By November, 1874, the Russians had finished works at Khojend which were capable of irrigating 43,200 hectares.

The climate is one of extremes, and the heat of autumn is aggravated by a wind laden with fine dust which is almost suffocating, and darkens the air for a week at a time. The Russian flotilla on the Aral draws supplies from the rich coal deposits on the Syr-Darya, while the Thian-Shan and its spurs are particularly rich in iron, lead, rock salt, and naphtha. Gold is found in the Obi district, and in the Karatan Mountains are extensive coal deposits, besides valuable ores. Wheat and clover are the winter crops; all other cereals, such as maize, millet, barley, rice, and peas, are sown in April and gathered in August. Grapes are cheaper than potatoes and yield a good wine. Bokhara cotton is of excellent quality. Tobacco and silk are also largely produced. The chief races are Usbegs, who are purely Turkish; Tajiks, the Iranian and trading people; the predatory Turcomans, Turks

with an Iranian infusion; and the nomad Kirghis and Kara-Kalpacks. The Russian government of Turkestan was formed in 1867; area, 257,134 square miles, and pop. 2,670,035.

Eastern Turkestan is called Nan-ly by the Chinese, Altai-shar ("six towns") by adjoining Mohammedans, and Iiti-shar ("seven towns") by its Moslem rulers. It may be considered as identical with Kashgar. Till 1853, Eastern Turkestan was a Chinese province, and subsequently it was ruled by its despot liberator, Yakoob Beg, till his death in 1877. He was succeeded by his son, but the Chinese government recovered its lost territory in 1879.

Turkey, a Mohammedan State of Southeastern Europe and Western Asia; under the rule of a sultan. In Europe it occupies a considerable portion of the Balkan peninsula, and in this portion is situated the capital, Constantinople, but the larger part of Turkey is in Asia. The immediate possessions of Turkey in Europe, extend from Montenegro, Bosnia, Servia, and Eastern Rumelia on the N. to the Ægean and Greece on the S., and from the Black Sea to the Adriatic, the Straits of Otranto, and the Ionic Sea. In 1878 the area under Turkish rule was reduced, and the independence and the limits of several of the formerly tributary states extended. There are still nominally under Turkey the autonomous province of Eastern Rumelia; the island of Crete; the tributary principality of Bulgaria; the semi-detached provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novibazar, administered by Austria-Hungary. A number of islands in the Ægean belong to Turkey. Egypt also is nominally part of the Turkish dominions. Total area in Europe, Asia, and Africa, 1,576,700 square miles; pop. 38,791,000.

European Turkey.—European Turkey is traversed in different directions by numerous mountain chains, but the main systems are the Balkan range, stretching from W. to E. between Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia to Cape Emineh on the Black Sea; Rhodope, S. of the Balkans; the Shardagh and Grammos on the W., continued N. W. under various names into Bosnia and Herzegovina. The most important river basin is that which drains into the Archipelago or Ægean Sea, which receives the Vardar, the Struma, the Mista or Karasu, and the Maritza. There are several plains remarkable for their fertility and beauty. The climate is not so mild as its latitude might seem to indicate, the winter being severe; but the summer heat is excessive. For the production of the ordinary cereals no part of the world is more admirably adapted. The principal grains are maize, wheat, and barley, while rice, millet, and buckwheat, are produced, as also flax, hemp, sesame, and madder. The cultivation of tobacco and cotton is very general. Among fruits the figs are highly esteemed; the cultivation of the olive is carried on along the coasts of the Archipelago and the Adriatic; wine is an important product in many districts; and much attention is paid in some parts to the growing of roses. There are few manufactures except in Constantinople, Adrianople, and Salonica, and these are of little importance.

Turkey in Asia includes Anatolia, otherwise known as Asia Minor, the country intersected by the Euphrates and the Tigris, the mountainous region of Armenia between their upper courses and the Black Sea, the ancient lands of Syria and Palestine, and the coast strips of Arabia along the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. Omitting Arabia, the country consists mainly of: (1) a high plateau traversed by the mountains of Taurus and Anti-Taurus, and stretching from the Archipelago to the borders of Persia. (2) A plateau of less elevation and extent (Syria and Palestine) traversed by the double range of Lebanon. (3) The extensive plain of Mesopotamia on the Lower Tigris and Euphrates. The islands Chios, Lesbos, Rhodes, etc., belong to Turkey in Asia, while the island of Samos is a tributary principality, and Cyprus is held by Great Britain. The chief towns in Asiatic Turkey are Smyrna, Damascus, Bagdad, Aleppo, and Beyrout.

The chief exports are raisins, figs, and dates, silk, cotton, wool, and mohair, opium, coffee, wheat, wine, valonia, olive oil, and tobacco; while the imports are cotton, woolen, and silk goods, metals, iron, steel, glass

wares, etc. The principal railways are those from Constantinople to Adrianople, and from Salonica to Uskup; total length of lines open for traffic in 1900 was 3,000. The length of telegraph lines is about 21,800 miles.

The inhabitants of the Ottoman empire are of very diverse races. First in order are the Osmanli Turks, who, as the dominant race, are diffused over the country. The Greeks form the bulk of the population over great part of the Ægean coasts and islands. Arnauts, or Albanians, are found in the W. throughout Albania; the N. W. is occupied by Servians; and Bulgarians inhabit the district S. of the Danube and E. of Servia and Albania. In Asiatic Turkey the Turks are an important element, but there are also numbers of Armenians, Arabs, Kurds, Jews, Greeks, Circassians, etc.

The government of Turkey is despotic. The monarch, usually designated the sultan, is regarded by the Turks as the caliph or head of Islam. His edicts bear the name of Hattisherif, and his government is often designated as the Sublime Porte. The public officers who conduct the administration under the Sultan are divided into three classes. The first class is that of law and religion, and at their head is the Sheik-ul-Islam, who governs a judicial and ecclesiastical body called the Ulemas. The second class consist of the "officials of the pen," or the members of administration, and at their head is the grand-vizier of Sadrazam. The third class includes the "official of the sword," at their head being the Seraskier or minister of war, and the Capudan Pasha or minister of marine. The immediate possessions of the Turkish empire are divided into general governments or vilayets, at the head of each of which is a governor bearing the title of vali. The vilayets are themselves subdivided into sanjaks, administered by mutessarifs; and these again into kazas administered by kaimakams.

The established religion of Turkey is Mohammedanism, but Christianity under the Greek form is professed by a large majority of the Greeks and Bulgarians, while part of the Albanians are Roman Catholics. The educational system of Turkey, in accordance with the law of 1869, provides for the erection of elementary schools in every commune, and of secondary schools in the larger towns.

The earliest notice of the Turks or Turcomans, in history is about the year 800, when, issuing from various parts of Turkestan, they obtained possession of a part of Armenia, called from them Turcomania. They afterward extended their conquests over the adjacent parts of Asia, Africa, and Europe, occupying Syria, Egypt, and eventually the territory that remained to the Greek empire. In 1453 Constantinople was taken by Mohammed II., and became the capital of the empire. The Morea and the Islands were afterward overrun, with parts of Hungary, the Crimea, and the shores of the Black Sea. They next took the whole of the country now forming Turkey in Asia, the Hezja in Egypt, and the regencies of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers. From the accession of Mohammed IV. in 1648, the Turkish empire began rapidly to decline. The shelter given to Charles XII. of Sweden, in 1711, led to the first war with Russia.

From that time till 1774 the war with Russia was frequently renewed, and, by the peace of the latter year, a large extent of territory and the Black Sea were ceded by the Porte to Russia. In the campaign of 1787 the Turks were still more unfortunate, and, though in 1789, under Selim III., they retook Belgrade, they were elsewhere defeated. In 1807 the Emperor Alexander declared war against the Porte, and in the campaign advanced his frontier to the Pruth by the conquest of Bessarabia; the next severe loss the Turks sustained was from the revolt of the Greeks and the subsequent independence of their country. In 1854 war was once more declared against Turkey by Russia, when England, France, and Sardinia joined the Porte to enable the Sultan to resist the threatened invasion of his dominions. Turkey, for the first time in nearly a century, sheathed the sword without the loss of a foot of territory. Subsequently, Turkey engaged in a war with the Montenegrins, who sought to cast off her yoke; and, later, was concerned in suppressing revolutionary tendencies in the Danubian principalities. In 1875, an insurrec-

tion broke out in Herzegovina, and in October, Turkey declared her partial insolvency.

In February, 1876, the six great European Powers proposed a scheme of reform which was accepted by the Sultan. On May 30 Sultan Abdul-Aziz was deposed. His nephew, Murad V., succeeded him, but was also deposed and followed, Aug. 31, by his brother, Abdul-Hamid II. On Jan. 18, 1877, the Grand Council of Turkey refused all interference by the European Powers and Russia declared war on April 21. Turkey was badly beaten and an armistice was signed in February, 1878. The terms of the treaty of peace at San Stephano were subsequently modified at the Congress of Berlin. On April 19, 1897, Turkey was forced by Greece to declare war. The war was short and ended in Turkey's favor on June 3, Greece agreeing to pay a war indemnity of $2,000,000. In 1903 Turkey was engaged in the suppression of a Slav rebellion in the provinces known as Macedonia. The rebels had the sympathy and aid of Bulgarians, and M. Tzokoff, Bulgarian diplomatic agent, expressed the opinion in November, 1903, that war between Turkey and Bulgaria would break out in 1904, the Macedonian situation being too great a strain for Bulgarians to tolerate.

Turkey, the largest of the game birds, and for that reason domesticated for a great length of time. They often weigh from 20 to 60 pounds, and measure at least 3 feet in height; but the wild birds are much finer than the domesticated race, which, contrary to the general rule, has degenerated under the care of man. They are gregarious and inhabit the E. portion of North America, feeding on grass, grain, insects, fruit, etc. The domesticated birds may be seen in every farm yard, and large numbers are bred and fattened. The bird is a native of America.

Turkey Buzzards, or **Turkey Vultures,** like the other vultures, feed on carrion, but their habits vary somewhat with locality; in the Southern United States they act as scavengers in the towns; in Guatemala and throughout South America they are not seen in flocks, but occur in pairs only in the forests.

Turkish Bath, a popular form of hot air bath, in which the recipient, after being subjected for some little time to a considerable temperature, is vigorously rubbed down, and is then conducted through a series of cooling chambers till he has regained his normal temperature. All secretions and accretions are thus completely removed from the skin, which is left free to perform its functions healthily.

Turkish Greyhound, a small-sized dog, somewhat resembling an English greyhound in shape, but entirely hairless, or with only a few hairs on the tail.

Turkomans, a nomadic Tartar people occupying a territory stretching between the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Aral, the khanates of Khiva and Bokhara, Afghanistan, and Persia.

Turks, an important and widespread family of the human race; found from the banks of the Lena through Central Asia and Asia Minor to the European shores of the Bosporus and the Ægean. Formerly classed among the Turanian peoples, it is now more usual to say that they are of the Mongolo-Tartar ethnological group, and speak languages of the Ural-Altaic family. To them belong at the present day Yakuts, Siberian Tartars, Kirghizes, Uzbegs, Turkomans, Karakalpaks, Kazan Tartars, and Dungans, as well as the Ottoman Turks.

Turmeric, a handsome herbaceous plant, the flowering stem of which has long, narrow, sheathing leaves, and above these a leafy spike of yellow flowers. It is cultivated all over India, but it is also grown in the East Indian Islands, China, and the Fijis. The tubers, which are yellowish externally, yield a deep yellow powder of a resinous character. Mustard is frequently adulterated with turmeric, and so also are some other substances. Turmeric has an aromatic taste and a peculiar odor not unlike that of ginger. The odor is due to an essential oil called turmerol, of which the tubers contain about 1 per cent.; and the coloring principle is known as curcumin.

Turn Buckle. (1) A form of shutter fastening having a gravitating catch. (2) An analogous device used for securing the free ends of the im-

plement chains in a gun carriage and the cover of the ammunition chest. (3) A link used for setting up and tightening the iron rods employed as stays for the smoke stack of a steamer or for similar objects.

Turnbull, Frances Hubbard Litchfield, an American author; born in New York State. In 1900 she was one of the founders of the Woman's Literary Club of Baltimore, of which she was president for seven years. In the same year with her husband she established at Johns Hopkins University the Percy Turnbull Memorial Lectureship of Poetry in memory of a son. Her publications include "The Catholic Man"; "Sidney Lanier: a Study in Douglas Sladen's Younger American Poets," etc.

Turnbull, Laurence, an American physician; born in Shotts, Scotland, Sept. 10, 1821; was graduated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1842 and then became a manufacturer of chemicals. He discovered how to produce citrate of iron and biborate of sodium which would bleach colored ointments and oils. He was graduated at the Jefferson Medical College. When the Civil War began he became a volunteer surgeon on the Potomac flotilla. Later he became a specialist in diseases of the ear and was appointed aural surgeon of the Jefferson College Hospital. Died in 1900.

Turnbull, Robert, an American clergyman; born in Scotland, Sept. 10, 1809; came to the United States in 1833; was editor of the "Christian Review" for two years. He died in Hartford, Conn., where he was for many years a pastor, Nov. 20, 1877.

Turndun, a small, fish-shaped piece of thin, flat wood, tied to a thong, and whirled in the air to produce a loud roaring noise, whence it is sometimes called a bull roarer. This instrument is used by the natives of Australia to call together the men, and to frighten away the women from the religious mysteries. The turndun is employed for similar purposes in New Mexico, South Africa, and New Zealand.

Turner, Charles Willard, an American lawyer; born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 23, 1844; was graduated at Amherst College in 1865; admitted to the bar in 1867; practised in 1867–1892; then became Professor of Law at the University of Tennessee, and later acting Professor of Constitutional History.

Turner, Frederick Jackson, an American educator; born in Portage, Wis., Nov. 14, 1861; was graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1884, and pursued studies in history at Johns Hopkins University. Subsequently he became Professor of American History at the University of Wisconsin, and director of its School of History.

Turner, Thomas, an American naval officer; born in Washington, D. C., Dec. 23, 1808; joined the navy in April, 1825; was promoted lieutenant in 1835. He served on the frigate "Columbia," the flagship of the East Indian squadron in 1838–1841; was commander of the storeship "Fredonia" of the Gulf squadron in 1847. After the outbreak of the Civil War he commanded the "New Ironsides" in the South Atlantic squadron, and distinguished himself in 1863 in assaults on the forts of Charleston, S. C.; was promoted commodore in 1862, and rear-admiral in 1868, and was retired in April, 1870. He died in Glen Mills, Pa., March 24, 1883.

Turning, the art of shaping wood, metal, ivory, or other hard substances into forms having a curved (generally circular or oval) transverse section; and also of engraving figures composed of curved lines on a smooth surface, by means of a machine called a turning lathe.

Turnip, a native vegetable of Europe and the temperate parts of Asia, growing in borders of fields and waste places. It has been long cultivated and is to be found in every garden of the temperate and cold parts of the world as a culinary esculent; it is also extensively grown in fields for feeding cattle and sheep. It was cultivated in India long before it could have been introduced by Europeans, and is common there in gardens and about villages. The cultivated varieties are very numerous. Though the turnip is of great value for feeding stock, it is not very nutritious, no less than 90 to 96 parts of its weight actually consisting of water.

Turnip Flea, or **Turnip Jack,** owes its popular name to its leaping or skipping powers, is really a very small beetle. It commits great ravages in turnip fields by devouring the seed leaves as soon as they appear above the ground.

Turnip Fly, a popular name for two insects which are quite distinct, and belong to different orders, but are both destructive to turnips. (1) Athalia centifolia, a hymenopterous insect, the larva of which is known by the popular name of "nigger," on account of its black color; (2) Anthomyia radicum, a two-winged fly of the family Muscidæ. The larvæ live on the roots of the turnip, often doing great damage.

Turnpike, a gate that may be set across a road, and watched by a person appointed for the purpose, in order to stop carriages, carts, wagons, etc., and sometimes travelers, till toll is paid, for the cost and repair of the road. Such roads are called turnpike roads, or simply turnpikes, and formerly were common in the American Atlantic States, but tolls on roads have now been almost entirely abolished.

Turnspit, a name given to a variety of terrier dogs, from their being trained to turn the spits or roasting jacks in mansions. The breed is now practically extinct.

Turnstile, a post surmounted with four horizontal arms, which revolve as a person pushes by them. Turnstiles are usually placed on roads, bridges, or the like, either to prevent the passage of beasts, vehicles, or the like, while admitting the passage of persons, or to bar a passage temporarily till toll is paid; they are also frequently placed at the entrance to public buildings, or places of amusement, where entrance money is to be collected, or where it is desired to ascertain the number of persons admitted.

Turnstone, a small genus of birds of the plover family, intermediate between the true plovers and sandpipers. In winter the turnstone is found on the seashore all over the world, being probably the most cosmopolitan of all birds. It derives its name from its habit of turning over stones with its bill in search of its food, which consists of small crustaceans and mollusks. The common turnstone is nine inches in length, and is handsomely marked with black, white, and chestnut; the last-named color is reduced in autumn, when the plumage becomes duller; the legs and feet are orange.

THE TURNSTONE.

Turn Table, in railway engineering, a platform which rotates in a horizontal plane, and is used for shifting rolling-stock from one line of rails to another.

Turpentine Oil, the volatile oil distilled from crude turpentine, and existing in the wood, bark, leaves, and other parts of coniferous trees. These oils, according to the source from which they are obtained, exhibit considerable and marked diversities in their physical as well as in their optical properties. The several varieties when rectified are colorless, mobile liquids, having a peculiar aromatic but disagreeable odor. They are insoluble in water, slightly soluble in aqueous alcohol, miscible in all proportions with absolute alcohol, ether, and carbon disulphide. They dissolve iodine, sulphur, phosphorus, also fixed oils and resins. Turpentine oil is of great importance in the arts, and is specially employed for giving consistency to oil paints and varnishes, conferring on them drying properties.

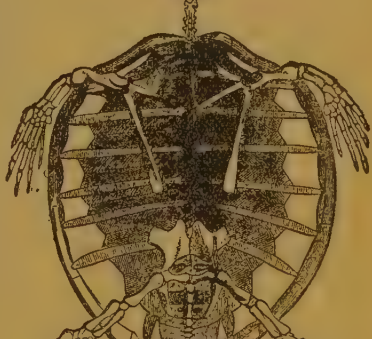
Turret, in architecture, a small tower attached to and forming part of another tower, or placed at the angles of a church or public building, especially in the style of Tudor architecture. Turrets are of two kinds — such as rise immediately from the

ground, as staircase turrets, and such as are formed on the upper part of a building by being carried up higher than the rest, as bartizan turrets. In railways, the elevated central portion of a passenger car, whose top forms an upper story of the roof, and whose sides are glazed for light and pierced for ventilation.

Turret Ship, an ironclad ship of war, whose armament is mounted in one, or more than one, low circular tower or turret placed on the deck, and revolved by steam power. This arrangement affords a wide horizontal fire, and capability of firing the same guns on both sides of the ship — a great advantage over broadside guns, which can only be trained through small arcs. The maximum of offensive power and minimum of armored area are combined in a turret ship. The sides of the ship are made much lower than in broadside iron-clads, and this reduction of surface enables the remaining portions to be very heavily armored, and guns of the weightiest nature to be carried. Captain Ericsson designed in 1855 the "monitor type" of vessel; and about the same time Capt. Cowper Coles, of the British navy contrived a turret system differing from Ericsson's in some important particulars. The United States adopted Ericsson's plan, while Cole's system was put in practice in the British navy. The "Monitor," designed by the former inventor, was launched early in 1862. Her deck was only 18 inches above the waterline, and on a metal ring in the center of the deck a turret (20 feet in diameter and 9 feet high) was placed, which had two ports for 11-inch guns, the whole rotating on a central spindle by steam. She proved a most formidable ship, and her name is now applied to all ironclads constructed on the same principle of low freeboard with gun turrets. Her defects were remedied in other monitors subsequently built. The "Mianotomoh" and "Monadnock," of the United States navy, have made successful voyages in the Atlantic and Pacific.

The chief disadvantages of these monitors, arising from the turrets being raised so little above the water, are that the guns cannot be used in heavy weather, for the ports must then be closed to keep out water, and that the revolution of the turrets is in danger of being stopped by a plunging fire from broadside guns directed to the junction of the turrets with the deck.

A system of superposed turrets was introduced in the United States, in the battleships "Kearsarge" and "Kentucky," but after thorough experiments, was condemned as unsatisfactory. In England and Europe the turret is used largely in land fortifications; but in the United States it is displaced by the disappearing gun.



SKELETON OF TURTLE.

Turtle, in zoölogy, the popular name for any species of the Cheloniidæ. They may be distinguished by their long, compressed, fin-shaped, non-retractile feet, with the toes inclosed in a common skin, from which only one or two claws project. The carapace is broad and much depressed, so that when these animals are on shore, and are turned over on their backs, they cannot regain the natural position. Turtles are marine animals; their pinnate feet and light sheel renders them excellent swimmers. They sometimes live at a great distance from land, to which they periodically return to de-

posit their soft-shelled eggs (from 100 to 250 in number) in the sand. They are found in all the inter-tropical seas, and sometimes travel into the temperate zones. The flesh and eggs of all the species are edible, though the Indian turtles are less valuable in this respect than those of the Atlantic. The most highly valued of the family is the green turtle (Chelonia viridis), from which turtle soup is made. It attains a large size, sometimes from six to seven feet long, with a weight of from 700 to 800 pounds. The popular name has no reference to the color of the carapace, which is dark olive, passing into dingy white, but the green fat so highly prized by epicures. The edible turtle of the East Indies (C. virgata) is also highly prized.

Turtle Dove, in ornithology, Turtur communis, widely distributed in the warmer parts of Europe. It is a beautiful bird, of somewhat slender form, a summer visitant to the cooler latitudes, arriving in May and departing in September. They feed on grain and vegetables, often frequenting fields of beans and peas. They make a slight, flat nest of a few twigs, in which two glossy, creamy-white eggs are deposited about the middle of May, and the parent birds take turns at incubation, sometimes rearing two broods in a season. The note is a soft, mournful "coo," often uttered when the bird is on the ground. From its habit of pairing for life, and its fidelity to its mate, the turtle dove has long been a symbol of conjugal affection.

Tuscarora, a tribe of North American Indians, who at an early day lived on the Neuse river in North Carolina. They had much trouble with the colonists and were nearly destroyed as a tribe. The remnant united with the Iroquois and settled in the Oneida territory in New York. They number about 380, and live on the Indian reservation in New York State.

Tuskegee Institute, a coeducational non-sectarian institution in Tuskegee, Ala., for colored students; founded in 1881.

Tussaud, Madame, the foundress of the well-known exhibition of wax-work in London; born (Marie Grosholtz) in Berne, Switzerland, in 1760; learned the art of modelling in wax in Paris. For a time she was engaged in giving lessons in modelling to Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., and in this way became acquainted with the leading personages at court. Imprisoned for three months during the Revolution, in 1802 she established herself in London. The collection of over 300 portrait figures (that of Voltaire and others still on view modelled by Madame Tussaud herself from life), with the "Chamber of Horrors," devoted to figures of murderers, instruments of torture, the guillotine of the Revolution, etc., is one of the sights of London. She died in London, April 16, 1850.

Tusser, Thomas, an English musician, teacher, and poet; best known as the author of "Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandry"; born in Rivenhall, Essex, England, about 1515. From his rhyming autobiography it would appear that he served as a chorister first at Wallingford Chapel, and afterward at St. Paul's; had the honor of being flogged if not instructed by Nicholas Udall at Eton; was attached for a number of years to the court, probably in the capacity of a musician; and at a later date kept a farm for some time in Suffolk. He died in London about 1580.

Tussock Grass, a large grass, same genus with the cock's-foot grass of the United States; native of the Falkland Islands, Fuegia, and South Patagonia. It grows in great tufts or tussocks sometimes five or six feet in height, the long tapering leaves hanging over in graceful curves. The plant is a useful food for cattle.

Tussock Moth, a grayish-white moth about an inch long, the caterpillars of which do great mischief in hop grounds, and are known as hop dogs. The caterpillar is delicate green in color, with brush-like tufts of yellow hairs on several of the segments. It feeds on leaves throughout the summer, becomes a hairy chrysalis about September, and emerges as a moth in the following spring.

Tutor, in many universities, the name given to scholars attached to the various colleges, by whom, assisted by private tutors, the education of the students is chiefly conducted. They are selected from the college. Also in

Scotch law, the guardian of a boy or girl in pupilarity.

Tuttle, Mary McArthur Thompson, an American author; born Nov. 5, 1849; was graduated at Hillsboro College in 1868, and later at the School of Design, McMickin University. In 1874–1875 she studied literature, art, and foreign languages abroad. She became a painter of landscapes and portraits, and in 1895 began lecturing on "Color" before colleges, schools and literary societies.

TUSSOCK GRASS.

Tutuila, an island of the Samoan group, belonging to the United States under the treaty of Dec. 2, 1899, between the United States, Great Britain, and Germany. For several years the United States was anxious to acquire possession of the harbor of Pago Pago, on this island, for a naval and coaling station. In 1872 the local authorities ceded the harbor for this purpose, and in 1878 a treaty was signed in Washington by which the United States was given the right to establish at that harbor a station for coaling, naval supplies, freedom of trade, commercial treatment as a favored nation, and extra-territorial consular jurisdiction. This harbor was occupied by the United States in 1898. Tutuila, the island, has a population of 3,750 and an area of 54 square miles.

Tweed, William Marcy, an American politician; born in New York city, April 3, 1823; began life as a chairmaker; became an alderman; was in Congress in 1853–1855; was chairman of the board of supervisors of New York city in 1856, and school commissioner in 1856–1857. He was twice sent to the State Senate, and in 1870 was appointed commissioner of public works for the city. He had previously been chairman of the general committee of Tammany Hall and grand sachem. As head of the "Tweed Ring," composed of influential and unscrupulous politicians, he succeeded in obtaining control of the funds of the city government and distributed almost unlimited patronage to his friends. He was brought to trial in 1873; convicted on no less than 12 charges of fraud; and was sent to the penitentiary for 12 years. A reversal of his sentence was obtained in 1875, but he was again imprisoned for lack of bail on a series of civil suits. He broke jail and escaped to Spain, but was captured, sent back to New York on a warship, and recommitted to Ludlow street jail, where he died, April 12, 1878.

Tweed, a cloth, so called from the name of the river which falls into the sea at Berwick, where it is largely manufactured.

Twelve Tables, the name given to the earliest code of Roman law, civil, criminal, and religious, made by the decemvirs in 451–449 B. C. These, originally comprised in 10 tables, to which next year two others were added, were supposed to form the basis of all Roman law, and in Cicero's time were still committed to memory by boys at school. The occasion for them arose in the constant complaints made by plebeians of oppression by patricians; and the principal aim of the tables was to define rights, fix penalties, and prevent oppression under legal forms. Many older laws were left intact by them, and reappear in Justinian's code. To the original tables commentaries were from time to time added.

Twilight, in astronomy, the faint diffused light which appears a little before sunrise, and again for some time after sunset, the amount and duration of the light varying materially in different latitudes and at different seasons. Popularly, the term is only applied to the evening twilight, the morning twilight being called dawn. Twilight is produced by the diffused reflection of light from and among the atmosphere after the direct rays of the sun have ceased to reach the earth. When the sun descends below the horizon, its rays pass through the atmospheric strata, and some of them are reflected toward the earth and illuminate its surface. At first the light, falling on the lowest and densest strata, is reflected in great abundance, but as the sun descends to a greater distance below the horizon, the rays fall on higher, and therefore rarer, atmospheric strata. Consequently fewer rays undergo reflection, and as the number of reflected rays diminishes as the sun descends, the strength of the twilight diminishes in the same proportion, till at last the solar rays fall on strata so rare as to be incapable of reflecting light, and the twilight accordingly disappears. In the morning the change from darkness to light takes place in a similar manner, but in inverted order.

Twill, a diagonal appearance given to a fabric by causing the weft threads to pass over one warp-thread, and then under two, and so on; instead of taking the warp threads in regular succession, one down and one up. The next weft thread takes a set oblique to the former, throwing up one of the two deposed by the preceding. The fabrics thus woven are very numerous.

Twin Screw, a propeller of a steam vessel, composed of two separate and parallel screws which revolve in opposite directions, thus giving increased power over a single screw propeller. The twin-screw system is now employed in the principal warships of the world, and triple-screws are used on the commerce destroyers "Columbia" and "Minneapolis," of the United States navy.

Two-toed Ant Eater, one of the two species of the genus Cyclothurus. It is about the size of a common squirrel, arboreal, and lives on insects. From the forests of Costa Rica, Honduras, and Brazil.

Tye, in mining, an inclined trough for separating ore by means of a flowing stream of water. The slimes are allowed to flow in a thin wide stream upon the upper part of the trough, then disturbed by a broom, and collected, according to relative weight and quality, at different parts of the length of the trough. The sorts are known as heads, middles, and tails; the first going to pile, the second is retyed, the third is refuse. Nautically a rope by which a yard is hoisted.

Tyler, Harry Walter, an American educator; born in Ipswich, Mass., April 16, 1863; was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1884; was assistant instructor and full instructor of mathematics there in 1884–1887. He then studied abroad. Returning to the United States he was made full Professor of Mathematics at the Institute of Technology in 1893.

Tyler, James Gale, an American artist; born in Oswego, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1855; received a public school education; then studied marine painting. His paintings include "Abandoning the Jeannette"; "The Constitution," etc.

Tyler, John, an American statesman, 10th President of the United States; born in Charles City, Va., March 29, 1790. His father was an officer in the army during the Revolution, and a judge of the Federal Court of Admiralty. Tyler was graduated at William and Mary College, in 1807, when but 17, and was admitted to the bar in 1809. At the age of 21 he was elected to the Virginia legislature; and in 1816, at the age of 26, was elected to Congress. In 1825 he was elected governor of Virginia, and in 1827 Senator of the United States. He sustained the States' Rights policy in Congress, voted against the so-called Force Bill empowering President Jackson to enforce the revenue laws in South Carolina, and for the resolutions censuring Jackson for removing the government funds to State banks. When, in 1836, the Virginia legislature instructed him to vote for the expunging of this censure, he resigned his seat in the Senate. In 1839 he

was elected to the Virginia legislature, and in 1840 was elected Vice-President on the Whig ticket with William H. Harrison. On April 4, just one month after entering on the duties of his office, President Harrison died, and Tyler became President by succession. He at once came into conflict with Congress by vetoing financial bills that he believed to be in violation of the Constitution. His Cabinet, except Daniel Webster, resigned, and their places were filled by States' Rights Whigs. The most important acts of his administration were a treaty with China and the annexation of Texas (1845). At the expiration of his term he retired to private life, till 1861, when he was made president of a peace convention. Failing in his efforts to effect a compromise, he joined the Confederacy, and served in the Confederate Congress till his death in Richmond, Va., Jan. 18, 1862.

Tyler, Lyon Gardiner, an American educator; born in Charles City co., Va., in August, 1853; son of John Tyler, President of the United States; was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1875; practiced law in Richmond, Va., in 1882–1888; and in the latter year accepted the presidency of William and Mary College.

Tyler, Moses Coit, an American historian; born in Griswold, Conn., Aug. 2, 1835; was graduated at Yale University in 1857; later studied theology; ordained in the Congregational Church in 1859; pastor of the First Congregational Church, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1860–1862; Professor of English Literature in Michigan University in 1867–1872 and in 1874–1881; literary editor of the "Christian Union" in 1872–1874. He became Professor of American History in Cornell University in 1881; was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1881, and priest two years later. He was author of "History of American Literature During the Colonial Period"; "Manual of English Literature," etc. He died in Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1900.

Tyler, Robert Ogden, an American military officer; born in Greene co., N. Y., Dec. 22, 1831; was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1853; served on frontier duty till the beginning of the Civil War and took part in the Spokane expedition in 1858. Just prior to the outbreak of the Civil War he was a member of an expedition to relieve Fort Sumter, the bombardment of which he witnessed. He was made assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain in May, 1861. In August of the same year he reorganized the 4th Connecticut regiment, of which he was commissioned colonel; was promoted Brigadier-General of volunteers in November, 1862; brevetted major, U. S. A.; and was placed in command of the artillery reserve in the Army of the Potomac in November, 1863. He led a brigade at Cold Harbor and there received a wound which maimed him for life and permanently broke his health. At the close of the war he was brevetted Major-General in both the volunteer and regular armies. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 1, 1874.

Tyler, Royall, an American author; born in Boston, Mass., July 18, 1757. In 1794 he was judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and in 1800 its Chief Justice. He wrote the first American play to be acted by regular comedians: "The Contrast," produced in 1786 at New York. He died in Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 16, 1826.

Tyler Insurrection, a popular revolt in England during the minority of Richard II., headed by Wat Tyler, a soldier who had served in the French wars, and Jack Straw, an Essex peasant. Its immediate occasion was the imposition in 1381 of a poll tax of three groats on every adult, to defray the cost of the disastrous French war; and the first blow struck was the death of a tax gatherer, who had offered an insult to the daughter of a blacksmith in Essex. From Essex the revolt spread over Norfolk, Suffolk, Sussex, and Surrey, but its strength lay in the 100,000 men of Kent, who marched on London, putting to death every lawyer whom they found. The nobles fled, while the artisans of London flung open the gates of the city. At Mile End, without the city, the young king met the great mass of the peasants, whom he overawed and induced them to disperse by promising them charters of freedom and amnesty. However, 30,000 remained with Wat Tyler to watch over the fulfilment of the royal pledge, and this body Richard met by chance next

morning at Smithfield. In the conference which ensued, William Walworth, the Mayor of London, exasperated at the insolence of Tyler, stabbed him with his dagger, and in the scene of confusion which ensued, the king, with great presence of mind, addressed the populace, led them to Islington, and commanded them to disperse. The death of Tyler paralyzed the people, while it revived the courage of the nobility. The king, in violation of his pledge, stamped out the revolt with ruthless cruelty.

Tympanites, derived from the Latin word "tympanum," for drum; the distension of the abdomen arising from an excessive accumulation of gas in its cavity. The gas collects, as a rule, in the interior of the alimentary canal, especially the intestines, but in exceptional cases it occupies the peritoneal cavity. It is a very painful disorder, and may be relieved by applying hot turpentine stupes to the abdomen, and by giving internally aromatic spirits of ammonia, etc., under competent medical advice.

Tympanum, in anatomy, the drum, middle ear, or middle chamber of the ear; a narrow, irregular cavity in the substance of the temporal bone, placed between the inner end of the external auditory canal and the labyrinth.

Tyndale, Hector, an American military officer; born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 24, 1821. He was not opposed to slavery and knew little of the raid of John Brown, but he was requested to escort Mrs. Brown on her last visit to her husband. While in the discharge of this duty he suffered many insults and threats, and on the morning of the execution an unseen assassin fired a shot at him. Prior to the execution a number of papers in the South had threatened that a "nigger's" remains would be substituted for those of Brown and given to his friends. Therefore, when the authorities offered the coffin to Tyndale he positively declined to accept it till it was opened and the body identified. When Fort Sumter was fired on he immediately returned from Europe, and became major of the 28th Pennsylvania regiment; was promoted lieutenant-colonel in April, 1862. He particularly distinguished himself during the battle of Antietam. Though wounded in the hip early in the day he remained on the field till carried to the rear in the afternoon with a musket ball wound in the head. He was promoted Brigadier-General of volunteers in November, 1862; was brevetted Major-General of volunteers in 1865. He was Republican nominee for mayor of Philadelphia in 1868, and was defeated by only 68 votes. He died in Philadelphia, March 19, 1880.

Tyndale, William, memorable in the history of the English Bible; born in Gloucestershire, England, about 1484; was educated at Oxford, then at Cambridge. He left Cambridge most probably about the close of 1521 to become chaplain and tutor in the household of Sir John Walsh of Little Sodbury in Gloucestershire. In 1523 he went up to London, where he was entertained in the house of Humphry Monmouth. He was already a competent Greek scholar, and in his unsuccessful application to Tunstall, Bishop of London, he carried with him a translation of part of Isocrates as a recommendation. In the spring of 1524 he went to Hamburg, probably made his way thence to Wittenberg, next in the autumn of 1525 to Cologne, and there, with the help of a Franciscan friar named William Roye, and another, began with Quentel in 1525 the printing of his English New Testament in an impression of 3,000 copies in quarto size. This had not proceeded beyond the Gospels of Matthew and Mark when the officious intrigues of Cochlæus forced Tyndale to flee to Worms, where, instead of completing Quentel's unfinished work, Peter Schoeffer printed for him another impression of 3,000 copies in a small octavo size, without prefaces to the books or annotations in the margin. The quarto was completed soon after, most probably also by Schoeffer, with general introduction, prologues, inner marginal references, and outer marginal glosses, these last largely taken from Luther's version of 1522. The translation itself owed much to Luther, much also to the 3d ed. (1522) of the Greek Testament of Erasmus with its Latin translation. Tunstall and Warham denounced the book, hundreds of copies were bought up and burned by their authority, but in both forms it made its way by the summer of 1526 to the hearts of Englishmen, and

the strong simplicity and homely vigor of its style established a standard of Biblical translation into English, and bequeathed its phrases imperishable to all posterity. By 1530 as many as six editions, of which three were surreptitiously printed at Antwerp. Meanwhile Tyndale continued to toil indefatigably at the labor of his life. In 1530 he published at Malborow (Marburg) by Hans Luft his version of the "Pentateuch" where the marginal glosses, almost all original, contain many violent attacks on the Pope and the bishops, full of rich satire, irony, and even humor. We find that here, still more than in his New Testament, he leans heavily on Luther. Later, in 1531, appeared his version of "Jonah," with a prologue. An unauthorized revision of Tyndale's New Testament was made at Antwerp by George Joye in August, 1534, and in November of the same year Tyndale himself issued there at the press of Marten Emperor a revised version with short marginal notes and prologues, together with a translation of the "Epistles taken out of the Old Testament which are read in the church after the Use of Salisbury on certain days of the year." One copy of this work, probably that preserved in the British Museum, was struck off on vellum and beautifully illuminated for presentation to Queen Anne Boleyn. Once again before the end Tyndale revised his Testament (1535), this time without the marginal notes, but with the innovation of headings to the Gospels and Acts, but not the Epistles. But now it wanted only the crown of martyrdom to consecrate the lifelong devotion of Tyndale to his task. Already the emissaries of Henry VIII. had often tried to get hold of him, or at least to discover his hiding place. He had spent two quiet years of constant labor at Antwerp, part of the time in the house of Thomas Poyntz, when he was seized through the treachery of one Henry Philips, May 24, 1535. For 16 months he lay in the castle of Vilvorde, and it appears that Cromwell made some ineffectual efforts to save him. Tyndale's protracted trial was apparently not begun till 1536; he was found guilty of heresy, and on Friday, Oct. 6, of that year, he was first strangled, then burned at the stake.

Tyndall, John, an English physicist; born in Leighlin Bridge, near Carlow, Ireland, Aug. 21, 1820. He studied in Germany; in 1850 published in the "Philosophical Magazine" "Discoveries in Magnetism." He was the first to climb the Weisshorn, and subsequently reached the summit of the Matterhorn. In 1872 he lectured in the United States; the profits he devoted as a fund "in aid of students who devote themselves to original research." He died in Haslemere, Surrey, England, Dec. 4, 1893.

Tyner, James Noble, an American lawyer; born in Brookville, Ind., Jan. 17, 1826; received an academic education; was a member of Congress in 1869–1875; 2d and 1st assistant postmaster-general, and Postmaster-General in 1875–1882; represented the United States at the International Postal Congress in Paris in 1878. He was appointed assistant attorney-general of the United States for the Post-office Department in 1889, and reappointed in 1897.

Tyng, Stephen Higginson, an American clergyman, long rector of St. George's Church, New York city; born in Newburyport, Mass., March 1, 1800; and was graduated at Harvard University in 1817. For several years he edited the "Episcopal Recorder," the "Protestant Churchman," etc. He died in Irvington, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1885.

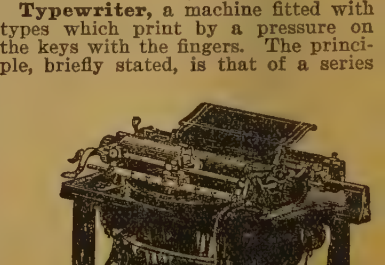
Type, a rectangular solid of metal, wood, or other hard material having a raised letter, figure, punctuation mark, or other character on the upper end, which, when inked, is used to make impressions on paper and other smooth surfaces; the term is also used collectively. Types must be all of a uniform height, and perfectly true in their angles, otherwise they could not be locked firmly together to be printed from. Notches are made on one side of the type to assist the compositor in distinguishing the bottom from the top; the groove is a channel made in the bottom of the type to make it stand steadily. From the character of the letters types are known as capitals, small or lower-case letters, italics, script, etc. The different sizes are now, however, named by the "point" system, as 5-point, 5½-point, 6-point, etc. Types are made by casting (which is now done by machin-

ery), the letter being first cut on the end of a steel punch, and the punch then driven into a piece of copper, which forms the matrix or bottom of the mold intended to produce the letter. A fount or font is a complete assortment of any given kind of type, the number of each letter being in proportion to the frequence of its occurrence in printed matter. A complete font of type, including Roman and italic, with capitals, figures, points, and signs, consists of 226 different characters.

Type Metal, the alloy of lead and antimony used in casting a printer's types, the usual proportions being one part of antimony to three of lead; but a superior and harder kind of type is sometimes made by alloying two parts of lead with one of antimony and one of tin. Both these alloys take a sharp impression from the mold or matrix, owing to their expansion on solidification, and they are hard enough to stand the work of the press, without being brittle or liable to fracture.

Type-setting Machines, mechanical devices for setting type. The first record of type-setting machinery was made in the English Patent Office in 1794. In 1882 W. Church, of Connecticut, took out a patent for a machine having a keyboard, the manipulation of which guided freshly-cast type to a central point. Alden's machine was the first to come into practical use. It was used on magazine work and was able to set about 3,000 ems an hour, but required several men to operate it. Following these machines came the Burr, afterward called the Empire, and the Thorne, both of which are still extensively used. The latter combines the distribution and composition in a single mechanism. Its distinctive feature is an upright cylinder containing grooves in its periphery, each groove so formed as to admit only the character bearing corresponding nicks. It is manipulated by a keyboard, the types falling perpendicularly from the place where they are distributed into the line forming from copy. At the side of the machine sits an operator who justifies the matter into lines as fast as may be necessary. A speed of from 4,000 to 5,000 ems an hour is common. The disadvantages attributed to it are breaking type and clogging. The Mergenthaler linotype is incorrectly spoken of as a type-setting machine. It does not set type but matrices, from which a bar called a linotype is cast, this being the equivalent of a line of type. It is worked by a keyboard and has two advantages over other machines; no time is lost upon justification, as the spaces are cast at the same time as the letters, and there is no necessity of distribution. When the matter is done with it is melted and used over again. It is in general use in large newspaper offices. Since the introduction of the linotype several similar machines have appeared.

Typewriter, a machine fitted with types which print by a pressure on the keys with the fingers. The principle, briefly stated, is that of a series



TYPEWRITER.

of rods pivoted to keyed rods, similar to the action of a pianoforte, the ends of the rods carrying the characters of the alphabet and all striking on a common center. There is a self-inking arrangement, and several minor improvements have been added in recent years, bringing the invention to a high state of perfection. It is on record that one Henry Mill obtained a patent in England, Jan. 7, 1714, for such a machine. The record does not describe it, except that it was a device to write in printed characters one letter at a time, one after another. The writing machine called the typewriter was invented at Milwaukee, Wis., in 1867, by C. Latham Sholes, Samuel W. Soule, and Carlos

Glidden. One device after another was conceived and developed till 25 or 30 experimental instruments were made, each succeeding one a little different from and a little better than the one preceding. They were put into the hands of stenographers — practical persons who were presumed to know better than any one else what would be needed and satisfactory. In this way the invention grew till, at the beginning of 1873, the device was thought complete. The use of the typewriter has completely revolutionized the copyist's trade, and the useful little instrument is one of the most valuable labor-saving devices of the day.

Typh-fever, a term used to designate a continued low fever. The best marked varieties of this affection are known as typhus and typhoid fevers, which, although easily distinguished in typical cases, frequently merge into one another.

Typhoid Bacilli. The discovery of a method of identifying the bacillus, or living germ, of typhoid fever is due to Dr. Hiss, one of the bacteriologists of the New York Board of Health in 1897. Previously there were only two ways of determining a case of typhoid fever. The first method was by the physical symptoms of the patient, a clinic study of his conditions. This was always unsatisfactory because till the disease is 8 or 10 days old, these symptoms are not to be depended on. Another test, devised by Widal, a scientist of Vienna, and said to be actually discovered by Robert Pfeiffer, of Berlin, Dr. Koch's assistant, is an examination of the blood. A drop of blood or serum is taken from the earlobe or the finger tip, and mixed with pure typhoid culture. A bit of the mixture is then put under a microscopic slide. If there is typhoid in the blood, or if the patient has had typhoid in his system at any time within five years, the bacilli introduced from the typhoid culture, as can be seen plainly through the lens, gather into groups. If there is no typhoid at all, the bacilli move about violently. Yet this test, though good to confirm, is not altogether conclusive and never absolutely proves the actual presence of typhoid. What Dr. Hiss has done has been to devise a culture medium in which typhoid germs will multiply and the colon bacillus will not. Eighteen hours is sufficient time for the bacilli to grow, and a statement of results will reach the doctor inside of 36 hours after he has sent a specimen to a laboratory.

Typhoid Fever, in pathology, a kind of continued fever which is known by many names. It was called "typhoid" and "abdominal typhus" from its supposed resemblance to typhus or jail fever. It is often known as "low fever" and "slow fever," from its duration; and as "autumnal" or "fall" fever, from the time of the year at which it is most prevalent. The term "enteric fever" was applied to it from the fact that the intestines are always attacked in this disorder; but "gastric fever" is a misnomer, for there is never any organic disease of the stomach. Typhoid fever results from the introduction of a specific poison into the system, and is said to be due to the development of a specific bacillus. It is not contagious, and the poison appears to be communicable only from the discharges.

Typhon, in Greek mythology, a famous giant who was reputed to be the son of Tartarus and Terra, and fabled to have 100 heads shaped like those of a serpent, and with devouring flames darting from its many mouths and eyes. Typhon, as soon as born, to avenge the death of his brother giants, made war on heaven, compelling the gods to disguise themselves and fly for safety; Jupiter, however, regaining courage, threw off the resemblance of a ram which he had assumed, and, hurling his thunderbolts at the audacious invader, flung him to earth wounded and writhing, when, to prevent his recovery, he cast Mount Etna at his head, and buried the rest of his body beneath the island. Through this vast mountain, however, the imprisoned giant still belches forth his fire and smoke, and howls his discordant thunder. In the Egyptian mythology Typhon is the name given to the Evil Genius.

Typhoon ("hot wind"), the name given to the violent hurricanes which rage on the coasts of Japan and China and the neighboring archipelago. They occur from May to November, but especially in July, August and September, traveling generally from E. N. E. to W. S. W. along the coast of China,

In their broad characteristics they resemble hurricanes in other parts of the world, and their tremendous fury is no doubt due very much to the surface conditions under which they are produced.

Typhus, in pathology, typhus fever; a contagious fever, which occurs mainly in temperate and cold climates, and often rages as an epidemic. It is also known as "spotted," "epidemic," or "contagious" fever, and was formerly called "camp" or "jail" fever from its prevalence in camps and prisons. It is most prevalent among females and young people, but the highest rate of mortality from the disease occurs among adult males. The contagion is communicated through the air, and probably proceeds from the breath, which has a peculiar foul smell.

Typographical Union, a society of compositors banded together for mutual protection, for the regulation of wages, fixing the number of apprentices allowed to each establishment, the length of time each apprentice must serve in order to become a master workman, and for extending general aid to the members of such association. They do great good.

Typology, a discourse on types, especially those of Scripture; the doctrine of types; a department of theology which investigates Scripture types, and the principles applicable to their interpretation. It starts from the position that the leading truths of revealed religion were the same under the Patriarchal, the Jewish, and the Christian dispensations. These truths were, however, revealed to the earlier worshipers more or less obscurely, being expressed by symbols, instead of stated directly in words. Each type employed had a twofold meaning and purpose — it was a symbol of some religious truth and predictive of the antitype, Christ.

Typothetæ, the name given to a trade guild consisting of persons connected with the printing trades, both workmen and employers. The name as now used in the United States is a revival of an ancient appellation conferred on an association of printers of whom we find record as early as the latter half of the 15th century. The first use of the name in the United States was in 1863, when P. C. Baker, of New York city, proposed the name for a society of employing printers in that city. The name was adopted, but the society did not survive long. In 1883 the New York society was resuscitated, and the name readopted. From that city similar organizations spread all over the country.

Tyr, in Scandinavian mythology, the son of Odin, and the god of war and of fame, which idea is expressed in old Norse by the word tyr. According to the Edda, he was single-handed. When the Asa-gods persuaded the wolf Fenrir to allow himself to be bound with the bandage Gleipnir, Tyr put his right hand in the wolf's mouth, as a pledge that he would be loosened; and when the gods refused to release him, the wolf bit off Tyr's hand to the wrist, which was called, in consequence, Ulflithr, or the Wolf's Joint. In the twilight battle of the gods, he meets his death at the same time with his enemy, the monster dog Garmr.

Tyrant, originally, one who obtained supreme or absolute power by usurpation, or who derived it from one who had obtained such power by usurpation, and maintained it by force, though he might exercise his power with strict moderation. A monarch, or other ruler or governor, who takes advantage of his power to oppress his subjects or fellow citizens.

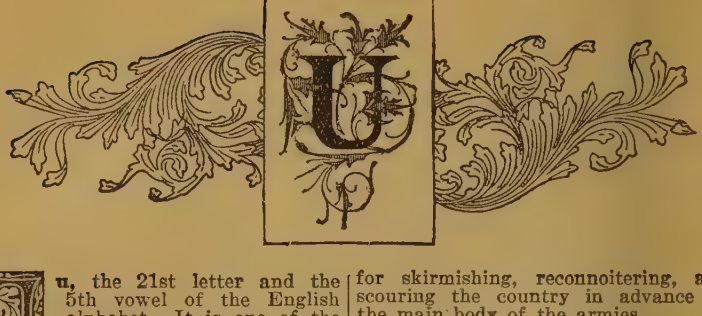
Tyrant Birds, a family of passerine birds, chiefly confined to tropical regions. Among the 350 species of which the family consists, there is great diversity of form and even of habit. Noteworthy species are the scissor tail, remarkable for its grace of form and beauty of plumage, and the common American shrike-billed kingbird or bee martin. The latter, like all the tyrant birds, is of a pugnacious temper, and is a determined enemy to sparrow hawks and other small birds of prey; but it is much disliked by farmers on account of its propensity for eating bees.

Tyre, in ancient geography, a famous city of antiquity, on the coast of Phœnicia, 24 miles to the S. of Sidon. The first city of Tyre was built on the mainland, but the second and more important city was erected on an island about a mile long, running parallel with the shore, but sep-

arated from it by a strait of the Mediterranean a mile wide. The city covered the whole island, and was of extraordinary magnificence and beauty, while its wealth made it the envy of all surrounding nations. Tyre had two capacious harbors, and the whole island was surrounded by a strong wall 150 feet in height. The Tyrians were celebrated for their splendid dyes, especially of scarlet and purple, for their skill in all mechanical arts, their metallic work, industry, and commerce. In the time of David and Solomon, the Tyrian king, Hiram, maintained friendly relations with the Israelites, and his people greatly assisted Solomon in the building of his temple. Tyre is repeatedly mentioned in the Old Testament for its strength, wealth, and beauty, and is threatened with destruction for its pride and arrogance. The prosperity of Tyre was not finally destroyed till the conquest of Syria by the Turks in 1516. The modern Tyre or Sur is an insignificant place of 5,000 inhabitants.

Tyrol, a crown-land of the Austrian empire; between Bavaria on the N., Switzerland on the W., Italy on the S., and Salsburg, and Carinthia on the E.; and embracing an area of 10,302 square miles, to which is administratively added Vorarlberg, 1,005 square miles, on the W. frontier; pop. 928,769. The province is traversed from E. to W. by the three chains of the Alps; the central chain (11,000 to 12,500 feet), which is crossed by the road over the Brenner Pass (4,588 feet), the principal line of communication between Italy and Germany, separates the German from the Italian side. The people are noted for fidelity to the Roman Catholic faith and their devotion to their country, but are somewhat backward in education. The romantic mountain scenery attracts thousands of visitors. Pastoral pursuits furnish the chief occupations, though some grain is grown, and considerable attention is paid to the cultivation of the forests, of fruit, wine and silkworms. The chief town is Innsbruck, with a university (1677 with 700 students); Trent, Roveredo, Brixen, and Bozen are the next towns of consequence. The provincial chamber consists of 68 members, excluding Vorarlberg, which has its own chamber of 20 members. Tyrol, the ancient Rhætia, was conquered by the Romans under the Emperor Augustus. After the fall of the empire it was occupied by the Boiardi (Bavarians) and Langobardi. During the Middle Ages the most important rulers in Tyrol were the counts of Tyrol and the bishops of Trent and Brixen. In 1363 the counts bequeathed their possessions to the Duke of Austria, and they have formed an appanage of the House of Hapsburg ever since, except during the short period 1806–1814, a period made memorable by the patriotic resistance of Andreas Hofer and his associates to French and Bavarians.

Tyrone, Hugh O'Neil, Earl of, an Irish rebel; born in Ireland, about 1550; was the son of an illegitimate son of Conn O'Neil, the 1st Earl of Tyrone, and was himself in 1587 invested with his grandfather's title and estates. But he soon plunged into intrigues both with the Irish rebels and with Spain against the authority of Elizabeth, and in 1597 assumed the ancient title of "The O'Neil," and began the struggle openly. His success soon spread the flame of insurrection over all Ulster, Connaught, and Leinster. The queen sent over Essex with more than 20,000 men, and at Ballyduich Tyrone met him under truce, and submitted his demands to Elizabeth. Lord Mountjoy soon succeeded Essex, and quickly subdued the most of the country. But at length in 1601 a Spanish force of 5,000 men landed at Kinsale, and 2,000 more at Castlehaven. Mountjoy at once besieged Kinsale, while Tyrone advanced to its relief, but was defeated with heavy loss, and severely wounded. Mountjoy pursued him to the N. and ravaged his country. After Kinsale fell Tyrone made his submission at Mellefont and was reinstated in his earldom. But under James I. he intrigued anew with Spain, and finally in 1607 found it necessary to flee. His lands were confiscated and he himself died in Rome in 1616.



U, the 21st letter and the 5th vowel of the English alphabet. It is one of the three primitive vowels, from which the various vowel sounds in the Aryan languages have been developed. Its true primary sound was that which it still retains in most of the European languages, viz., that of oo in cool, tool, wood, etc., corresponding to the French ou, as in cour, tour, etc., the sound being sometimes short and sometimes long. U as an initial is used for United, as in U. S. United States; U. S. A. United States of America, and United States Army; U. S. N. United States Navy; U. K.= the United Kingdom; U. P. United Presbyterian (Scotch); U. C. or A. U. C. in dates belonging to Roman history is a contraction for Ab urbe condita = from the building of the city (of Rome), as U. C. 400 = in the year of Rome 400. U as a symbol is used, in chemistry, for uranium.

Uhl, Edwin Fuller, an American statesman; born in Rush, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1841; settled in Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1876 and practised law till he became mayor of that city in 1890. He was made assistant Secretary of State in October, 1893; and during the sickness of Secretary Gresham was Acting Secretary of State. While in this office he was entrusted with the arbitration to settle the boundary between Brazil and the Argentine Republic. He was made ambassador to Germany in February, 1896. He died in Grand Rapids, Mich., May 17, 1901.

Uhlan, or **Ulan,** one of a variety of light cavalry of Asiatic origin, introduced first into Poland by Tartar colonists. They are employed in the Russian, Austro-Hungarian, and German armies, especially in the latter, for skirmishing, reconnoitering, and scouring the country in advance of the main body of the armies.

Uitlanders, or **Outlanders,** a name given to the foreign residents of the Transvaal Colony. These comprise people from all countries, the majority, however, being British subjects, and the refusal of the Transvaal government to give them the franchise became the source of much trouble. Under treaty arrangements made in 1884, Great Britain had a measure of control over the foreign affairs of the Transvaal (then the South African Republic), but it was solemnly agreed that in its internal affairs the government of the republic should exercise full and complete independence. The discovery of gold in 1886 drew great numbers of foreigners to the Transvaal, most of them being mining adventurers. These wanted a share in political affairs, but the Dutch Boers who were at the head of the republic refused to listen to their demands. The Uitlanders were allowed, after a residence of two years, to become naturalized, but they had to wait 12 years more before being allowed to vote. After 1896 the tax on mining profits was 5 per cent.; on the yield of mining leases 2½ per cent., and there was also a heavy poll tax. The Uitlanders were denied the right of public assemblage and had to procure a permit from the police to hold a meeting. In 1895 the Jameson raid threatened for a time a disruption of peaceful relations. At Johannesburg, the largest city of the Transvaal, a mass meeting of the Uitlanders was held on Dec. 24, 1898, to agree on a petition to Queen Victoria praying for protection from the Boer police. Their object was frustrated by

the presence of a large number of armed Boers who wrecked the interior of the hall and injured many of the people assembled. Another public meeting called on Jan. 13, following, to protest against these proceedings, was also broken up by the native authorities. These events and the lack of any definite plan for settling the difficulties brought on the Boer-English war, and the extinction of independence in the Dutch South African republics.

Ukase, an edict or order, legislative or administrative, of the Russian government. It has the force of law till annulled by subsequent decisions or orders. A collection of the ukases issued at various times, made by order of the Emperor Nicholas in 1827, and supplemented since, year by year, constitutes the legal code of the Russian empire. An edict or order, generally, issued by some competent authority.

Ulema, the collective name (which cannot be used as a singular) of the body of professional theologians and doctors of divinity, and therefore of law, in any Mohammedan country. They form the legal and judicial class, and interpret the Koran and the law derived therefrom; they also constitute whatever there is of the nature of a hierarchy in Islam, and their power and influence have often curbed the irresponsible authority of a despot.

Ulfilas, or **Wulfila,** a Gothic bishop and translator of the Bible; born in one of the Gothic settlements to the N. of the Danube in A. D. 311. He was probably of pure, perhaps noble Gothic blood, the story told by Philostorgius, that his progenitors were among the prisoners brought by the Goths from Cappadocia in 258, resting on very insufficient authority. Being sent to Constantinople on an embassy — possibly as a hostage — he adopted the Christianity of the capital, which was then of the Arian type, and was appointed "Anagnostes"; and it was probably while holding this office, which in the Greek Church involves preaching as well as reading, that he executed the Gothic translation of the Scriptures. Early in the year 341, having just reached the required age, he was consecrated bishop of the Goths by Eusebius of Nicomedia at Antioch, and immediately returned to his people across the Danube. After laboring among them for seven years, he and his converts were obliged by the persecution of the heathen prince Athanaric to take refuge within the limits of the Roman empire, and for the rest of his life he continued to labor in the country of the Balkans.

Ulke, Henry, a Prussian American portrait painter; born in Frankenstein, Prussia, Jan. 29, 1821; in 1851 he came to the United States and established a studio in Washington, D. C. He became well known as an entomologist and also as a musical critic. His portraits include those of President Grant, John Sherman, James G. Blaine, Secretary Stanton, Generals Rawlins, Blair, Spinner, and other prominent men.

Ultima Thule (Uppermost Thule), a name given in ancient times by the inhabitants of Southern Europe to the remote regions of the unknown North. The Greek navigator Pytheas (who probably lived in the latter part of the 4th century B. C.) made a voyage along the coast of Britain and wrote an account of what he learned about the Shetland and Orkney Islands and possibly the N. mainland calling the region Thule. The name became vague in its application, especially under the form Ultima Thule. Norway, Ireland, etc., bore the title in turn; and many strange superstitions were current regarding the region.

Ultramarine, a brilliant blue color, in very extensive use by painters, paper stainers, calico printers, and others. The substance previous to the year 1828 was obtained only from lazulite or lapis lazuli, a beautiful and costly mineral substance. The mineral being rare, and much prized for ornamental inlaying, and the color being of unapproachable brilliance and depth, it was an extremely expensive pigment. In consequence, strenuous efforts were made to obtain an equally valuable product by artificial means. In 1824 the French Societe d' Encouragement pour l' Industrie Nationale offered a premium of 6,000 francs for the manufacture of an ultramarine blue, possessing all the qualities

of that extracted from lapis lazuli, and in 1828 the prize was awarded to M. Guimet of Lyons, who after four years' investigation succeeded perfectly in producing the valuable substance by a synthetical process.

Ulugh Beg, the grandson of Timur, or Tamerlane; governed Western Turkestan as regent for his father Shah Rokh, and succeeded in 1447 to the imperial throne on his father's death. He was a successful warrior, but happened, unfortunately, to conceive suspicions of the loyalty of his eldest son, suspicions founded only on astrological indications. The offended and injured prince rebelled, defeated and captured his father, and soon after caused him to be put to death, thus fulfilling the prediction, 1449. Ulugh Beg is known to posterity as the founder of the observatory at Samarcand, as the liberal patron of astronomers, and as himself a most diligent observer. The astronomical tables which bear his name, enjoy a high reputation for accuracy. The astronomical works of Ulugh Beg were written in Arabic, afterward translated into Persian, and thence the chronological portion of them rendered into Latin by Greaves, who followed with a Latin version of the geographical part in 1652.

Ulysses, in heroic history, one of the most renowned of the Greek heroes. Ulysses was the King of Ithaca, one of the small Ionian isles, the husband of the exemplary Penelope, and father of Telemachus. Ulysses was not only a prudent warrior, but a sage counsellor, and was as much honored in the general conference as he was valued in the field for his military skill, ready expedients, and undaunted courage.

Uma, in Hindu mythology, one of the principal names of the consort of the god Siva. The myths relating to this goddess, who is worshiped in various parts of India — particularly, however, in Bengal — are met with in the great epic poems. She is often represented holding the severed head of Chanda in her hand, with the heads of his soldiers formed into a garland suspended from her neck, and their hands wreathed into a covering round her loins — the only covering she has in the image constructed for the puja.

Umber, a well-known pigment of an olive-brown color in its raw state, but much redder when burnt. It consists of an ocherous earth containing manganese, is durable, has a good body, and is useful in oil and water-color painting. It is of a brown citrine color, semi-opaque, has all the properties of good ocher, is perfectly durable both in water and oil, and one of the best drying colors we possess. It injures no other good pigment with which it may be mixed.

Umbilical Cord, or Navel String, the bond of communication between the fœtus (which enters at the umbilicus, or navel) and the placenta, which is attached to the inner surface of the maternal womb. It consists of the umbilical vein lying in the center of the two umbilical arteries winding from left to right round the vein. As soon as a child is born, and its respiration fairly established, the umbilical cord is tied, and divided near the navel, which spontaneously closes, the fragment of cord dying away.

Umbrella, a light frame covered with silk, cotton, alpaca, or other fabric, and held above the head as a protection against sun or rain. The use of the umbrella came to us from the East, where it has been in use from remote times, and where it is considered as a symbol of royalty or dignity. As a defense against rain it was not generally used in the Occident till the middle of the 18th century.

Umbrella Bird, in ornithology, a native of Peru. It is about the size of a crow, with deep black plumage; the head is adorned with a large spreading crest, which arises from a contractile skin, and capable of being erected at will; the shafts of the crest-feathers are white, and the plumes glossy blue, hair-like and curved outward at the tips. When the crest is laid back the shafts form a compact white mass, sloping up from the back of the head; when it is erected the shafts radiate on all sides from the top of the head, reaching in front beyond and below the beak, which is thus completely concealed from view. A long cylindrical plume hangs down from the middle of

the neck; the feathers of the plume lap over each other like scales, and are bordered with metallic blue. Umbrella birds associate in small flocks, and live almost entirely upon fruits. Their cry, which resembles the lowing of a cow, is most frequently heard just before sunrise and after sunset.

THE UMBRELLA BIRD.

Umbria, one of the ancient divisions of Italy; lying W. of Etruria, and N. of the country of the Sabines. It is usually described as extending from the Tiber E. to the Adriatic. The Umbrians were subjugated along with the Etruscans, but joined the Samnites in their last gallant struggle against Rome, and were crushed at Sentinum (295 B. C.).

Uncas, an Indian chief; born in 1600. He was on good terms with the whites, who constantly defended him and the Mohegans, of whom he was chief, against the Pequods and Narragansetts. In 1657 he is said to have presented the ground on which Norwich, Conn., stands to Ensign Leffingwell in return for his services. He died about 1682.

Uncle Sam, the familiar name of the United States government, used as John Bull is with respect to England. It is an extension of the letters U. S. (United States), printed or stamped on the government property. It was first used in Troy, N. Y., in 1812, when certain goods purchased for the government and branded U. S., were officially inspected by Samuel Wilson, whose local nickname was "Uncle Sam." The coincidence of initials suggested the application of the nickname in full to the government.

Unclean Animals, in Jewish antiquities, certain animals which were regarded as ceremonially unclean, and not therefore to be eaten. Most animals that "chew the cud" might be eaten, with the exception of the camel, the coney, the hare, and the swine, only the first of which is a true ruminant. A number of birds — the "eagle," the "ossifrage," the "vulture," the "kite," etc.— were to be deemed unclean and abominable. Much difficulty arises in identifying some of the birds referred to; but one broad fact is undoubted—that the Raptores were deemed ceremonially impure, while most of the grain-feeding birds were allowed as articles of food. Unclean fishes were those which had not fins or scales. With the exception of what would now be called the leaping orthoptera — locusts, grasshoppers, etc. most insects were unclean, as were most creeping things, from vertebrate reptiles to molluscous snails. Not merely were the unclean animals to be rejected as articles of food, their carcasses were to be avoided, as the individual touching them would be unclean. Apart from the ceremonial law, the flesh of the prohibited animals was generally less wholesome than that of those allowed.

Uncovenanted Mercy, in theology, an expression used of something not promised by God in any covenant, and specially in the covenant of grace or redemption. For instance, to give Eternal Life to those who believe in Christ promised by God is now regarded as part of a covenant on the part of God, with those who believe in Christ, to extend salvation to those who have not had opportunity of hearing of Christ, is held to be an uncovenanted mercy.

Unction ("anointing with oil"), a practice perhaps reaching back to the rudest form of nature worship. In the worship of the reproductive principle of nature, stone or wooden pil-

lars were set up as rude forms of the phallic symbol, and in further symbolism oil was poured on the top. To this day in certain parts of India every village has its sacred stone, on which newly-married and barren women come and seat themselves after pouring oil on its top. But after the first rude meaning was lost, a sacredness continued to be attached to unction.

Underwood, Benjamin Franklin, an American author; born in New York city, July 6, 1839. After the war he devoted himself for 30 years to lecturing and was especially prominent in 1870–1885 as a representative of the religious "free thought" movements. He was business manager and co-editor of the Boston "Index," and editor of other journals and an extensive contributor to magazines.

Underwood, Francis Henry, an American author; born in Enfield, Mass., Jan. 12, 1825. In 1885 he was appointed United States consul at Glasgow; in 1888 the University of Glasgow conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. His works include a "Handbook of American Literature"; "Cloud Pictures," a series of imaginative stories musical in theme; "Lord of Himself," a novel of old times in Kentucky. He died in Edinburgh, Scotland, Aug. 7, 1894.

Underwood, Lucien Marcus, an American botanist; born in New Woodstock, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1853. He was instructor in several colleges in Illinois; at Syracuse University, and at De Pauw University. He was made Professor of Botany at Columbia University in 1896. He was the author of "Descriptive Catalogue of North America Hepaticæ," and other works.

Underwriter, one who writes his name at the foot of a policy of insurance. On some policies, only one such name appears; on others several names are added, when each party thus entering his name, is said to "take a line." The system still prevails abroad, but there are also numerous companies whose business it is to grant marine insurances. The underwriters of American cities do not confine their business to marine insurance, but fire-risks, etc., are now taken.

Unicorn, an animal having a single horn, frequently mentioned by Greek and Latin authors. Ctesias calls it the wild ass, and Aristotle the Indian ass. Ctesias describes the wild ass as being about the size of a horse, with a white body, red head, and blue eyes, having a horn on the forehead a cubit long, which for the extent of two palms from the forehead is entirely white, black in the middle, and pointed and red at the extremity. Of the horn drinking cups were formed, and those who used them were said not to be subject to spasm, epilepsy, or the effects of poison. Unicorns were said to be very swift and strong, not naturally fierce, but when provoked, they fought desperately with horn, heels, and teeth, so that it was impossible to take them alive.

Unigenitus Bull, one of the most important documents in the history of Jansenism. It was occasioned by the publication of the "Moral Reflexions" of Quesnel, in which all the essential principles of Jansenism were revived, and although cautiously, yet systematically explained, so as to form the basis of that practical, moral, and religious teaching which it is the object of the "Moral Reflexions" to convey. The book was at first simply prohibited by a brief of Pope Innocent XI., in the year 1708; but as it found many patrons, and especially the Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal de Noailles, it was deemed necessary to subject it to a more detailed examination, the result of which was that 101 propositions were extracted from it, and formally condemned, in 1713, by a bull commencing with the word "Unigenitus."

Union Biblical Seminary, the theological seminary of the United Brethren in Christ, at Dayton, O., founded in 1871.

Union College, a coeducational, non-sectarian institution in College View, Neb., founded in 1891.

Union College, an American institution of learning established in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1795 by several religious denominations, from which fact it derives its name. It was the first non-sectarian college incorporated in the United States. The first president was the Rev. John Blair Smith. In

1804 the Rev. Eliphalet Nott was elected president and held the office till 1866, the longest term of service of any college president in the history of the United States. During his incumbency Union College became one of the best known educational institutions in the country.

Union Flag, the national banner of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, is formed by the union of the cross of St. George (red on a white ground), the diagonal cross or saltire of St. Andrew (white on a blue ground), and the diagonal cross or saltire of St. Patrick (red on a white ground).

Union League Club, a club organized in 1863, by members of the Republican party in New York, for social and political purposes.

Union Theological Seminary, an institution for theological education; founded in New York city by the Presbyterian Church in 1836.

Unit, in arithmetic, the least whole number or one, represented by the figure 1. Numbers are collections of things of the same kind, each of which is a unit of the collection. Thus 20 feet is a collection of 20 equal spaces, each of which is equal to 1 foot; here 1 foot is the unit or base of the collection. In mathematics or physics, any known determinate quantity by the constant repetition of which any other quantity of the same kind is measured.

Unitarian Church, a communion comprising all who maintain that God exists in one Person only. The name Unitarian is applied specially to a small Christian sect whose distinguishing tenet is the Unity as opposed to the Trinity of the Godhead. In the more general sense the name of course includes the Jews and the Mohammedans. From the middle of the 2d century to the end of the 3d century there was a succession of eminent Christian teachers — Monarchians — who maintained, against the ecclesiastical doctrine of the Logos, the undivided unity of God. There are said to have been two classes of them — those who taught that Christ was God in such a sense that it was the Father who became man and those who held that Christ was in nature a mere man, but exalted above all other prophets by the superior measure of Divine wisdom with which he was endowed. The latter class was represented by Theodotus, Artemon, and especially Paul of Samosata. The grand theological struggle which followed in the 4th century between the Arians and the Athanasians may be regarded as a phase of the Unitarian controversy.

Unitarians of all shades of opinion are agreed in rejecting the entire orthodox scheme — including the doctrines of the Trinity, the vicarious atonement, the deity of Christ, original sin, and everlasting punishment — as both unscriptural and irrational. They celebrate the Lord's Supper in their churches, not as a sacrament, but as a service commemorative of Christ's death, and expressive of spiritual communion with Him. They also adhere generally to the rite of infant baptism, though there are a few Unitarian Baptist churches.

United American Mechanics, Junior Order of, an American beneficial organization founded in 1853. Membership 103,786.

United American Mechanics, Order of, an American secret beneficial organization founded in 1845.

United Brethren in Christ, a denomination of evangelical Christians, founded through the labors of Rev. William Otterbein, a minister of the German Reformed Church. His meeting with Rev. Martin Boehm, a minister of the Mennonite Society, about 1766, marked the beginning of a wide-spread revival, in which he and Boehm were the recognized leaders. Preachers were licensed, the church was to a certain extent brought under system, conferences were held in 1789 and 1791, but the religious movement did not take the form of a Church till 1800, in which year an important conference was held at Peter Kemp's in Frederick co., Md. At this time the name of the denomination was definitely fixed, and Otterbein and Boehm were chosen bishops. Thereafter conferences were held yearly. The Church is Arminian in doctrine, very aggressive in work, and has been characterized by a strong reform spirit, standing from the first opposed to slavery, intemperance, and connection with secret societies. The

Church insists on the observance of the sacraments, but leaves the mode of baptism to the conviction of the candidate. A personal religious experience is necessary to membership. Originating in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, the Church extended first to the Middle States, and then principally to the West. Reports for 1900 showed a total of 5,046 churches; 2,567 ministers; and 470,484 members.

United Greeks, in Church history, a comprehensive name including all those who follow the Greek rite, and at the same time acknowledge the authority of the Pope.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. As Great Britain was the political progenitor of the United States, it may be of interest to note the origin and growth of popular government in that country. The English parliamentary system had two distinct roots—in the nobility and the towns. The numerous class of agricultural workers was for ages in a state not unlike the peonage of Old and New Mexico, and became only within half a century past an element to be reckoned with in politics. For centuries following the Norman conquest the nobleman in his castle was a minor sovereign, while the tradesmen in the towns accumulating wealth and in close contact, in London at least, with king and court, soon proved themselves too valuable to the crown to be ignored in the affairs of the kingdom. That sagacious monarch, Edward the First, was not only England's greatest general that wore a crown, but also the greatest of her royal statesmen, and under him the British Parliament of today had its real origin. Under him also England and Scotland would have been permanently united but for his mistake in supposing that the Scotch could be subdued by the cruel severities which he and his commanders practised in that country. The wars of the Roses, in the 15th century, almost effaced the ancient nobility, and made it possible for the Tudors to be omnipotent, with a servile Parliament. But while the Tudors were tyrants at home their policy abroad — Mary excepted — built up commerce and wealth for England, made the trading class richer than ever before, and fortifi them for their struggle against t autocratic Stuarts. The Reform tion also aroused the conscience of t Nation, and animated Englishmen make a stand for civil as well religious emancipation. When t Parliament sent a king to the scaffo for treason it gave an example th neither kings nor people could forg and while reaction was inevitab from a course so far in advance an age in which the divine right royalty was unquestioned outside Great Britain, yet it was impossib thenceforth for an English king attempt with impunity the usurpatio for which Charles I. paid with h life. James II. was driven from t throne because he offended the r ligious faith of the great majority Englishmen, and when Parliament e acted from William and Mary the consent to the Bill of Rights, a later, in the reign of William II diverted the succession, it clearly e tablished in practise if not in theor its own preëminence over the crow

All through these centuries of co flict and progress and sometimes reaction it was not, however, a Pa liament of the people, as we unde stand that term today. Up to t 19th century the landed gentry a the wealthy middle class elected a were elected to the Commons. T Reform Bill of 1832, passed aft fierce Parliamentary strife, in whi the Lords made their last great ral for the maintenance of oligarch first opened to the common people t prospect of a voice in the gover ment. Chartism followed, with i agitation almost reaching civil wa for a more extended suffrage and oth steps in the direction of popular rul Chartism was put down by milita force, and it was not until 1867–6 that a real Reform Bill was adopte which conferred household suffra throughout Great Britain. The "Pe ple Act" of 1884 made suffrage ge eral, and in the following year an a was passed effecting an equitable di tribution of Parliamentary seats.

The Parliament thus constituted – the House of Lords retaining in for its ancient privileges — is, with t crown, in absolute control over t

British empire. Crown and Parliament can by their concurrent action, pass or repeal any law, efface any right, and even contravene, as in the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the oath which the sovereign had taken in assuming the crown. There is no constitution, as in the United States, to direct and restrict the legislature. The so-called British Constitution consists of the principles of government which the ruling classes of England have learned throughout centuries of experience to regard as fundamental and inviolable. They had their origin in the "ancient custom of England," the laws of Saxon and Dane, breathing the freedom of forest and Northland, and the spirit of fair-dealing between man and man. Norman feudalism, while reducing the mass of Saxons to bondage, did not utterly efface the old institutions, and the covenant between the barons and King John at Runnymede was in large degree a revival of rights which that most worthless of English kings had ought to efface. The Magna Charta is justly regarded as the basis of English liberties, but to Americans the Declaration, or Bill of Rights, by both Houses of the English Parliament when the crown was offered to William and Mary, is of even more reverent interest, as it was not only the "greater charter" of the English people, but also the original charter of American liberty, and its spirit and language can be clearly traced in the Declaration of Independence. Respect for the rights of property, speedy and impartial justice, jury trial, and the right of every person to the protection of the laws are among the constitutional safeguards which Parliament would never dare to invade.

The reigning house of Great Britain owes its title to the throne to Act of Parliament passed, as already noted, in the reign of William III., whereby the succession to the crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled on the Princess Sophia of Hanover "and the heirs of her body, being Protestants." This was done to prevent a recurrence of the trouble caused in the previous reign by the fact that James II. was a Roman Catholic, and sought to convert the nation to his views. Without this Act of Parliament the male descendants of James II. and their heirs would have inherited the throne. Parliament, in diverting the crown to the Protestant branch of the family, kept it, however, within the ancient lineage, and King Edward can, therefore, claim to reign also by inheritance. The crown has the right to approve or disapprove Acts of Parliament, which, without such approval, are void. This power is never, in this age, used in the negative, and if a bill passes the House of Commons and the House of Lords the royal assent is invariably given. All authority of the crown is exercised through the Cabinet, whose members represent the majority in Parliament, and are themselves members of Parliament, and should the Cabinet fail of a majority in the House of Commons on any issue indicating a lack of confidence in the Ministry, the ministers resign, and a new election is held. It has been known that a weary Premier has resigned on a trivial defeat, not indicating any loss of confidence, simply because he desired to withdraw for a time from office, or felt sure of a stronger support in a newly elected Parliament.

The Cabinet, representing Parliament and Crown, administers in every detail the affairs of the Kingdom, and also all matters of imperial concern. Its chief is usually the acknowledged political leader of the party having a majority in the House of Commons, and he selects his associates, who are also men of eminence. In this essential feature the British ministry differs altogether from the American Cabinet, whose members may have been invited from obscurity, and are simply servants of the President, and often antagonistic to the majority in Congress.

It should not be supposed, however, that the king of Great Britain is without real authority. His social influence is almost omnipotent, he is consulted by his ministers on public affairs, and his views have great influence upon the course of events. In matters affecting military and naval promotions, the distribution of titles and honors, and to some degree in the foreign relations of the empire, his expressions are authoritative. It is generally understood, for instance, that the late Prince Consort, husband

of Queen Victoria, had a decisive influence in preventing Great Britain from antagonizing the United States in the early part of our Civil War. It is also understood that the influence of King Edward largely contributed to the success of the negotiations for the treaty of arbitration between France and England in October, 1903.

The House of Lords can, if it chooses, disagree with the House of Commons. It has rarely done so of late years, however, and only when its members felt that a large proportion, and probably a majority of the people also disagreed with the Commons. Any persistent obstruction by the House of Lords to the manifest will of the people would obviously invite the abolition of the upper branch of Parliament.

The House of Commons, since the reforms of 1884–85, is the British Nation in miniature. A seat in the House is the goal of ability and ambition, and every class is represented on its benches. In debate the House is extremely tolerant. Nothing short of a riot or malicious personal insult provokes warning from the Speaker, and perhaps suspension, and the rights of an offending member are jealously guarded. The Cabinet is always represented, either by its chiefs, or assistant secretaries, ready to defend its acts, and to answer questions of which due notice has been given. Thus the business of the Nation is threshed out day after day in the electric light of a free press and virtually in the hearing of the people from Land's End to John O'Groat's.

Parliament usually meets in February, and sits until the end of August, reversing the American rule of winter sessions. Every session ends with a prorogation, and all bills which have not passed during the session are dropped. Elections to Parliament are by secret ballot, and as almost one-sixth of the population are electors, suffrage is practically universal.

The area of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is 120,979 square miles, or a little more than the combined area of New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. England, apart from Wales, is a little larger than the State of New York, while Ireland is about two thousand square miles larger, and Scotland about s hundred square miles smaller tha South Carolina. The population the United Kingdom is about 42,00 000, of whom nearly 33,000,000 li in England and Wales, that is in a area somewhat smaller than the Sta of Michigan, which has a populatio of about 2,500,000, and yet Englan can hardly be described as overcrow ed. The entire population of the em pire subject to this little island Great Britain is 396,105,693, and th area 11,157,213 square miles. To thes figures should be added the recent conquered Transvaal, with 1,091,15 people, and an area of 119,139 squa miles, and the Orange River Colon with a population of 207,503 and a area of 48,326 square miles.

The established church of Englan is Protestant Episcopal, but all othe are fully tolerated. The king is th supreme ruler of the church, the co vocations which manage ecclesiastic affairs are summoned by the arch bishops in pursuance of the king mandate, and when assembled the must have the king's license befo they can deliberate. The annual i come of the church is about $36,250 000, and the number of clergy abo 27,000. The dissenting bodies are ver numerous. The Church of Scotland organized on the Presbyterian syste of government, and has a General A sembly, partly clerical and partly la which meets annually in May. Th large majority of the Irish are R man Catholics, but the Protestan Episcopal Church of Ireland clain 600,000 members, and there are abo half a million Presbyterians, an smaller numbers of Methodists, Ind pendents, Baptists, Quakers, and Jew

While education in England is ge eral and within reach of all, th methods there are far inferior to th American system of free publ schools. In this respect Great Bri ain has much to learn and imitate.

HENRY MANN.

United Presbyterian Church, religious body in Scotland, constitute in 1847 by the amalgamation of th "Secession" and "Relief" churche The immediate cause of the forma tion of the Secession Church was th restoration in 1712 of the obnoxiou

Law of Patronage. In point of doctrine it adheres to the Westminster Confession of Faith, and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms. In 1901 the United Presbyterian Church in the United States reported 911 churches, 918 ministers, and 115,901 communicants.

United States Christian Commission, an organization founded by the National Young Men's Christian Association to perform religious and charitable work among the Union forces during the Civil War.

United States of America, a Federal republic, composed (1902) of 45 States, 3 organized Territories, one unorganized Territory, a Federal District, and the District of Alaska; beside Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, and other possessions; chiefly occupying the temperate portions of North America from lat. 24° 20′ to 49° N., and lon. 66° 48′ to 124° 32′ W.

Boundary.— The United States is bounded on the N. by British North America, the boundary line running through the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the S. of Vancouver's Island, but to the N. of the island of San Juan, striking the mainland at the 49th parallel and running along that parallel to the Lake of the Woods, and thence by a devious route through the Great Lakes and along the Laurentian water-shed to the St. John's and St. Croix rivers and Fundy Bay. The land boundary is a clearing 30 feet wide, with iron mile posts 4 feet high painted white. The E. and W. boundaries are formed by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans respectively, the S. boundary by the Gulf of Mexico, the Rio Grande del Norte up to the 32d parallel, and a broken line drawn between the 31st and 33d parallels to the Pacific separating the United States from Mexico. These boundaries do not include Alaska. The ocean shore lines are as follows: North Atlantic coast, including bays, islands, etc., 6,150 miles; South Atlantic coast, 6,209; Mexican Gulf coast, 5,744; Pacific coast, 3,251 — total, 21,354. The land, lake, and river boundary toward Canada is 3,700 miles, and the similar one toward Mexico, 2,105 miles; making the total ocean, land, lake, and river boundary, 11,075 miles. Excluding Alaska the greatest Continental extent E. and W. is 3,100 miles and N. and S., 1,780 miles.

The long-pending dispute between the United States and Canada relating to the boundary between the United

THE UNITED STATES WITH RELATIVE AREAS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

States and Alaska, was brought to a conclusion in October, 1903, by the tribunal appointed to decide the same. This commission consisted of three Americans and three Britons, the American commissioners being Secretary of War Root, Senators Lodge and Turner, while the British commissioners were Lord Alverstone, English, Sir Louis Jette, and Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, Canadian. Ex-Secretary Foster was counsel for the American side and Mr. Clifford Sifton for the British side. They adjudged that the boundary should be "the line of peaks starting at the head of Portland Canal and running along the high mountains on the outer edge of the mountains shown on the maps of survey made in 1893, extending to Mount Whipple, and thence along what is known as the Hunter line of 1878, crossing the Stikine river, about twenty-four miles from its mouth, thence northerly along the high peaks to Kate's Needle, from Kate's Needle to the Devil's Thumb. The tribunal stated that there was not sufficient evidence, owing to the absence of a complete survey, to identify the mountains which correspond to those intended by the treaty. This contemplates a further survey of that portion by the two governments. From the vicinity of the Devil's Thumb, the line runs to the continental watershed, thence through White and Taiya, or Chilkoot Passes, westerly to a mountain indicated on the map attached to the treaty as 6,850 feet, thence to another mountain 5,800 feet, and from that point, in a somewhat curved line, across the head of the glaciers to Mount Fairweather. This places the Canadian outpost on the upper water of Chilkat river in British territory, and the mining camps of Porcupine and Glacier Creek in American territory. From Mount Fairweather the line passes N. on high peaks along the mountains indicated on the map by Mounts Pinta, Ruhama and Vancouver to Mount St. Elias."

The decision being very favorable to the United States caused deep resentment in Canada, where there was serious advocacy in some influential newspapers of the wisdom of complete separation from Great Britain.

Area.—The following table shows the area by States and Territories.

States and Territories.	Gross Area in Square Miles.*	Extreme Breadth, Miles.†	Extrem Length Miles.
Alabama	51,756	200	330
Alaska	599,446	800	1,100
Arizona	113,870	335	390
Arkansas	53,228	275	240
California ...	158,233	375	770
Colorado	103,969	390	270
Connecticut ..	5,612	90	75
Delaware	2,380	35	110
Dist. of Col..	‡69	9	10
Florida	58,984	400	460
Georgia	59,436	250	315
Idaho	83,828	305	490
Illinois	58,354	205	380
Indiana	36,587	160	265
Indian Ter ..	31,154	210	210
Iowa	56,270	300	210
Kansas	82,236	400	200
Kentucky ...	40,332	350	175
Louisiana	49,626	280	275
Maine	33,039	205	235
Maryland ...	12,297	200	120
Massachusetts.	8,546	190	110
Michigan	97,990	310	400
Minnesota ...	86,335	350	400
Mississippi ...	46,919	180	340
Missouri	69,137	300	280
Montana	147,061	580	315
Nebraska	77,581	415	205
Nevada	110,679	315	485
New Hamp...	9,377	90	185
New Jersey..	8,173	70	160
New Mexico..	122,687	350	390
New York....	53,719	320	310
N. Carolina...	52,674	520	200
N. Dakota....	70,879	360	210
Ohio	44,464	230	205
Oklahoma ...	38,958	365	210
Oregon	96,838	375	290
Pennsylvania..	45,928	300	180
Rhode Island.	1,247	35	50
S. Carolina...	31,048	235	215
South Dakota	77,580	380	245
Tennessee ...	42,056	430	120
Texas	266,011	760	620
Utah	84,928	275	345
Vermont	9,563	90	155
Virginia	42,330	425	205
Washington ..	70,574	340	230
W. Virginia..	24,504	200	225
Wisconsin ...	65,805	290	300
Wyoming	97,878	365	275
Total U. S.	3,692,125	‖2,720	‖1,600

Areas of the new possessions: Philippines, 143,000 square miles; Porto Rico 3,600; Hawaii, 6,740; Tutuila, 500; Guam 54 (the General Land Office gives 175).

* Gross area includes water as well as land surface. These areas are the latest published by authority of the United States General Land Office. † Breadth i

rom E. to W. Length is from N. to S. The District of Columbia was originally 00 square miles, but 30 miles were receded o Virginia in 1846. | Including the Chero- ee Strip and No Man's Land. || Breadth rom Quoddy Head, in Maine, to Cape Tattery, in Washington; length from the 9th parallel to Brownsville, on the Rio Grande. This is exclusive of Alaska.

Topography.— The two great moun- ain systems of the United States are he Appalachians and the Rocky Mountains. The former extend from he mouth of the St. Lawrence to the nouth of the Mississippi — a distance f 1,300 miles — and at the S. bend nland, leaving the wide and rich eaboard of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. This naritime region includes all the older States, and its inhabitants still mount to one-third of the whole. As ar S. as the Hudson river it is hilly; hence, as far as the Alleghenies ex- end, its surface is divided between a lain and a mountain slope, the base f which appears to have been the hore of an ancient sea. The most ertile part of this slope is between ong Island and the Potomac. The oast to the Mississippi is sandy hroughout; from Long Island to North Carolina it is marshy only close o the sea, but further S. the seaward alf of the plain is covered with swamp. The Appalachians form the vatershed between the rivers drain- ng into the Atlantic and the tribu- aries to the Mississippi, though some f the former may be said to rise on he inland side of the mountains, and o force a passage through them to he sea. The principal rivers fall- ng into the Atlantic are the Penob- scot, Kennebec, Merrimac, Connecti- ut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, Rappahannock, James, Roanoke, Pedee, Santee, Savannah, nd Altamaha. The Chattahoochee nd the Flint river joining form the Appalachicola; the Alabama and Tom- bigbee, the Mobile; these drain into he Gulf of Mexico E. of the Missis- sippi.

The great central plains and prai- ies between the Appalachians and the Rocky Mountains are drained almost ntirely by the Mississippi and its affluents, chief of which are the Ohio, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, and Red river. The only other river of great importance flowing into the Gulf of Mexico is the great boundary river, the Rio Grande del Norte. The streams flowing N. are trifling, the principal being the Red river of the North, which flows into Lake Winnipeg. Almost the whole of the Mississippi basin consists of open, rolling prairies, while, on the other hand, almost all the country between the Appalachians and the Atlantic was originally more or less thickly wooded. Between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Alps, called Sierra Nevada, in California and Cascade Range further N., lies a rainless region, mostly S. of lat. 40° N., with an average elevation of 5,000 feet above the ocean, great part of it communicating, not with the sea, but draining into salt lakes and marshes. Except where irrigated, this plateau is utterly unproductive. To the N. it is drained by the Columbia, with its tributary the Snake river, which forces its way through the Sierras to the Pacific; while in the S. portion the Colorado and its affluents, after flowing through frightful canyons 3,000 to 5,000 feet below the surface of the plateau for some 600 miles, forms a delta at the head of the Gulf of California. The Great Canyon of the Colorado is more than 300 miles long. Between the Sierras and the ocean stretches the comparatively narrow but rich and beautiful sea-coast known as the Pacific Slope, drained by the Columbia, the Klamath, the Sacramento, and the San Joaquin, along with numerous smaller streams. The "Great Divide," or watershed, is in Montana and Wyoming, whence flow the Missouri, Columbia, and Colorado. In this wild region Congress set apart in February, 1872, the Yellowstone National Park, a tract 64 by 55 miles in extent (area 3,575 miles) in the N. W. of Wyoming. The region, while mostly unfit for agriculture and mining, contains more natural marvels than can be found elsewhere. There are hot springs with their basins encrusted with calcareous spar, steam jets, geysers, mud volcanoes, waterfalls, caves with stalactites and stalagmites, eroded columns, statues, castles, cathedrals, etc., and a large lake swarming with fish. The valley of

the Upper Yellowstone abounds in these wonders.

Climate.— The vast area of the United States necessarily exhibits a great variety of climate. New York has the winter of Copenhagen and the summer of Rome, the minimum range of the mercury being 5° in winter, and the maximum 98° in summer. The States bordering on Canada exceed both of these extremes, but throughout the Middle States latitude 37°–41°, the climate is agreeable and often delightful throughout most of the year. The main peculiarity of the North American seasons is the almost total absence of spring. Mason and Dixon's Line, with its W. extension along the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri, has an historical interest, but is also of climatic importance in the geography of the cis-Missouri States. N. of it, sleighs are in frequent use during winter; S. of it, they are seen rarely. To the N. the productions are those of the temperate zone, and the States were always free; to the S., the country becomes more and more tropical as one advances. From meridians 98° to 100° the climate is still variable from year to year, seasons of rain and plenty being followed by others in which drought is the forerunner of scarcity. But the planting of forest trees and the cultivation of the soil, at first by irrigation, has largely increased the amount of rainfall. Along the Pacific seaboard, especially in California, the climate resembles that of S. Europe. The isothermal lines, roughly stated, show a mean temperature of 72° for Florida, the Gulf Shores, and Arizona; of from 52° to 60° for S. of Pennsylvania, Virginia, the N. border of the Carolinas, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, S. of Utah and Nevada, and the greater part of California; from 44° to 52° for Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Northern Illinois, Nebraska, Oregon and Washington; and from 36° to 44° for Maine, parts of New Hampshire and Vermont, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the whole crest of the Rocky Mountains, and parts of Oregon and California along the Sierras. The annual rainfall ranges from 56 to 64 inches in the S. of Florida and along the N. W. Pacific coast; 44 to 56 inches over the New England coast and the great er part of the Southern States, whil in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinoi etc., it is 32–44 inches. In Texa Indian Territory, Eastern Kansas an Nebraska, Dakota and Minnesota, an Western California, it is 20–32 inch es, while in the tract between 98 and 118° it ranges from 18 to 4 inches Malarial diseases prevail in the low lands of most of the Southern States as also in the new and marshy por tions of the Western States below lat 40° N. Consumption and chest dis eases prevail in New England and i the Middle States. Minnesota, Colo rado, California, Arkansas, Georgia and Florida, are favorite resorts fo persons with weak lungs. On the whol the climate of the United States ma be called healthy, malarious and dead ly spots being very few; while cer tain districts, especially of Florida the central plains, and the Pacifi coast, are among the most salubriou in the world.

Geology and Mineralogy.— Geolog ically as well as geographically th United States is divided into two grea sections by the Rocky Mountains along whose whole extent, in a wid belt from N. to S., Cretaceous forma tions predominate, with occasiona stretches of Carboniferous strata Tertiary formations embrace almos the whole of the basin between th Rocky Mountains and the Pacifi Alps, broken by igneous rocks i Washington Territory and Oregon and Metamorphic strata along th Sierras; in the E. section Tertiary formations stretch along the coas from the Rio Grande almost to th Hudson. Metamorphic, igneous, an Devonian rocks prevail in New Eng land, and along the shores of th Great Lakes the Middle Devonian o Old Red Sandstone. Older Palæozoi groups occur in Wisconsin, Ohio, an Tennessee, and run side by side with Metamorphic strata along the Ap palachians, while a large proportion of the interior is occupied by grea Carboniferous deposits. Anthracite coal occurs in New England, and th basins of Pennsylvania embrace abou 472 square miles, and extend to a depth of from 60 to 100 feet. The Appalachian coal fields embrace an area of over 59,000 square miles, those

of Michigan 6,700 square miles, those of Illinois 36,000 square miles, and those of Missouri 84,300 square miles. These great beds are said to be 20 times richer than all the coal fields of Europe put together. The ores of iron abound in the States, and include all known ores. The ore beds most largely worked are in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Tennessee, West Virginia, Alabama, Georgia, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Utah, and California. Most of these beds are inexhaustible. Copper ore yielding 90–95 per cent. of pure metal is found in Northern Michigan, and Montana, and ores less rich in Vermont, Connecticut, North Carolina, Tennessee, and California; zinc in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, and California; lead ores (galena) in Minnesota, Iowa, Wyoming, Utah, the Dakotas, Nevada, etc.; tin in California and the Black Hill region, and a little elsewhere; quicksilver in California and Nevada. Gold and silver are widely distributed, 14 States and Territories reporting them; but California, Colorado, Nevada, Montana, Arizona, and Utah, produce 29.30 per cent. of the whole, and Nevada alone about one-half. Nevada, Colorado, Utah, and Arizona yield more silver than gold.

Flora and Fauna.— The indigenous plants of the United States are estimated at about 5,000 species, California alone producing at least 2,500. The potato, the tobacco plant, and maize, now so familiar in Europe, have all been introduced from the United States or Mexico. The United States is especially rich in valuable timber trees, of which no less than 120 species, growing in sufficient quantities to be of commercial importance, attain a height of 100 feet and upwards. Of these 12 species reach an altitude of 200 feet, and 5 or 6 exceed 300 feet. Hickory, magnolia, liquid-amber, sassafras, and sequoia trees (to which species belong the giant trees of California), found only in a fossil state in the Old World, abound in the United States, as well as palmetto, tulip tree, cypress, cottonwood, live oak, and other oaks, and a number of trees more or less closely resembling the common species of Western Europe, to which the same names have been given. So far as they have been described and classified, the Vertebrata are estimated at 2,249 species, the Mollusca at about 1,434 species, while an eminent entomologist considers that there are probably over 50,000 species of insects.

Manufactures.— Manufactures in respect to product constitute the leading industry of the United States, and their importance is increasing more rapidly than that of agriculture. The manufacturing section is situated mainly in the North Atlantic States, spreading with diminishing importance W., following closely the distribution of the urban population. About half of the manufactured product comes from the nine States included in the North Atlantic group, and about one-third from the North Central States.

Railroads.— The remarkable development of the railroad systems of the United States is set forth in the following summary of mileage from the statistical report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

	Official.	Unofficial.	Total.
1890....	159,271.74	4,325.31	163,597.05
1891....	164,602.79	3,799.95	168,402.74
1892....	165,690.97	5,872.55	171,563.52
1893....	170,332.30	6,128.77	176,461.07
1894....	176,602.61	2,105.94	178,708.55
1895....	179,175.51	1,481.96	180,657.47
1896....	181,153.77	1,622.86	182,776.63
1897....	182,919.82	1,508.65	184,428.47
1898....	185,370.77	1,025.55	186,396.32
1899....	188,277.49	1,017.17	189,294.66
1900....	192,940.67	405.11	193,345.78

The capital stock of all companies was $5,804,346,250; funded debt, $5,758,592,754; floating debt, $328,963,335; total liabilities, $11,891,902,339; and cost of construction per mile, $61,885. The earnings from passengers were $331,402,816; from freight $1,052,835,811; from miscellaneous sources, $117,456,751; total gross receipts, $1,501,695,378; and net traffic earnings, $483,247,526. The various roads employed 38,065 locomotive engines, 26,786 passenger cars, 8,209 baggage and mail cars, and 1,350,258 freight cars. Interest paid by corporations on bonds and other debts aggregated $250,762,834, and dividends paid on stock $140,343,653.

Religion and Education.— There is no State or officially recognized religion in the United States. Every form of religious belief is tolerated by National and State laws, but no sectarian distinctions are permitted to be considered in public legislation, the prevailing sentiment of the country being that each sect or denomination must maintain itself without any public aid. The Roman Catholic is the most numerous religious body. Its membership as reported represents the entire Roman Catholic population, as compared with the communicant members of other denominations. In the Northeastern States it is made up largely of Irish and French-Canadian stock, while further W. along the shores of the Great Lakes the Roman Catholics are chiefly French Canadians by birth or extraction. The Methodist and Baptist denominations are strongest in the Southern States; the Presbyterian in the Middle and Southern States and the upper Mississippi valley; the Episcopalian in the Middle States, especially New York, and the Congregational mostly in New England, exclusive of Rhode Island.

Revenue and Expenditure.— During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, the revenue of the government, with sources, was as follows: From customs, $238,491,789; tax on spirits, $115,078,617, on tobacco, $62,481,907, on fermented liquors, $75,669,907, on adhesive stamps, $40,194,641, on other sources, $12,497,630 — total internal revenue, $305,922,703; from miscellaneous sources, $41,337,574 — grand total, $585,752,067. The disbursements during the same period, with objects were: For civil and miscellaneous purposes, $122,305,571; for war, $143,746,433; for navy, $61,339,449; for Indians, $10,887,448; for pensions, $139,312,527; for interest, $32,447,274 — total, $510,038,704; excess of revenue, $75,713,362.

Financial Condition.— The financial growth of the United States during the past quarter of a century has been phenomenal, and the remarkable way in which the different States have decreased their bonded indebtedness has never been equaled by any other country in the world.

The total interest-bearing debt of the United States in April, 1902, was $931,070,700, compared with $1,710,685,450 in 1876, the government having redeemed $779,614,750 during the 26 years. Notwithstanding the Spanish war and other great National expenditures the Nation's income has vastly increased, and its credit is the best in the world. The United States now has outstanding $1,314,120.20 (bonds) on which interest has ceased. It is probable that some of these have been lost, mislaid or burned, and will never be recovered.

The United States at various times issues bonds bearing no interest, but securities of this nature are usually allotted to an appointed fund, capital being supplied from surplus accounts. Many of the government loans were originally floated at 3, 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent. interest, and have been refunded at a 2 per cent. interest rate giving really a 4 per cent. bond at interest of 6 per cent., and arranged to run for a longer period. The government has also issued bonds in aid of the transcontinental railroads. Subsidies to the amount of $64,623,512 (original amount) have been launched and with added interest nets an outlay of $147,186,723.13. The companies to which these bonds were issued have repaid into the treasury the sum of $135,609,131.14, leaving an unsettled balance of $3,734,855.37.

Should the United States be suddenly called on to settle its outstanding finances, an arrangement could be perfected whereby capital could be withdrawn from its reserve fund, which is now loaning about $150,000,000. With this amount and calls from other sources the amount required would be forthcoming. This, of course, will never occur, for the United States has better and more efficient means of financiering its accounts, and it is never advisable to draw from one fund and place to the credit of another.

Population.— The following table shows the population of the United States at the last two decennial periods:

States and Territories.	1890.	1900.
Alabama	1,513,017	1,828,697
Alaska		63,592
Arizona	59,620	122,931
Arkansas	1,128,179	1,311,564
California	1,208,130	1,485,053
Colorado	419,198	539,700

States and Territories.	1890.	1900.
Connecticut	746,258	908,420
Dakota	.....	.....
Delaware	168,493	184,735
District of Columbia.	230,392	278,718
Florida	391,422	528,542
Georgia	1,837,353	2,216,331
Hawaii	.....	154,001
Idaho	84,385	161,772
Illinois	3,826,351	4,821,550
Indiana	2,192,404	2,516,462
Indian Territory	*	392,060
Iowa	1,911,896	2,231,853
Kansas	1,427,096	1,470,495
Kentucky	1,858,635	2,147,174
Louisiana	1,118,587	1,381,625
Maine	661,086	694,466
Maryland	1,042,390	1,188,044
Massachusetts	2,238,943	2,805,346
Michigan	2,093,889	2,420,982
Minnesota	1,301,826	1,751,394
Mississippi	1,289,600	1,551,270
Missouri	2,679,184	3,106,665
Montana	132,159	243,329
Nebraska	1,058,910	1,066,300
Nevada	45,761	42,335
New Hampshire	376,530	411,588
New Jersey	1,444,933	1,883,669
New Mexico	153,593	195,310
New York	5,997,853	7,268,894
North Carolina	1,617,947	1,893,810
North Dakota	182,719	319,146
Ohio	3,672,316	4,157,545
Oklahoma	61,834	398,331
Oregon	313,767	413,536
Pennsylvania	5,258,014	6,302,115
Rhode Island	345,506	428,556
South Carolina	1,151,149	1,340,316
South Dakota	328,808	401,570
Tennessee	1,767,518	2,020,616
Texas	2,235,523	3,048,710
Utah	207,905	276,749
Vermont	332,422	343,641
Virginia	1,655,980	1,854,184
Washington	349,390	518,103
West Virginia	762,704	958,800
Wisconsin	1,686,880	2,069,042
Wyoming	60,705	92,531
Total	62,622,250	†76,303,387

* The inhabitants of Alaska and the Indian Territory are not included in the enumeration of 1890. The population of Alaska in 1890 was 30,329; of the Indian Territory, 179,321. Total population of the United States in 1890, 62,831,900. The inhabitants of Alaska were not included in the enumeration of 1880. The population was 33,426. Total population of the United States in 1880, 50,189,209.

† Includes 91,219 persons in the military and naval service of the United States (including civilian employes, etc.), stationed abroad, not credited to any State or Territory.

Government.— The form of government of the United States is based on the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787, to which 10 amendments were added Dec. 15, 1791; an 11th amendment, Jan. 8, 1798; a 12th amendment, Sept. 25, 1804; a 13th amendment, Dec. 18, 1865; a 14th amendment, July 28, 1868; and a 15th amendment, March 30, 1870. By the Constitution the government of the nation is intrusted to three separate authorities, the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The executive power is vested in a President, who holds his office during the term of four years, and is elected, together with a Vice-President chosen for the same term, in the mode prescribed as follows: "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector." The Constitution enacts that "the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States"; and further, that "no person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of 35 years, and been 14 years a resident within the United States." The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy and of the militia in the service of the Union. He has the power of a veto on all laws passed by Congress; but, notwithstanding his veto, any bill may become a law on its being afterward passed by each House of Congress by a two-thirds vote. The Vice-President is ex officio President of the Senate. The presidential succession is fixed by chapter 4 of the acts of the 49th Congress, 1st session. In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, then the Secretary of State shall act as President till the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President is elected. If there be no

Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury will act; and the remainder of the order of succession is: Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior (the office of Secretary of Agriculture and the office of Secretary of Commerce were created after the passage of the act). The acting President must, on taking office, convene Congress, if not at the time in session, in extraordinary session, giving 20 days' notice. This act applies only to such Cabinet officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate and are eligible under the Constitution to the presidency. The following is a list of the Presidents since the inauguration of the government:

No.	Name.	Qualified.
1	George Washington	April 30, 1789
	George Washington	March 4, 1793
2	John Adams	March 4, 1797
3	Thomas Jefferson	March 4, 1801
	Thomas Jefferson	March 4, 1805
4	James Madison	March 4, 1809
	James Madison	March 4, 1813
5	James Monroe	March 4, 1817
	James Monroe	March 5, 1821
6	John Quincy Adams	March 4, 1825
7	Andrew Jackson	March 4, 1829
	Andrew Jackson	March 4, 1833
8	Martin Van Buren	March 4, 1837
9	William H. Harrison	March 5, 1841
10	John Tyler	April 6, 1841
11	James K. Polk	March 4, 1845
12	Zachary Taylor	March 5, 1849
13	Millard Fillmore	July 9, 1850
14	Franklin Pierce	March 4, 1853
15	James Buchanan	March 4, 1857
16	Abraham Lincoln	March 4, 1861
	Abraham Lincoln	March 4, 1865
17	Andrew Johnson	April 15, 1865
18	Ulysses S. Grant	March 4, 1869
	Ulysses S. Grant	March 4, 1873
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	March 5, 1877
20	James A. Garfield	March 4, 1881
21	Chester A. Arthur	Sept. 20, 1881
22	Grover Cleveland	March 4, 1885
23	Benjamin Harrison	March 4, 1889
24	Grover Cleveland	March 4, 1893
25	William McKinley	March 4, 1897
	William McKinley	March 4, 1901
26	Theodore Roosevelt	Sept. 14, 1901

The Congress.— The whole legislative power is vested by the Constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate consists of two members from each State, chosen by the State Legislatures for six years. Senators must be not less than 30 years of age; must have been citizens of the United States for nine years; and be residents in the States from which they are chosen. Besides its legislative capacity the Senate is invested with the power of confirming or rejecting all appointments to office made by the President, and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment in the latter case extends only to the removal from office and disqualification. Representatives have the sole power of impeachment. The House of Representatives is composed of members elected every second year, by the vote of all male citizens over the age of 21 of the several States of the Union, who are qualified in accordance with the laws of their respective States. By the 15th Amendment to the Constitution, neither race nor color affects the rights of citizens. The franchise is not absolutely universal; residence for at least one year in most States (in Michigan and Maine three months) is necessary; in some States the payment of taxes, in others registration. Untaxed Indians and Chinese are excluded from the franchise; in most States convicts, in some States duelists and fraudulent voters; in Massachusetts voters are required to be able to read English. Certain Southern States have recently adopted restrictions on suffrage intended to exclude negroes from voting without violating the Constitution as amended. The number of members to which each State is entitled is determined by the census taken every ten years. Under the census of 1890 the total number of Representatives was fixed at 357; and under that of 1900, Congress in January, 1901, fixed the number at 386, the act to take effect on March 3, 1903.

Following is a list of Speakers of the House of Representatives since the organization of Congress:

Years.	Name.	State.
1789-1791	F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa.
1791-1793	Jonathan Trumbull	Ct.
1793-1795	F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa.
1795-1799	Jonathan Dayton	N. J.
1799-1801	Theo. Sedgwick	Mass.
1801-1807	Nathaniel Macon	N. C.
1807-1811	Joseph B. Varnum	Mass.
1811-1814	Henry Clay	Ky.
1814-1815	Langdon Cheves	S. C.
1815-1820	Henry Clay	Ky.
1820-1821	John W. Taylor	N. Y.
1821-1823	Philip P. Barbour	Va.

Years.	Name.	State.
1823-1825	Henry Clay.....	Ky.
1825-1827	John W. Taylor.....	N. Y.
1827-1834	Andrew Stevenson....	Va.
1834-1835	John Bell.....	Tenn.
1835-1839	James K. Polk.....	Tenn.
1839-1841	R. M. T. Hunter.....	Va.
1841-1843	John White.....	Ky.
1843-1845	John W. Jones.....	Va.
1845-1847	John W. Davis.....	Ind.
1847-1849	Robert C. Winthrop..	Mass.
1849-1851	Howell Cobb.....	Ga.
1851-1855	Linn Boyd.....	Ky.
1855-1857	Nathaniel P. Banks...	Mass.
1857-1859	James L. Orr.....	S. C.
1859-1861	Wm. Pennington.....	N. J.
1861-1863	Galusha A. Grow.....	Pa.
1863-1869	Schuyler Colfax.....	Ind.
1869-1875	James G. Blaine.....	Me.
1875-1876	Michael C. Kerr.....	Ind.
1876-1881	Samuel J. Randall....	Pa.
1881-1883	John W. Keifer.....	Ohio.
1883-1889	John G. Carlisle.....	Ky.
1889-1891	Thomas B. Reed.....	Me.
1891-1895	Charles F. Crisp.....	Ga.
1895-1899	Thomas B. Reed.....	Me.
1899-	David B. Henderson..	Ia.

In 1903 Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, was unofficially designated for speaker of the 58th Congress by a majority of the members in advance of organization.

History.—The territories now occupied by the United States of America, though they were probably visited on their N. E. coast by Norse navigators about the year 1000, continued the sole possession of numerous tribes of Indians till the rediscovery of America by Columbus in 1492. In 1498 an English expedition, under the command of Sebastian Cabot, explored the E. coast of America, from Labrador to Virginia, perhaps to Florida. In 1513 Juan Ponce de Leon landed near St. Augustine, Fla., and explored a portion of that region in a romantic search for the Fountain of Youth. In 1520 some Spanish vessels from San Domingo were driven upon the coast of Carolina. In 1521, by the conquests of Cortez and his followers, Mexico, including Texas, New Mexico, and California, became a province of Spain. In 1539–1542 Ferdinand de Soto led a Spanish expedition from the coast of Florida across Alabama, and discovered the Mississippi river. In 1584–1585 Sir Walter Raleigh sent two expeditions to the coast of North Carolina and attempted to form settlements on Roanoke Island. A Spanish settlement was made at St. Augustine, Florida, in 1565; Jamestown, Va., was settled in 1607; New York, then called the New Netherlands, in 1613; Plymouth, Mass., in 1620. A large part of the country on the Great Lakes and on the Mississippi was explored by La Salle in 1682; and settlements were made by the French at Kaskaskia and Arkansas Post in 1685, and at Mobile and Vincennes in 1702.

The first effort at a union of colonies was in 1643, when the settlements in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut formed a confederacy for mutual defense against the French, Dutch, and Indians under the title of "The United Colonies of New England." In 1761 the enforcement of the Navigation Act against illegal traders, by general search warrants, caused a strong excitement against the English government, especially in Boston. The British admiralty enforced the law; and many vessels were seized, and the colonial trade with the West Indies was annihilated. In 1765 the passing of an act of Parliament for collecting a colonial revenue by stamps caused general indignation, and led to riots. Patrick Henry, in the Virginia Assembly, denied the right of Parliament to tax America, and eloquently asserted the dogma, "No taxation without representation." The first impulse was to unite against a common danger; and the first Colonial Congress of 29 delegates, representing nine colonies, made a statement of grievances and a declaration of rights. In 1766 the Stamp Act was repealed, but the principle of colonial taxation was not abandoned. In 1773 the duties were repealed, excepting 3d. a pound on tea.

It was now a question of principle, and from N. to S. it was determined that this tax should not be paid. Some cargoes were stored in damp warehouses and spoiled; some sent back, and in Boston a mob disguised as Indians threw it into the harbor. England then determined to enforce the government of the crown and Parliament over the colonies, and a fleet with 10,000 troops was sent to America, which led to the battle of Lexington, and the beginning of the Revolutionary War, April 19, 1775. The news that the British troops had been

compelled to beat a hasty retreat summoned 20,000 men to the vicinity of Boston. A Congress of the colonies assembled at Philadelphia and appointed George Washington Commander-in-Chief of an army of 20,000 men. The battle of Bunker Hill was fought at Charlestown, June 17, 1775, between 1,500 Americans, who had hastily entrenched themselves, and 2,000 British soldiers. When the Americans had exhausted their ammunition they were ordered to retreat; but as they had only lost 115 killed, 305 wounded, and 32 prisoners, while the loss on the British side was at least 1,054, the encounter had all the moral effect of a victory. After a winter of great privations the British were compelled to evacuate Boston, carrying away in their fleet to Halifax 1,500 loyal families. An army of 55,000 men, including 17,000 German mercenaries (Hessians), was sent under the command of Sir William Howe to put down this "wicked rebellion."

On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, offered a resolution in Congress, declaring that the united colonies are, and ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." This resolution was adopted by the votes of 9 out of 13 colonies, and brought about the celebrated "Declaration of Independence," which on July 4, 1776, received the assent of the delegates of the colonies. They adopted the general title of the "United States of America," with a population of about 2,500,000. From the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, to the surrender of Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781, in 24 engagements, including the surrender of two armies, the British losses in the field were not less than 25,000 men, while those of the Americans were about 8,000.

After the peace, concluded Sept. 3, 1783, the independence of the United States was acknowledged by foreign powers, and in 1787 the present Constitution was ratified. George Washington and John Adams, standing at the head of the Federalist party, were elected President and Vice-President of the United States. The War of 1812 grew out of the fact that England declined to put a stop to the abuse of impressing American citizens into the British navy, the attention of Congress having been called to 6,000 instances in 1811. In 1814 the Federalists of New England held a convention at Hartford in opposition to the war and the administration of President Madison, and threatened a secession of the New England States, as having to defend themselves as it was. The war was terminated by the treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814, though the English suffered a disastrous defeat at New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815, nearly a month after peace had been concluded between England and America. The Democratic-Republican party having brought the war to a satisfactory conclusion, the Federalists disappeared; and in 1817 James Monroe was elected to the presidency.

At the period of the Revolution slavery existed in all the States except Massachusetts, but it had gradually been abolished in the Northern and Middle States, except Delaware, and excluded from the new States between the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers by the terms on which the territory had been surrendered by Virginia to the Union. The two sections had already entered on a struggle to maintain the balance of power against each other. After an exciting contest in 1820 Missouri was admitted with a resolution (the "Missouri Compromise") that in future no slave State should exist N. of the parallel of lat. 36° 30′ N. In 1826 two of the founders of the Republic, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, died on July 4, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. In 1832 an Indian war, called the Black Hawk War, broke out in Wisconsin; but the passing of a high protective tariff act by Congress caused a more serious trouble. The State of South Carolina declared the act unconstitutional. A collision seemed imminent, when the affair was settled by a compromise bill, introduced by Henry Clay, providing for a gradual reduction of duties till 1843, when they should not exceed 20 per cent., ad valorem. In 1835 the Seminole War broke out in Florida, and a tribe of Indians, insignificant in numbers, under the crafty leadership of Osceola,

kept up hostilities for years at a cost to the United States of several thousand men, and some $50,000,000.

In 1837 Martin Van Buren succeeded General Jackson in the presidency. His term was a stormy one, from the great financial crisis of 1837, which followed a period of currency expansion and wild speculation. All the banks suspended payment, and the great commercial cities threatened insurrection. In 1840 General William H. Harrison was elected President, but died in 1841, a month after his inauguration. He was succeeded by John Tyler, during whose administration the N. E. boundary question, which nearly occasioned a war with England, was settled by Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, and Lord Ashburton. In 1845 Texas was formally annexed to the United States, and James K. Polk, of Tennessee, succeeded Mr. Tyler in the presidency. M. Almonte, the Mexican minister at Washington, protested against the annexation of Texas as an act of warlike aggression, which brought about the Mexican War in 1846.

In 1847 the Mexicans were defeated by General Taylor at Buena Vista; Vera Cruz was taken by storm, and Gen. Scott won the great battle of Cerro Gordo. In 1848 peace was signed, and by the treaty of Guadaloupe the United States obtained the cession of New Mexico and Upper California, the United States paying Mexico, $15,000,000, and assuming the payment of the claims of American citizens against Mexico. In 1849, General Taylor, the "Rough and Ready" victor of Buena Vista, became President, with Millard Fillmore as Vice-President. In September of the same year California adopted a constitution which prohibited slavery. The election of Franklin Pierce in 1852 against General Scott was a triumph of the Democratic States' Rights and Southern party. A brutal assault on Charles Sumner, United States Senator from Massachusetts, by Preston Brooks, in consequence of a violent speech on Southern men and institutions, increased the excitement of both sections. In 1856 the Republicans, composed of the Northern Free-soil and Abolition parties, nominated John C. Fremont for the presidency, but James Buchanan, the Democratic candidate, received the election, with John C. Breckenridge as Vice-President. In October, 1859, John Brown, known in Kansas as "Ossawatomie Brown," who planned and led an expedition for freeing the negroes in Virginia, was captured, and executed Dec. 2, by the authorities of Virginia. His body was taken to his home in New York for burial, and he was regarded by the Abolition party as a martyr.

In 1860 the Southern delegates withdrew from the convention at Charleston, and two Democratic candidates were nominated, Stephen A. Douglas and John C. Breckinridge. The Republicans nominated Abraham Lincoln, and at the election of November, 1860, Mr. Lincoln received every Northern vote in the electoral college, except three of New Jersey, 180 votes. The South lost no time in acting on what her statesmen had declared would be the signal of their withdrawal from the Union. Four years of civil war ended in their being compelled to remain in it. In 1864 Mr. Lincoln was reëlected, and on March 4, 1865, commenced his second term, with Andrew Johnson as Vice-President. On April 14, 1865, while the North was rejoicing over the capture of Richmond and the surrender of the Confederate armies, the President was assassinated at a theater in Washington by John Wilkes Booth. The assassin was pursued and killed, and several of his accomplices were tried and executed. Andrew Johnson became President. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, fled after his surrender of Richmond; he was captured in Georgia, and released without trial in 1867.

An amendment to the Constitution forever abolishing slavery in the States and Territories of the Union, was declared ratified by two-thirds of the States, Dec. 18, 1865. The vast change in the organization of the republic made by this new fundamental law was completed by the 14th and 15th Amendments, passed in 1868 and 1870, which gave to the former slaves all the rights and privileges of citizenship. The seceded States were readmitted to the Union on condition of their adhesion to the Constitution as

thus amended. Owing to the reconstruction policy after the Civil War, differences arose between President Johnson and Republican leaders in both houses of Congress. This antagonism finally led to the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed Feb. 24, 1868, to impeach the President "of high crimes and misdemeanors." President Johnson, however, was acquitted, as the prosecution lacked one vote of the two-thirds vote necessary for conviction. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was elected President in 1868, and inaugurated March 4, 1869, with Schuyler Colfax as Vice-President. He was elected in 1872 for a second term with Henry Wilson as Vice-President. The Geneva Court of Arbitration gave its decree in favor of the United States in 1872, while the San Juan Boundary dispute with Great Britain was settled in favor of the United States by the Emperor of Germany in the same year. The outrages of a secret organization known as the Klu-Klux-Klan, in the Southern States, necessitated the passing of an act in 1871 giving cognizance of such offences to the United States courts.

The year 1876, memorable in the annals of the republic as the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, was celebrated by a great Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. The presidential election of the same year was so closely contested that Congress appointed a special tribunal, selected from the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the justices of the Supreme Court, to examine the election returns. The decision was in favor of Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican candidate, who was declared to have been elected President, and inaugurated March 4, 1877. In 1879 specie payments were resumed throughout the United States, after a suspension of 17 years. In 1880 the Republican National Convention at Chicago nominated Gen. James A. Garfield, of Ohio, and Chester A. Arthur, of New York, for President and Vice-President. The Democratic National Convention was held in Cincinnati, O., and Gen. Winfield S. Hancock and William H. English, of Indiana, were selected as candidates. The result of the election was in favor of the Republicans. General Garfield was inaugurated March 4, 1881. On July 2, 1881, he was shot by a disappointed office-seeker, Charles J. Guiteau, and after more than two months of suffering died from the effects of the wound at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19, 1881. His loss was lamented by the whole nation. He was succeeded by Vice-President Chester A. Arthur, who served the remainder of the term.

In 1884 the Democratic party nominated Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks for the presidency and vice-presidency, while the Republicans put up James G. Blaine and John A. Logan. The election resulted in the choice of Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, who were inaugurated March 4, 1885. The death of General Grant, on July 23, 1885, was a notable event, and one that profoundly moved the whole nation. Mr. Hendricks died Nov. 25, 1885, and John Sherman, by virtue of his election as president pro tem. of the Senate, became his successor. Mr. Cleveland's administration was in the main uneventful, though the country was disturbed by widespread and obstinate conflicts between labor and capital. The silver coinage question, the reform of the civil service, the Mormon question, the labor problem, and the Pan-Electric controversy were the issues of the hour. The presidential compaign of 1888 had the tariff question for its main issue. Mr. Cleveland was renominated by the Democracy, with Allan G. Thurman for Vice-President, and Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, grandson of the ninth President of the United States, and Levi P. Morton for Vice-President, were nominated by the Republicans. The latter were elected, the electoral vote standing 233 to 168. In 1889 four new States were added to the Union, namely, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington, and the Territory of Oklahoma was carved out of the Indian Territory. In 1890 Wyoming and Idaho were admitted to statehood.

In 1892 Mr. Harrison was renominated by the Republicans for President, and Whitelaw Reid, of New York, for Vice-President. The Democrats nominated Mr. Cleveland for President, and Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, for Vice-President. Cleveland and Stevenson were elected by an

electoral vote of 277 for the ticket, against 145 for Harrison and Reid, and 22 for Weaver, the candidate of the People's party. The year 1893 was memorable for the monetary depression and hard times throughout the United States, and, to some extent, all over the world. Many thousands of men were out of employment; many financial institutions and business enterprises failed. Almost every form of security depreciated. A great railway strike, accompanied by much destruction of property and some loss of life, occurred on roads centering in Chicago; and others of less magnitude elsewhere. An army of unemployed men made a demonstration by marching across the country, subsisting on popular charity as they went, to the city of Washington, where they hoped to influence legislation by Congress, and action by the executive, to relieve the unemployed. This condition of things was popularly attributed to the administration, and to the Democratic tariff bill that had not yet been substituted for the McKinley bill, but was sure to be passed. As a consequence, in the State and Congressional elections of 1894 the Republicans obtained sweeping victories, and came into power in Congress. The administration was otherwise marked by its maintenance of friendly relations with Spain against the belligerent urgency of a large anti-Spanish party, friendly to Cuban independence; by the extension of the Civil Service; and by the Arbitration Treaty of 1897.

The presidential campaign of 1896 was an unusually exciting one, with seven tickets in the field: Republican, William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart; Democratic, William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall; Peoples', William J. Bryan and Thomas E. Watson; Prohibition, Joshua Levering and Hale Johnson; National Democratic, John M. Palmer and Simon B. Buckner; Social Labor, Charles H. Matchett and Matthew Maguire; and National (Free-Silver Prohibition), Chas. E. Bentley and James H. Southgate. In the election the Republican candidates received 7,104,779 popular and 271 electoral votes, and the fused Democratic and Peoples' candidates 6,502,925 popular and 176 electoral votes. This campaign was characterized by a revolt in the Democratic party and a fusion of that party with the Populist.

The great event of this administration was the war successfully waged by the United States against Spain, in 1898; the freeing of Cuba from Spanish dominion; the acquisition by the United States, as a result of the war, of Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, and Guam, and, by treaty, of Hawaii and the Samoan island of Tutuila; and the growth of the anti-expansion sentiment.

In the presidential campaign of 1900 there were eight tickets in the field: Republican, William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt; Democratic, William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson; Prohibition, John G. Woolley and Henry B. Metcalf; Middle-of-the-Road or Anti-Fusion Peoples', Wharton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly; Social Democratic, Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman; Social Labor, Joseph F. Malloney and Valentine Remmel; United Christian, J. F. R. Leonard and John G. Woolley; and Union Reform, Seth H. Ellis and Samuel T. Nicholas. The election gave the Republican candidates 7,208,224 popular and 292 electoral votes, and the Democratic candidates, 6,358,789 popular and 155 electoral votes. On Sept. 6, 1901, while attending the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, N. Y., President McKinley was shot twice by Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist, and died from his injuries on the 14th. Immediately thereafter Vice-President Roosevelt took the oath of office as President. In February–March, 1902, Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Emperor of Germany and an admiral in the German navy, visited the United States, taking part in the ceremony of launching a steam yacht built for the emperor, and afterward being the recipient of noteworthy official and social courtesies.

United States, The, Its Place Among the Nations. The increase in population of the chief countries of the world during the last century was as follows:

United States, from 5,000,000 to 76,000,000; British Empire (English population), from 15,000,000 to 55,000,000; Russia, from 40,000,000 to 135,000,000; Germany, from 20,000,000 to 55,000,000; France, from 25,000,000 to 40,000,000.

The four dominant nations are the foregoing — omitting France. Of these the United States has outstripped all but Russia in population, and its rate of increase for another century at least will be greater than that of any European country. But the rate of the increase of population is important less in itself than for what it signifies. England and Germany are not self-maintaining in food products and can never become so. They must depend on the United States, and later, perhaps, on South America. The United States, therefore, has the prodigious economic advantage of supplying its own food, of helping to feed Europe and at the same time of sharing with England and Germany the world's trade in manufactured wares — an economic advantage that will be the chief factor in determining the relative national power of these several nations in the future. A country that cannot produce its own food supply must perforce become a manufacturing country; but it is forced also to maintain sea power to protect the food ships that feed it. In other words, Germany, which has already outgrown the agricultural possibility of maintaining its population, will develop, as England has developed, as a manufacturing, food-importing country. Leaving Russia out, no country in the world has the economic advantages that we have, nor the independent position for the coming centuries as far as economics dare look.

The significance of our changed relation to the world at large is seen by superimposing upon the area of the United States the area of the leading industrial nations of Europe — Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, and Great Britain, exclusive of the colonial possessions of the latter — and observing how small a portion of the Union any one of them covers. The mere preponderance of size might mean little, so far as international weight and influence are concerned, if it were not for the fact that our recent acquisitions of outlying dependencies happen to be such as compel us to assert ourselves as a world power, and at the same time provide us with the means of consolidating our new and constantly enlarging interests in other lands. But a few years ago the United States was confined to the North American continent; today it has a great stake in the Pacific and holds the gateway to the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. The construction of an Isthmian canal, connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific, which has long been advocated for purely economic reasons, takes on a new and vastly increased importance as the logical corollary of our enlarged sphere of action. Now that we have planted ourselves in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Pacific, it is obvious that the shortest means of communication between our possessions becomes a matter of political as well as of commercial gravity. And while our insular acquisitions may seem to have been largely fortuitous and unintentional, it is becoming more and more apparent that they fit in naturally with what is destined to be the future course of our expansion. Asia and South America are inevitably the goals to which our commercial activity will sooner or later tend, and the Pacific slope and the cotton States of the South are already fully awake to the importance to them of the proposed Isthmian canal, and of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines as necessary way stations to vast undeveloped markets for their products.

Our Natural Advantages.—In comparing the United States with the other great powers, we must also take into account the overwhelming superiority of our natural resources. There is no country in Europe which approaches us in variety or volume of products of the soil, the forest, the mine, and all the industrial nations are more or less dependent on us for the raw material for their manufactures, as well as for food supplies. Nature is, in fact, most lavish with us, the range of our natural wealth, covering nearly everything that is necessary to industrial activity as well as to human sustenance in both the temperate and tropic zones.

Given these natural advantages, with a busy, restless, inventive people, and it was inevitable that sooner or later the time would come when we should cease to be satisfied with merely domestic interests and would begin to look abroad for a wider exercise of our energies. The time came even before the Spanish War. We had long since reached the limit of continental

expansion, except at the cost of gratuitous aggressions upon our neighbors, Canada and Mexico. Though we were far from having occupied all our territory, in the sense of reducing it to tillage, and still had plenty of elbow room in the West, we were suffering from a sense of restraint, a vague feeling that we were not exerting ourselves to the full extent of our powers. For a long time we had been in the habit of regarding ourselves as a great people, but we felt that we were doing but little to impress this fact on the rest of the world.

In the meantime we had unconsciously been equipping ourselves for the role we were destined to play. Our very absorption in the task of internal development, of the most effective utilization of our natural resources, of building up a vast fabric of industrial efficiency, was the best of all preparations for a triumphant entry upon the great world-stage of international competition. Economy of production as the result of cheap and abundant raw materials, the application of machinery and labor saving tools to almost every form of mechanical effort, the invention of improved processes and methods of manufacture, and above all, the superior industry, ingenuity and adaptability of our artisans and operatives, were gradually brought to a point of perfection which has thus far defied all rivalry or imitation. Without knowing it, we were fashioning the master key that was to unlock for us the markets of the world and thus provide a new channel for the national instinct of expansion, the national dream of greatness to be seen and admired of all.

Our Industrial Growth.—Let us now contrast the industrial growth of the United States, as indicated by its export trade, with that of other countries. In 1860 Great Britain's exports of manufactures exceeded ours by more than $570,000,000. In 1890 our exports of manufactures amounted in round numbers to $151,000,000, and those from the United Kingdom were over $1,000,000,000. In 1900 our exports of manufactures were nearly 11 times as great as in 1860, while those of Great Britain had not quite doubled. In 1860 they were about $610,000,000; in 1899, $1,091,000,000 —a gain of $481,000,000.

The rapidity with which the United States was gaining on Great Britain was already apparent several years ago, and attention was called to our industrial progress in a memorandum by Sir Courtenay Boyle, Secretary of the British Board of Trade, which was presented to Parliament Jan. 28, 1897. His conclusion at that time was that while the United Kingdom was still greatly ahead of either the United States or Germany in its power of manufacturing for export, each of the latter countries, "beginning from a lower level," was "for the moment, traveling upward more rapidly than we are, who occupy a much higher eminence." Since then our progress has continued at a swifter pace, notwithstanding the interruption of the Spanish War and the subsequent growth of consumption at home.

A comparison of total exports shows that the United States stands second only to the United Kingdom, and falls behind even that great industrial country to the extent of only some $330,000,000. Of course of agricultural exports are still the great factor of this preponderance in foreign trade; but, as has been shown, the exports of manufactures are now considerably more than one-fourth of the total and are constantly growing.

Our exports exceed those of Germany with her splendidly organized industrial activity, by nearly $300,000,000. Her total exports are nearly $984,000,000, as contrasted with our total of $432,000,000 of exports of manufactured goods alone. France falls still further behind us than Germany, her total of exports being about $753,000,000.

Remarkable advance from 1870 to 1902.—The year 1870 seems to have marked the beginning of a new order of things in the producing power of this country. From 1790 to 1870 imports exceeded exports by nearly $2,000,000,000. Since 1870 exports have exceeded imports by over $5,000,000,000. Since 1870 the production of corn has gone from 1,000,000,000 bushels to over 2,000,000,000; wheat from 235,000,000 to 535,000,000; cotton from 3,000,000 bales to over 10,000,000 bales; the value of farm products from $2,447,000,000 to $5,739,000,000; the production of petroleum from 220,-

000,000 gallons to 660,000,000; of coal from 33,000,000 tons to 260,000,000 tons; pig iron from less than 2,000,000 to over 15,000,000; and steel from 70,000 tons to over 13,000,000 tons.

Meantime the railways of the country have grown from 53,000 miles to nearly 200,000 miles. The money in circulation has increased from $675,000,000 to $2,260,000,000. The number of persons engaged in manufacturing has increased from 2,000,000 to over 5,500,000, and their earnings from $775,000,000 to $2,735,000,000, the capital employed from a little over $2,000,000,000 to about $10,000,000,000, and the value of the manufactured products from $4,250,000,000 to about $10,000,000,000.

The result of these developments has been that the United States has advanced to the head of the list of exporting nations. In 1870 England, Germany and France exceeded the United States in their exports. In 1901 the United States exceeded them. The principal requirements of man are food, clothing, heat, light, and manufactures, and of these the United States is the world's greatest producer. They are supplemented by invention, communication, transportation, finance, and energy.

The genius of the American inventor is universally recognized. The number of patents issued in the United States since 1870 is half as great as the number issued in all the rest of the world during that time. The United States has more miles of railway than all Europe put together, and two-fifths of the mileage of the world. We have twice as many miles of telegraph as any other country, twice as many post-offices, twice as many newspapers, and send more telephone messages than all Europe combined.

The meaning of all this is that commerce must continue to expand. We hear threats of the exclusion of our products and rumors of European combinations against the United States, but neither experience nor the logic of the situation indicates that this will be realized. For years we have heard of legislation against American meats. Yet exports of provisions were 50 per cent. greater in 1901 than in 1890, and those of 1902 showed a still greater increase, being the largest in the history of our foreign commerce.

The growth of exports of manufactures has been so pronounced as to indicate that in this field the United States will be able to compete with Europe in both quality and price. In 1901 Europe took over 50 per cent. of our exports of manufactures, 90 per cent. of our exports of agricultural products, and 60 per cent. of all others. The field for growth here is large. We supply now only about 15 per cent. of the total imports of European countries, 10 per cent. of those of Asia and Oceania, 10 per cent. of those of South America, and 5 per cent. of Africa.

In tropical products we have been hitherto absolutely dependent on other countries. We import enormous quantities of sugar, coffee, tea, cocoa, and rice. Imports of rubber and silk also reach enormous figures. Imports of tropical and subtropical products have trebled since 1870. This clearly indicates that we should seek to pay in the products of our fields and factories for the increasing millions of tropical products which we import and must continue to import.

Furthermore, a great amount of products of this kind can now be produced by American citizens using American capital in Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands. The Hawaiian Islands have increased their producing power more than twenty-fold since we annexed them commercially by the reciprocity treaty of 1876, and have also increased their consumption of our products twenty-fold. In the four years since the American flag was hoisted in Manila, exports to the Philippine Islands have increased ten-fold, and those to Asia and Oceanica have doubled.

Our Consular Service.—We have worked out most intelligently the special problems of economy of production and the use of capital, and have shown ourselves to be most efficient in the development of our natural resources, but it was not till quite recently that we realized the necessity of applying scientific methods to all the branches of our activity. It is only within the past few years that we have given any attention to the intelligent development of our export trade.

United States, Trade of the. The people of the United States have

sold to the rest of the world in the last seven years, goods worth more than $3,413,000,000 more than they purchased.

In settling the enormous trade balance against them, using both gold and silver as a basis of settlement, foreigners paid to Americans less than one per cent., or to be exact, 8-10ths of one per cent. While it is true they took away, they also drained us — bullion value — of more than $172,000,000 in silver, or about eighty-two per cent. of the aggregate amount of silver produced in the United States during the time covered by the trade transactions, so that the net balance paid was only $29,510,867 for something like $3,500,000,000 worth of merchandise. The excess of sales over purchases is shown in this table:

1897	$286,263,124
1898	615,432,267
1899	529,874,813
1900	544,541,898
1901	664,592,826
1902	378,398,419
1903	394,387,476
Total	$3,413,491,230

Although we sold in 1900 and 1903 almost a billion dollars' worth of merchandise more than we purchased — $938,929,374 — it was followed by more than $47,000,000 of gold and silver more than we received. Tables taken from United States Treasury reports tell the story:

Excess of gold receipts over shipments:

1897	$ 44,653,200
1898	104,985,283
1899	51,432,517
1901	12,866,010
1902	3,452,304
Total	$217,389,314

Gold shipments exceeded receipts in 1900 $3,693,575, and in 1903 $2,108,468, making a total of $5,702,043. This left a net gold balance of $211,687,271.

While there was a gain of something above two hundred millions in gold, there was a loss nearly as great in silver.

Excess of silver shipments over receipts:

1897	$31,418,411
1898	24,177,458
1899	25,643,999
1900	21,455,973
1901	27,898,659
1902	21,500,136
1903	20,086,768
Total	$172,176,404
Gain in gold	201,687,271
Loss in silver	172,176,404
Net balance	$ 29,510,867

GOLD PRODUCTION.

1897	$ 57,363,000
1898	64,463,000
1899	71,053,400
1900	79,171,000
1901	78,666,700
1902	80,000,000
*1903	39,200,000
Total	$469,917,100

SILVER PRODUCTION.

1897	$32,316,000
1898	32,118,000
1899	32,859,760
1900	35,741,400
1901	33,128,000
1902	29,415,000
*1903	14,730,000
Total	$210,308,160
Loss by excess exportation	172,176,404
Net balance	$38,131,756

*Estimate for six months.

The amount of silver used in the arts and sciences cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy, but it undoubtedly is many millions of dollars. The Treasury tables show that between production and exportation there is left in the country each year about $5,400,000, an amount, experts believe, much below the amount required for home consumption.

Although the increase in the stock of gold by importation is small when compared to the surplus of merchandise sold, yet it has enabled the country to retain its entire gold production, which in the aggregate amounts to between four and five hundred millions of dollars, which, added to the amount of foreign gold, makes a tidy sum.

A comparison of the statements issued by the Treasury Department on July 1, 1897, and July 1, 1903, of Treasury gold holdings and coin in circulation, will show how much of the gold increase has been used for money and how much for other purposes.

Gold coin in circulation, including coin and bullion held by the United States, was:

Treasury in 1897	$ 696,239,016
Gold production 1897 to 1903.	469,917,100
Gained in imports 1897 to 1903	201,687,271
Total amount of gold, July 1, 1903	1,367,843,387

Amount in circulation.....	621,545,146
In Treasury.....	623,460,467
	$1,252,731,990
Balance	115,111,397

This statement shows that with the stock of gold, on hand in 1897, with the foreign increase, all except a little more than one hundred and fifteen millions of dollars, is either in circulation or held by the United States Treasury. The daily statement issued by the Treasury shows that on September 30 the money gold had increased $33,568,533 since July 1, 1903.

Business men who have trade relations with each other, at the end of certain periods of time, settle their accounts by the one who sold less than he bought, paying to the other the difference in cash. In Wall street, where transactions run into millions every hour, daily settlement is made through the clearing house. This system is also employed in all large cities.

Different monetary systems, tariff duties and other causes force the business interests of each country to combine, so that when making a balance sheet of the world's commerce, each nation is a unit and is treated as such. The power of government is exerted in its behalf. If the action of one government prevents the entrance of a certain kinds of goods coming from another there is quick appeal to Kaiser, King or President to redress the injury.

The United States Treasury, as soon as possible after the end of the fiscal year — June 30 — issues reports in detail, giving an account of the nation's dealings with the rest of the world. It would seem to any one who looked over the reports just now being issued, and noted only the credits of this country in striking balances with other countries, that the people of the United States ought to have in their possession about all the gold and silver in the world, but an analysis reveals the fact that they have barely kept even. When Treasury officials are questioned in regard to the matter and asked to explain their invariable reply is that they cannot explain it unless there has been a call and redemption of securities formerly held abroad.

Sales over the purchases give the United States an annual credit of about $500,000,000. If the experts who keep track of the ebb and flow in the volume of money invested in this country by foreign residents are right, then the United States owes about four billions of dollars, after subtracting America's foreign investments, the dividends and interest of which at five per cent.

Would amount to.....	$200,000,000
American tourists' expenses annually	100,000,000
American foreign investment..	100,000,000
Money sent and carried away by immigrants.....	50,000,000
United States military expenses	35,000,000
American girls' dowries and miscellaneous	15,000,000
Total	$500,000,000

When one takes into consideration the twenty millions paid to Spain and the ships bought abroad during the war flurry in 1898, also that the Philippine Islands are yet treated as foreign territory, the item of thirty-five millions spent by the United States for military purposes is not excessive.

Universalist Church, a communion holding the doctrine that all men, and also the devil and fallen angels, will be forgiven and will enjoy eternal happiness. This belief is very ancient, and passages implying it may be found in the works of Origen and his followers, Gregory of Nyssa, Chrysostom, etc. It is also said to have constituted part of the creed of the Lollards, Albigenses, and Waldenses. The Universalists ground their reasons for their doctrine in the love of God, who, they say, is only angry with sin, not the sinner, and therefore if the sinner repents even after death his repentance will restore him to God's favor. The sovereignty of God will be finally vindicated by the ultimate harmony of the moral universe, and the submission of all things in heaven and earth to His righteous will. When righteousness is triumphant peace and happiness will prevail; till then pain and suffering will be instruments to work out the will of God. Universalism is better known as a distinct sect in the United States than in England. In 1827 a division arose among the American Universalists concerning punishment after death, some asserting it to be limited, while others denied it altogether. Some separated from the main body and called themselves "The Massachusetts Association of Restoration-

ists." Most of them afterward joined the Free-Will Baptists or the Unitarians, while the other returned to the main body. In 1840 the whole sect divided into two, the Impartialists and the Restorationists. But Universalism is also held by many members of other sects, and practically by all Theists strictly so called. The reports of 1900 of the Universalist Church in the United States showed: Ministers, 735; churches, 764; members, 48,426.

Universal Prime Meridian, in astronomy, the meridian of Greenwich, adopted at an International Conference of scientific men, held at Washington, D. C., in 1883.

Universal Time, in astronomy, a method of reckoning time for international purposes, agreed on by the International Conference, held at Washington, D. C., in 1883. Universal time is reckoned from mean noon at the Universal Prime Meridian, the day commencing at midnight, and divided into 24 (instead of into two portions of 12) hours each.

Universities, though offering analogies to Greek and Roman schools, trace their historic continuity no further than the 12th, or, at the most, 8th century A. D. Their germs must be sought in the Karoling schools of France, the Palatine, and Italy, and the Saracen schools of Bagdad and Cordova, in such distinctively Professional institutes as Salerno's of medicine, Bologna's of Roman law, and in the Paris lecture rooms of the early schoolmen, Abelard, Roscelin, and William of Champeaux. One science attracts another, and so fresh faculties were added to arts, to medicine, or to law; teaching begets instructors, and these received their stamp of fitness in degree. Through gradual development from within, aided by charters of kings and Popes from without, schools grow into universities — corporations, that is, of teachers and scholars, though later interpreted "places of universal study."

Among the universities and colleges in the United States of which there are more than 500 conferring degrees, the following are the most important: Harvard, Cambridge, Mass., founded 1638; William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., 1693; Yale, New Haven, Conn., 1700; Princeton, Princeton, N. J., 1746; Columbia, New York city, N. Y., 1754; University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1785; Brown University, Providence, R. I., 1764; Dartmouth, Hanover, N. H., 1769; Rutgers, New Brunswick, N. J., 1770; Wesleyan, Middletown, Conn., 1830; Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Md., 1876; Amherst, Amherst, Mass., 1821; Williams, Williamstown, Mass., 1793; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1841; Dickinson, Carlisle, Pa., 1783; Washington and Lee, Lexington, Va., 1749; University of Virginia, Charlottesville, 1825; Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., 1868; Union, Schenectady, N. Y., 1795; Bowdoin, Brunswick, Me., 1798; Trinity, Hartford, Conn., 1823; University of California, Oakland, 1855; University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., 1891; Leland Stanford, Jr., California, 1891; and Vanderbilt, Nashville, Tenn., 1875.

University Extension. The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching was founded at Philadelphia, in June, 1890, and incorporated in March, 1892. The office is in Philadelphia, Pa. The aim of university extension is: (1) To extend higher education to all classes of people. (2) To extend education through the whole of adult life. (3) To extend thorough methods of study to subjects of every-day interest. From Philadelphia the movement has extended into many sections of the country, being established mainly, however, in connection with colleges and universities.

University of the South, an educational institution in Sewanee, Tenn.; founded in 1868 under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

University Settlements, houses in the poor districts of cities where educated men and women live and come in contact with the poorer classes for social, educational, and civic purposes. These settlements provide clubs, and offer a home and recreation for poor workers. Children are taken care of and have many amusements, all with a view to waken in them a desire for better things and right living. The first settlement in the United States was founded in New York city Sept. 1, 1889, by the grad-

uates of several women's colleges. The building, at No. 95 Rivington Street, is located in one of the most crowded tenement districts of the East Side. In the same month a settlement called Hull House was opened in Chicago. On May 14, 1891, another settlement was organized in New York by the graduates of Yale, Columbia, Princeton, and other universities. In October of the same year the graduates of Andover Theological Seminary and other ex-collegians began a similar work in the tenement district of Boston. There are settlements, besides those mentioned, in Brooklyn, Buffalo, Jersey City, Hartford, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, St. Louis, San Francisco, and many other cities; numbering altogether nearly 100. In 1891 the College Settlements Association was formed, with the purpose of uniting all college women and their friends, who were interested in settlement work.

Unleavened Bread, in Church history, bread used in the Roman Church for the celebration of mass and the administration of the Eucharist. The Greeks use leavened bread. In the English Church the rubric directs that the bread "shall be such as is usual to be eaten," and an attempt to revive the use of unleavened bread has been declared illegal.

Unlimited Liability, liability to be called on to pay a proportionate share of the entire losses of an unsuccessful company in which one has shares. Joint-stock banks and insurance companies are generally constituted on this basis, but the widespread ruin brought in certain cases on the shareholders has led to many of them being transformed into limited liability companies in States where this can legally be done.

Upas Tree, a large tree growing in Java. Stem naked for the first 60 70 or 80 feet of its height; leaves alternate, stipulate, entire, unequal-sided, subcordate, costately-veined; flowers in axillary or lateral drooping peduncles, monœcious; males numerous, enclosed in a hairy involucre, calyx with three or four divisions, anthers sessile, three or four; females solitary, calyx in several divisions with a long bipartite style, and ultimately bearing a succulent, drupaceous fruit. The inspissated juice of the upas tree constitutes a virulent poison called by the natives "antjar," which owes its deleterious character to the presence of strychnine. The smallest wound by an arrow tipped with this poison is fatal.

Upchurch, John Jorden, an American mechanic; born in Franklin co., N. C., March 26, 1822. In 1868 he entered the machine shops of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad at Meadville, Pa. While there he organized the Ancient Order of United Workmen and drew up its first ritual. The lodge was formed with 14 members on Oct. 27, 1868. In 1902 it had spread to every State and Territory of the United States and had 420,000 members. In 34 years of its existence it distributed about $112,044,000 in benefits. "Father" Upchurch, as he was called later, settled in Steelville, Mo., where he died Jan. 18, 1887.

Upfold, George, an American clergyman; born in Sheneley Green, England, May 7, 1796; settled in the United States in 1804; and was graduated at Union College in 1814 and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in 1816. In the following year he began the study of theology and was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal Church in July, 1820; was rector of St. Luke's Church, New York, in 1822–1830; became rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburg, in 1831. He was consecrated first bishop of Indiana in December, 1849. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 26, 1872.

Upham, Charles Wentworth, an American author; born in St. John, New Brunswick, May 4, 1802; was graduated at Harvard College in 1821, and at its Divinity School in 1824; was member of Congress in 1853–1855. His publications include: "Lectures on Witchcraft, comprising a History of the Salem Delusion, 1692"; "Life of Sir Henry Vane"; etc. He died in Salem, Mass., June 14, 1875.

Upham, Grace Le Baron, an American author; born in Lowell, Mass., June 22, 1845; was educated in Boston, Mass. In February, 1870, she married Henry Macy Upham. She

became identified with the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of 1812, the Huguenot's Society of America, the Society of the Mayflower Descendants, the Boston Authors' Society, etc.

Upham, Samuel Foster, an American clergyman; born in Duxbury, Mass., May 19, 1834; was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1856; entered the ministry the same year; spent 25 years in the pastorate in the leading charges of New England; received the degree of D. D. in 1872, and LL. D. in 1889; and was elected Professor of Practical Theology in Drew Theological Seminary in 1880.

Upham, Warren, an American geologist; born in Amherst, N. H., March 8, 1850; was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1871; served on the geological survey of Minnesota in 1879–1885, and on the United States Geological Survey in 1885–1895. He then became secretary and librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society in St. Paul. His publications include "The Glacial Lake Agassiz"; etc.

Upjohn, Richard, an American architect; born in Shaftesbury, England, Jan. 22, 1802. He removed to the United States in 1829 and settled in New Bedford, Mass. In 1833 he went to Boston and aided in making the designs for the city court house. He removed to New York in 1839 to direct the alterations in Trinity Church, but these were abandoned on a proposal being entertained for the erection of a new edifice. He drew the plans for this edifice, which was completed in 1846 and was then considered the handsomest church structure in conception and detail in the United States. He was also the architect of the Church of the Ascension, the Church of the Holy Communion, and others in New York city, and of the Church of the Pilgrims and Grace Church in Brooklyn. His civic architecture was chiefly that of Italian renaissance, while his domestic buildings include numerous varieties of style. He died in Garrison's, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1878.

Upper Iowa University, a coeducational institution in Fayette, Ia.; founded in 1857 under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Upshur, Abel Parker, an American statesman; born in Northampton co., Va., June 17, 1790. In 1841, he was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Tyler. Two years later, on the resignation of Daniel Webster, he was appointed Secretary of State. Early in 1844 he was on the United States steamer "Princeton," on the Potomac river, in company with the President and other members of the cabinet, to witness experiments with a large wrought-iron gun which burst, and mortally wounded him together with several others. He died near Washington, D. C., Feb. 28, 1844.

Upshure, John Henry, an American naval officer; born in Northampton co., Va., Dec. 5, 1823; was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1848. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was assigned to the South Atlantic blockading squadron, where he remained till 1862, when he was detailed to duty with the North Atlantic fleet, in which capacity he took part in the capture of Fort Fisher in January, 1865. He commanded the New York Navy Yard in 1882–1884, and in the latter year was promoted rear-admiral and ordered to the command of the naval forces of the Pacific; was retired in May, 1885.

Upson, Anson Judd, an American educator; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7, 1823; was graduated at Hamilton College in 1843; in 1890 became vice chancellor of the University of the State of New York; and in 1892 chancellor. Died 1902.

Upton, Emory, an American military officer; born in Batavia, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1839; was graduated at the United States Military Academy in May, 1861. He participated in the battle of Bull Run and in the Peninsula Campaign early in 1862. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Major-General, U. S. A., was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., in July, 1866. He originated a system of military tactics which were adopted by the government in 1867; was superintendent of the United States Military Academy in 1870–1875; and was promoted colonel, U. S. A., in 1880; and was assigned to the 4th artillery in San Francisco, Cal. His publications include: "A New System of Infan-

try Tactics"; "Tactics for Non-Military Bodies"; "The Armies of Asia and Europe"; and "The Military Policy of the United States." He died in San Francisco, Cal., March 14, 1881.

Upton, Jacob Kendrick, statistician and author; born in Wilmot, N. H., Oct. 9, 1837; was educated at the Literary and Scientific Departments of Columbia University, and in 1866 the degree of LL. B. was conferred on him by its Law School. He became connected with the United States Treasury Department, was assistant secretary under Secretaries Sherman, Windom, and Folger. In 1895 he was attached to the United States Life-Saving Service. Died 1902.

Upton, Winslow, an American astronomer; born in Salem, Mass., Oct. 12, 1853; was graduated at Brown University in 1875. In 1883 he was made Professor of Astronomy at Brown University, and became dean there in 1899. He was a member of the United States Eclipse Expedition in 1878 and 1883; and served at the Southern Station of Harvard Observatory in Arequippa, Peru, in 1896–1897; he published the "Star Atlas" (1896); etc.

Uræmia, in pathology, a disease caused by the retention of urea and other noxious substances in the kidneys and bladder, followed by blood poisoning. It is produced by any cause which prevents the periodical excretion of the urine, and is a most dangerous malady.

Urania, in mythology, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne; she presided over astronomy. She is represented as a virgin; with a crown of stars, draped in garments spangled with stars, holding in her left hand a celestial globe. In astronomy, an asteroid discovered by Hind in 1854.

Uranus, in astronomy, one of the superior planets between Saturn and Neptune. It was not known to the ancients. When Sir William Herschel, after the construction of his great reflecting telescope, was systematically examining with it all the stars above a certain magnitude, he, on March 13, 1781, found in the constellation Gemini a star which he recognized as having a disk which the others had not. He took it for a comet, and other contemporary astronomers held the same view. Some months afterward as its motions were traced, the opinion arose that it was a planet, and in January, 1783, La Place laid before the Academy of Science, at Paris, calculations relating to its elliptic orbit which established beyond a doubt that this opinion was correct. Its diameter is about 31,700 miles — about four times that of the earth, its bulk about 64 times as great; but being of light material its weight is only 15 times as great. It has been reasoned out from analogy rather than proved by actual observation that it rotates, but the time of this rotation is wholly unknown. Its distance from the sun is about 1,800,000,000 miles, and it travels once around the orbit in about 87 years. It receives only about one three-thousandth part of the light and heat from the sun which fall on the earth. It is attended by at least four satellites — Ariel, Umbriel, Titania, and Oberon. Their orbits all lie in the same plane, and are at right angles to the path of the planet itself — a circumstance not known in the case of any other planet.

Urban, the name of eight popes: Urban I., succeeded Calixtus I., in 222, and suffered martyrdom in 230. Urban II. (Odo of Lagny); born in Chatillon Sur-Marne, France, about 1042; succeeded Victor III. in 1088. He caused Guibert, who had been supported as anti-pope under the title of Clement III., to be driven out of Rome; preached the first crusade in 1095, and convoked the councils of Bari, Clermont, and Rome. He died in Rome, July 29, 1099. Urban III., (Herbert Crivelli), archbishop of Milan, was successor of Lucius II., and was elected to the papal chair in 1185. He endeavored to send assistance to the Christians in the East, who were being sorely pressed by Saladin; but his death took place before he could effect his object. He died in France, Oct. 20, 1187. Urban IV., became Pope in succession to Alexander IV., in 1261. He excommunicated Manifred, King of Naples, and offered the crown to Charles, Count of Provence and Anjou, and brother to Louis IX.

of France, which led to the subsequent wars of the Anjous for the possession of Sicily and Naples. He died in Orvieto, Italy, Oct. 2, 1265. Urban V., succeeded Innocent VI. in 1362. He restored the papal seat from Avignon to Rome, founded many churches, and reformed numerous abuses. He died in Avignon, France, Dec. 16, 1370. Urban VI. (Bartholomew Prignano), succeeded Gregory XI., in 1378. The cardinals afterward chose Robert of Geneva, who took the name of Clement VII., and took up his residence in Avignon. Thus was originated the famous "Western Schism," which endured for nearly 50 years. He died in Rome, Oct. 15, 1389. Urban VII. succeeded Sixtus V. in 1590, but died in less than a fortnight afterward, Sept. 28, 1590. Urban VIII. (Maffeo Barberini) born in 1568, ascended the pontifical throne in 1623. He condemned the Jansenists, revised the hymns of the Roman Catholic Church, and was the author of some Latin and Italian poems. Died in Rome, July 29, 1644.

Urda, the Hindustani language, as spoken by the Mohammedan population of India. It is really the Hindu language, which is of the Aryan family, with a number of Persian, Arabic, and Turkish words introduced into it, though the inflections of nouns and verbs remain unaltered. It is now the language most largely used by Europeans in their intercourse with the natives of India. It has a literature, chiefly historic, which arose under the Mogul emperors, commencing with Akbar (1556–1605).

Urim, in Hebrew antiquities, literally, lights; but the Septuagint translators make it apparently a plural of excellence, in which case it would signify light. Used specially in the compound term Urim and Thummim, believed to mean light and perfection. Many conjectures have been hazarded as to their nature, but the subject still remains very obscure. They were to be put "on the breastplate of judgment," and on or over the heart of the high priest when he specially entered into the presence of Jehovah.

Urine, the secretion of the kidneys, the chief fluid excretion of man and of the higher animals. Healthy human urine is a transparent light amber-colored liquid, having a saline taste, a peculiar aromatic odor, an acid reaction, and a density varying from 1.010 to 1.025. The urine contains the liquid portion of useless and noxious residuum left after the assimilation of whatever is useful to the structure.

Ursa Major, in astronomy, the Great Bear, the most conspicuous of the 20 ancient northern constellations, its seven leading stars attracting notice all the more conspicuously that there is a certain absence of visible heavenly bodies in the adjacent parts of the sky. The Semitic conception of the constellation was that it resembled a bier with mourners walking behind, and it has sometimes been called specifically Lazarus' bier, the four stars constituting a four-sided figure being the bier and the other three, Mary, Martha, and Mary Magdalene, the mourners. It is much like a plow, and is often called the Plow, the rectangle constituting its body, and the three projecting stars its handle. To other minds it suggests a vehicle, whence it has been called the Car of David, and sometimes Charles' Wain, or Wagon. The four stars standing together are the wheels, and the three behind are the shaft. Another name is the Dipper. But astronomers cling to the old classical conception of a bear, of which the four stars, Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, Ursæ Majoris, are the hind quarter, and the three the tail. The remaining portions of the animal are marked out by sundry small stars of the third and fourth magnitude.

Ursa Minor, in astronomy, the Little Bear; one of the 20 ancient northern constellations, bounded by Draco, Camelopardalis, Cassiopeia, and Perseus. Its contour is marked out by seven stars. The curvature of the tail is in the contrary direction to that of the Great Bear, and at its tip is a star of the second magnitude, the Pole Star.

Ursinus College, a coeducational institution in Collegeville, Pa.; founded in 1869 under the auspices of the German Reformed Church.

Ursula, St., the heroine of a very curious legend of the Middle Ages,

whose origin may be ascribed to the 12th century, and which runs as follows: Deonatus, King of Britain, had a very beautiful and pious daughter named Ursula. She was sought in marriage by the heathen prince Holofernes. His suit was granted, but under the following conditions — the prince must become a Christian, and wait for three years while the bride-elect went with her companions on a pilgrimage to Rome. The suitor was immediately baptized under the name of Ætherius, and Ursula set out with 11 vessels, in each of which there were 1,000 companion virgins. The company crossed the sea and sailed up the Rhine as far as Basel, from thence they proceeded overland to Rome, where they were honorably received by Pope Cyriakus. The pious and gallant pontiff, along with a multitude of dignified ecclesiastics, accompanied his fair guests a great part of the return journey, and according to some accounts even shared in the final destruction that suddenly overtook the band; for as they were about to land at Koln they were set on by a horde of heathen Huns, by whom they were all slaughtered. Ursula was at first reserved as a bride for Etzel, the Hun king, but on her steadfast refusal of the offer she was transfixed by an arrow, and thus she is represented in mediæval art. But the bloody deed was no sooner accomplished than 11,000 celestial warriors appeared, who completely routed the Huns and freed Koln. The citizens buried the unhappy maidens with pious care by the Rhine, held afterward sacred, and there too Clematius, a Greek pilgrim, built a church in their honor.

Ursulines, members of one of those religious orders which resulted from the rise in the Roman Church of the evangelical zeal which was so remarkable a reflex effect of the Reformation. Angela, or Angelica Merici (1470–1540), a poor maiden of Desenzano, was their founder. She began in that town, and continued afterward in Brescia, the education of poor children. At the grave of Varallo at Milan, a favorite resort of pilgrims, she was inspired with the determination to found a new religious order, and at the celebration of the mass in the St. Afra Church at Brescia, on Nov. 25, 1535, the order, as a free union without binding vows, was solemnly inaugurated and named in honor of St. Ursula.

Uruguay, a republic of South America; bounded on the N. and N. E. by Brazil, E. and S. E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by the Rio de la Plata and W. by the Uruguay, which last-named rivers separate the state from the Argentine Confederation. Uruguay has an extreme length of 350 miles by a breadth of 320; area, 72,110 square miles; pop. 840,725. The republic is divided into 19 provinces, of which six have been formed since 1880; and the chief towns are, Montevideo (the capital), Maldonado, Colonia, and San Jose.

The coast to the N. of Cape Santa Maria is low and sandy, but S. and W. of it, and on the estuary of the Plata, it is more bold and indented, presenting some fine bays and harbors. The most important rivers in the interior are the Rio Negro, with its numerous affluents, and the Arapey, Daiman, Yaguaron, and Sebollati. The greater portion of the surface consists of an elevated plateau, penetrated by many fertile valleys along the S. coast line. The surface of this tableland presents a series of extensive plains, traversed by occasional ranges of hills of no great elevation, the whole being almost destitute of trees. The climate is remarkably mild and salubrious. The minerals are copper, potter's earth, and umber. The soil is generally rich and fertile. Wheat, maize, barley, rice, pulse, flax, hemp, cotton, and sugar are the products. Fruits are produced in abundance.

Among the wild animals are the tapir, deer, ounce, monkey, paca, rabbit, and fox; and large packs of wild dogs roam over the plains. There are also many varieties of birds and water fowl. Vast droves of horses and horned cattle run wild on the pampas, the latter furnishing the jerked and salted beef, tallow, hides, horns, and hair, which constitute the great bulk of the exports of the country. The imports of the republic are principally from the United States and Great Britain. In 1898 there were 1,080 miles of railroads, and 4,380 miles of

telegraph in operation. The national debt was $106,646,800.

Theoretically, the constitution of Uruguay is liberal and representative, but, like the majority of the South American States, it has degenerated into a mere military despotism, and the president, usually some general, who has achieved success by violence or intrigue, in reality possesses almost abolute power. The established religion is Roman Catholic; other forms of worship are, however, tolerated. The inhabitants are chiefly Creoles of Spanish descent, the Indians and negroes being a comparatively small number.

Usher, an officer who has the care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, or the like. In the royal household of Great Britain there are four gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is an officer of the Order of the Garter; the Usher of the Green Rod, an officer of the Order of the Thistle. Their service is customary in American churches, at weddings, and in places of amusement.

Usury, an excessive or exorbitant interest or premium paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the loan of money. Also the practice of lending money at interest; the practice of taking interest for money lent; specifically, the practice of taking exorbitant or excessive interest for the loan of money; the practice of exacting interest in an exorbitant way from needy or extravagant borrowers. In the ancient world, interest was always usurious as it is in the East at the present day. The Mosaic Law prohibited taking interest from Hebrews, and Christ's words, "Give to him that asketh thee," seem to be of still wider application.

Utah, a State in the Western Division of the North American Union; bounded by Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, Nevada, and Idaho; admitted to the Union, Jan. 4, 1898; number of counties, 27; capital, Salt Lake City; area, 84,928 square miles; pop (1890) 207,905, (1900) 276,749.

The surface of Utah is similar to a basin surrounded by high mountains. The interior has an elevation of 4,000 feet above sea-level, and is crossed in a N. E. and S. W. direction by the Wasatch Mountains with an altitude of 12,000 feet. E. of the Wasatch Mountains are the Uintah, near the Wyoming boundary, and W. are numerous detached hills, ridges, and isolated mountains. Lofty plateaus occupy the S. E. The principal rivers are the Green and Grand, uniting in the S. E. to form the Colorado. Nearly all the others empty into the Great Salt Lake, or similar salt lakes with no outlets, which occur throughout the W. of the State. The Great Salt Lake is about 80 miles in length and has an average width of 40 miles; its waters are salt, and it has no communication with the ocean. Utah contains part of the great canyon of the Colorado, and has the Great American Desert, an extensive sandy and waterless plain W. of the Great Salt Lake.

The rocks are most primitive, of Archæan origin, and showing everywhere evidences of volcanic action. Limestone of carboniferous deposit is found in many ridges. Granite, gneiss, jasper, syenite, porphyry, quartz, serpentine, gypsum, marble, calcareous spar, and sandstones occur in large quantities throughout the State. Iron ores, coal, gold, and silver, copper, zinc, salt, asphaltum, and borax form the principal mineral resources.

The soil is as a rule arid and sandy, and in many places so impregnated with salt as to be entirely useless. Much, however, has been reclaimed by irrigation and rendered profitably productive. In the highland portion of the State rainfall is sufficient for cultivation and the mountains and high valleys produce an abundance of fine grass, in consequence of which stock raising and dairy farming have been greatly developed.

There were reported by the United States census in 1900, 1,669 manufacturing establishments. The principal manufactures were beet sugar, railroad cars, flour and grist, packed meat, printing and publishing, woolen goods, bread and other bakery products, foundry and machine shop products, preserved and canned fruits, malt liquors and leather goods. Salt Lake City is the principal manufacturing center.

In 1900 children of school age numbered 89,818; the enrollment in public

schools was 73,042; and the average daily attendance, 50,595. There were 705 public school buildings. For higher education there were 4 public high schools, 12 private secondary schools, 2 public, and 2 private normal schools, the Brigham Young College at Logan, and the Sheldon Jackson College, Salt Lake College, and University of Utah, at Salt Lake City.

The strongest church denominations in the State are the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; Roman Catholic; Methodist Episcopal; Protestant Episcopal; Presbyterian, North; and Congregational. In 1899 there were reported 135 Evangelical Sunday-schools, with 800 officers and teachers, and 8,500 scholars.

The governor of the State is elected for a term of four years and receives a salary of $4,000 per annum. Legislative sessions are held biennially and are limited in length to 60 days each. The Legislature has 18 members in the Senate, and 45 in the House, each of whom receives $4 per day. There is one Representative in Congress.

The region embracing Utah was acquired from Mexico in 1848, and the Territory was organized in 1850, comprising Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, and Nevada. The Mormons led by Brigham Young settled in Salt Lake valley in 1847, and rapidly occupied the fertile valleys of the Territory, few Gentiles settling there till the extension of railroads made it more easily accessible. At a later period the Gentile population rapidly increased, and vigorously opposed the supremacy of the Mormons, who controlled all government positions. A bill passed by Congress in 1882 disfranchised all polygamists and annulled the act of the Territorial Legislature extending the franchise to women. In 1887 a bill was passed, which confiscated the property of the Mormon Church and the Perpetual Emigration Fund, with the exception of the church buildings and parsonages, and devoted it to the support of public schools in the Territory. The Mormons renounced polygamy in 1890. For a considerable time previously efforts had been made to have Utah admitted into the Union; but this was not acceptable to Congress till after the abolition of polygamy. A bill was passed in December, 1893, making Utah a State. It was not finally consummated however, till Jan. 4, 1896, when it entered into Statehood as the 45th State of the Union.

Utah, University of, a coeducational, non-sectarian institution in Salt Lake City, Ut.; founded in 1850.

Utah Agricultural College, a coeducational, non-sectarian institution in Logan, Ut.; founded in 1888.

Utahs, or **Utes,** a tribe of American Indians of the Shoshone family, living on reservations in Utah and California, having sold most of their lands to the United States government. They number about 2,000.

Uterus, in comparative anatomy, a dilation in the walls of the oviduct for the preservation or development of the ova. In human anatomy, a hollow, muscular organ, with very thick walls, situated in the pelvic cavity, between the rectum and the bladder. Its chief function is to receive the ovum from the Fallopian tubes, and to retain and support it during the development of the fœtus, which it expels by muscular contractions at parturition. During uterogestation the uterus becomes greatly enlarged and undergoes important structural changes; the uterus is liable to many affections and diseases, as tumors, ulceration, catarrh, tenesmus, hemorrhage, etc.

Utica, an ancient city of North Africa; 20 miles N. W. of Carthage; originally founded as a Phœnician colony in 1101 B. C. Its ruins include an ampnitheater, an aqueduct, and the remains of quays; for a bay then carried the sea (now nearly 10 miles distant) to the site. During the third Punic war Utica submitted to Rome, and became the capital of the province of Africa. Afterward it was the see of a bishop, till its destruction by the Arabs.

Utilitarianism, that theory of life which represents happiness as the only ultimate end to be devised and sought after — not necessarily the happiness of the individual, but that of the human race as a totality.

Utopia, the name given by Sir Thomas More, to the imaginary is-

land which he makes the scene of his famous political romance "The Ideal Republic, which is the New Island of Utopia." More represents this island as having been discovered by Raphael Hythloday, a companion of Amerigo Vespucci, but it of course is England, its capital Amaurote, London. Its laws and institutions are represented as described in one afternoon's talk at Antwerp, occupying the whole of the second book, to which, indeed, the first serves but as a framework. More's romance, or rather satire, obtained a wide popularity, and supplied (though incorrectly enough) the epithet Utopian to all impracticable schemes for the improvement of society.

Utrecht, Peace of, a series of separate treaties agreed on at Utrecht, in Holland, by the powers which had been engaged in the war of the Spanish Succession. On April 11, 1713, the States-General, Prussia, Portugal, and Savoy, signed separate treaties with France. The emperor refused to accede to the peace, and his differences with France were subsequently adjusted by the treaties of Rastadt and Baden in 1714. By the treaty with England, France, among other things, recognized the Hanoverian succession, engaged never to unite the crowns of France and Spain, and ceded to England Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, St. Kitt's and Hudson Bay and Straits. Gibraltar and Minorca were also ceded on behalf of Spain. Holland retained the Spanish Netherlands till a barrier treaty was arranged with Austria. Louis XIV. recognized the title of the King of Prussia, who received a part of Spanish Guelderland, and the sovereignty of Neufchatel in Switzerland, while renouncing the principality of Orange. Savoy and Nice were restored to the Duke of Savoy, who was recognized as presumptive heir to the Spanish monarchy, and received the title of king. Philip V. was not recognized till the conclusion of these treaties, but France treated for Spain, and formal treaties corresponding with those with France were afterward signed with that power.

V, the 22d letter, and the 15th consonant of the English alphabet. It represents a labial or labiodental consonant sound, and is produced by the junction of the lower lip and upper teeth, as in ov, eve, vain. The sound of v differs from that of f, which is produced in the same way, in being voiced, while that of f is breathed. Both v and f are also continuous consonants, and also belong to the class of the spirants.

V as a symbol is used: (1) As a numeral: For 5, and with a dash over it for 5,000. (2) In chemistry: For the element vanadium. (3) In heraldry: For vert, in the tricking of arms with a pen and ink. (4) In law: For versus (Latin = against); as, John Doe v. Richard Roe. (5) In physics: For velocity or volume. (6) In music: As an abbreviation of violino, violini, voce, volta, etc. (7) In finance: For $5; as, I'll give a V for it (from the letter V on the bill). (8) In electrics: As a symbol for volt.

Vaccination, the act or art of vaccinating; the introduction of vaccine matter into the human frame with the view of protecting it against smallpox, or rendering that disease less formidable. When vaccine lymph is introduced into the arm of an infant, by one or more punctures of a lancet, no noticeable effect is discernible for two days. Then a slight papula arises, which, on the 5th or 6th day, becomes of a bluish color and vesicular, with a raised head and a central cup. On the 8th day it reaches full development, and an inflammatory areola appears, which spreads with the extension of the vesicle for two more days. Then a crust or scale is produced in the center of the vesicle, and gradually extends till it covers it in every part. On the 14th or 15th day the scale becomes hard and brown; it next contracts, dries, and blackens, till, between the 20th and the 25th day, it falls off, leaving a permanent circular, depressed, and foveated cicatrix.

In most of the cities and towns of the United States civic ordinances require the vaccination of children before their admission to the public schools.

Vacuum, in physics, a portion of space void of matter. The experimental philosopher is obliged to recognize the practical impossibility of obtaining a perfect vacuum. The so-called Torricellian vacuum, which exists above the mercury column of a barometer, is really filled with mercury vapor probably mixed with a small percentage of air. The very action by means of which the air pump produces its vacuum shows that there can never be an absolute void — a little air always remaining behind.

Vacuum Tubes, glass tubes in which a vacuum has been made and which have then been hermetically sealed, and into the opposite extremities of which platinum wires have been soldered, with an arrangement at the free ends of these whereby they may be connected with the secondary wires of an induction coil, or may generally, be put into the circuit of an electric current. The object of this arrangement ("Geissler's tubes") is to pass a high-pressure current of electricity through the so-called vacuum, which is in reality a highly rarefied quantity of the particular gas (air, oxygen, nitrogen, etc.) with which the

tube had been filled prior to exhaustion. When such a current passes, the residual gas glows with a bright light the color of which varies with the nature of the gas in the tube.

Vagrants, in the United States, persons going about from door to door, or begging on the highway, who may have no fixed place of residence.

Vail, Alfred, an American inventor; born in Morristown, N. J., Sept. 25, 1807; was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1836, and in 1837 became associated with Samuel F. B. Morse in his experiments for the purpose of perfecting a scheme of telegraphy. His mechanical knowledge applied to the experimental apparatus resulted in the first available Morse machine. He invented the combination of the horizontal-lever motion to actuate the style; devised the alphabet of dots, spaces, and dashes which it necessitated; and in 1844 constructed the automatic lever and grooved roller which embossed on paper the characters which he originated. He was appointed assistant superintendent of the telegraph line constructed between Baltimore and Washington in 1843, and on the completion of the system, in 1844, was stationed at Baltimore, where he invented the finger key and received the first message from Washington. He died in Morristown, N. J., Jan. 18, 1859. Much of the credit that went to Morse properly belonged to Vail.

Vail, Charles H., an American clergyman; born in Tully, N. Y., April 28, 1866; was graduated at St. Lawrence University in 1892; studied theology and was ordained in the Universalist Church; was pastor of All Soul's Church, Albany, N. Y., in 1893–1894. In the latter year he accepted the pastorate of the First Universalist Church in Jersey City. In 1901 he was an unsuccessful candidate for governor of New Jersey on the Social Democratic ticket. His publications include: "Modern Socialism"; "The Socialist Movement"; "The Trust Question"; etc.

Valencia, a seaport of Spain, formerly capital of the kingdom, and now of the province of the same name; on the shores of the Mediterranean; 3 miles from the mouth of the Guadalaviar and 200 miles S. W. of Barcelona. In the Huerta ("garden") surrounding the city the carob, citron, orange, palm, and mulberry grow in wild luxuriance. Silk spinning and weaving are extensively carried on; there are also manufactures of cloths, hats, glass, linen, leather, cigars, and Valencia tiles for flooring. The exports are mainly grain, silk, rice, and fruits. Pop. 170,763.

Valentine. According to the legend, St. Valentine was beheaded on Feb. 14, at Rome, under Claudius. The old notion was that birds began to couple on that day, and hence arose the custom of young persons of both sexes choosing each other as "valentines" for the ensuing year by a species of lottery, and of sending love missives to each other.

Also a letter or other missive sent by young persons of both sexes to each other on Valentine's day; a printed missive of an amatory or satirical nature, generally sent by post anonymously. Some valentines are highly ornamental and artistic, while others (commonly called "comic valentines") are caricatures, resigned to reflect on the personal appearance, habits, character, etc., of the persons to whom they are addressed.

Valentine, Edward Virginius, an American sculptor; born in Richmond, Va., Nov. 12, 1838; entered Jouffrey's atelier in Paris; was a pupil under Bouainti in Italy, and Kiss in Germany; and attended the Royal Academy of Arts in Berlin. He was president of the Richmond Art Club and the Valentine museum; one of the executive committee of the Virginia Historical Society; and a member of several patriotic and secret organizations. His works include, a marble entitled "The Blind Girl"; bronze busts of prominent American generals and statesmen, and many ideal figures, etc.

Valentine, Milton, an American theologian; born near Uniontown, Md., Jan. 1, 1825; was graduated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in 1850; ordained in the Lutheran Church in 1852. In 1868 he was called to the presidency of the Pennsylvania College. He resigned that post in

1884 and became Professor of Systematic Theology and chairman of the faculty at the Lutheran Theological Seminary. He was joint editor of the "Lutheran Quarterly" in 1871–1876 and 1880–1885 and became the same again in 1898.

Valentini, Philip Johann Joseph, an American archæologist; born in Berlin, Germany, in 1828; studied philology at the Gymnasium of Targau, and later took a course in jurisprudence at the University of Berlin. His work in deciphering pre-Columbian manuscripts and hieroglyphics was so successful that he became one of the most noted of American archæologists. One of his important achievements was the translation of the celebrated Mexican calendar stone. He died in New York city, March 16, 1899.

Valentinian, a Roman emperor (364–375); born of humble family in Cibalis, Pannonia, in A. D. 321. By his capacity and courage he rose rapidly in rank under Constantius and Julian, and on the death of Jovian was chosen as his successor (Feb. 26, 364). He resigned the East to his brother Valens, and himself governed the West with watchful care down to his sudden death at Bregetio, Nov. 17, 375, brought on by a fit of passion.

Valentinians, in Church history, the followers of Valentinus, an Egyptian gnostic, whose sect arose at Rome, then rooted itself deeply in Cyprus, and finally spread throughout a great part of Southern Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa. He supposed that in the Pleroma there were 30 male and as many female æons united in wedlock, with four unmarried, these latter being Horus, Christ, the Holy Spirit, and Jesus. The youngest æon, Sophia (Wisdom), brought forth a daughter, Achamoth, whence sprang the Demiurge, who created mankind. This Demiurge, becoming puffed up with pride, aspired to be regarded as the only god, and led many angels into the same error. To repress his insolence, Christ descended, Jesus, one of the highest æons, joining him when he was baptized in Jordan. The Demiurge had him crucified; but before his death, both Jesus the Son of God and the rational soul of Christ had separate leaving only the sentient soul and t ethereal body to suffer. The Vale tinians were divided into the Pto maitic, the Secundian, the Heraclec ite, the Marcosian, and many oth sects.

Valerian, an order of herbs rarely shrubs belonging to the divisi of monopetalous dicotyledons havi the stamens arising from the peta

VALERIANA.

The order is distinguished from congeners by the opposite leaves; sma irregular flowers. It contains 12 ge era and about 190 species, distribut through Northwestern America, E rope, Northern Africa, and tempera Asia — unknown in Australia, a only one species South African. has a penetrating odor, and a bitte acrid, somewhat aromatic taste; wh distilled with water it yields a vol tile oil and valerianic acid. Cats ha a strange liking for the odor, and exercises a remarkable intoxicating stimulating power over them; t plant is sometimes called cats' v erian. It is often used to tempt ca to an unhappy fate.

Valkyrjur (more commonly, Valkyries), in Northern mythology, the beautiful maids of Odin," goddesses of fate allied to the Norns. They numbered either nine or thrice nine, and in three bands went forth on horseback and clad in full armor, through air and water, over the wide world to choose for Odin the Valr or Einherjar ("single champions") worthy of Valhal. At home in Valhal the Valkyrjur were the cupbearers of the Æsir, and the Einherjar.

Vallandigham, Clement Laird, an American politician; born in New Lisbon, O., July 29, 1820; was a member of Congress in 1858–1863, and during the Civil War was a strong friend of the Southern Confederacy. He was arrested in May, 1863, by United States troops, on a charge of uttering disloyal sentiments; was tried by court-martial; and sentenced to confinement till the end of the war. This was afterward commuted to banishment to the Confederate lines; but, as he was not very cordially received there, he went to Canada. In the same year he was nominated as candidate for governor of Ohio, and was beaten by the largest majority ever given in that State. He was a member of the Democratic National Convention in 1864, at which General McClellan was nominated for the presidency. He died in Lebanon, O., June 17, 1871.

Valley, in geology, a long depression or hollow on the surface of the earth, margined by ground more or less high. It may be on a vast scale of magnitude, as the bed of an ocean would be if upheaved sufficiently to become land, or it may be comparatively small but broad; or narrow, as a glen or a deep gorge, called by Americans a canyon or gulch. It may be surrounded by hills, or may constitute a depression crossing a country from sea to sea. Valleys of stratification are produced by the decay and removal of shale or other soft rocks, while the less destructible hard rocks remain. Other valleys have been excavated by rivers alone. Many valleys on lowlying plains adjacent to the sea have originally constituted river beds and banks, then through a depression of the land the ocean has gained access to them, constituting them estuaries; then again upheaval has made them land valleys. Other valleys have constituted the beds of old lakes. Valleys, resembling troughs, on table-lands are in many cases produced by the flexure of strata laterally, so as to constitute a series of elevations and depressions. A small number of valleys occurring high up mountain sides may constitute old craters of eruption.

In anatomy, a deep fossa separating the hemispheres of the cerebellum (called also vallecula). In architecture, the internal angle formed by the junction of two inclined sides of a roof.

Valley Forge, a village in Chester co., Pa., on the Schuylkill river, and 24 miles W. of Philadelphia. It is noted as the place where Washington with about 11,000 troops went into winter quarters in December, 1777. It was here also that Baron Steuben became inspector-general of the army, and the treaty of alliance with France was announced, May 6, 1778. During the winter the American army suffered greatly from cold and hunger, and about half of the men were unfit for active duty. In 1893 the Pennsylvania Legislature took steps to acquire and preserve Valley Forge as a public park and historic landmark. On Oct. 19, 1901, a monument was here unveiled by the Daughters of the Revolution in memory of the soldiers who died in camp during the winter of 1777–1778.

Valois, House of, a dynasty which ruled France from 1328 to 1589. In 1285 Philip III. gave the county of Valois (now in the departments of Oise and Aisne) to his younger son Charles, and on the extinction of the Capet dynasty in 1328 the eldest son of this Charles of Valois ascended the French throne as Philip VI., and founded the Valois dynasty, which was followed by the house of Bourbon.

Valparaiso ("the vale of Paradise"), the chief seaport of Chile; in a province of the same name; 90 miles W. N. W. of Santiago, the capital, with which it is connected by railway. It is built at the base of steep, bare hills about 1,600 feet high, and round the head of a bay which possesses good anchorage, but is exposed to N. winds, and therefore unsafe in winter.

The city has been greatly damaged by earthquakes on various occasions (notably in 1822, 1829, and 1851), as well as by a bombardment by a Spanish fleet on March 31, 1866. The climate is good, but dry, little rain falling except during the three winter months. The annual mean temperature is 58°. The chief items of import are copper and copper ore, gold, silver, cereals, wool, hides, and tallow. Pop. province, 220,756; city, 122,447.

Valve, a kind of movable lid or cover adapted to the orifice of some tube or passage, and so formed as to open communication in one direction and to close it in the other, used to regulate the admission or escape of a fluid, such as water, gas, or steam. Some valves are self-acting, that is, they are so contrived as to open in the required direction by the pressure of the fluid on their surface, and immediately to shut and prevent the return of the fluid when the direction of its pressure changes. Others are actuated by independent external agency. Examples of the former kind are presented in the valves of pumps, and in the safety valves of steam boilers, and of the latter in the slide-valves appended to the cylinder of a steam engine for the purpose of regulating the admission and escape of the steam. The construction of valves admits of an almost endless variety.

Vampire, the subject of one of the most gruesome superstitions in the world; that of the dead leaving their graves to destroy and prey on the living. It is characteristically Slavonic, though by no means exclusively so, and it is strongest of all in White Russia and the Ukraine. It still dominates the popular imagination in Russia, Rumania, Servia, among the Czechs of Bohemia, and the Slovaks of Hungary, and also in a less degree in Albania and Greece.

Vampire Bat, any species of the group Desmondontes, consisting of two genera, each represented by a single species. They differ from all other bats in the character of dentition, the upper incisors being very large, trenchant, and occupying the whole space between the canines; premolars very narrow, with sharp-edged longitudinal crowns; molars rudimentary or none; œsophagus very narrow; cardiac extremity of stomach greatly elongated, forming a long, narrow cæcum. The species are sanguivorous, and cling by their extremities to the body of the animal whose blood they may be sucking. They are numerous and dangerous in South America.

Van Amringe, John Howard, an American educator; was graduated at Columbia College (now University) in 1860; was tutor of mathematics there in 1860–1863; adjunct professor of the same in 1863–1873; then was made full professor. In 1894 he was elected dean of the School of Arts. When Seth Low resigned the presidency of Columbia University on being nominated mayor of New York, Dr. Van Amringe was acting president of the university till the election, in January, 1902, of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

Van Benschoten, James Cooke, an American educator; born in La Grange, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1827; was graduated at Colgate University in 1856; was principal of Oxford Collegiate Institute in 1857–1858; took special studies at the Universities of Berlin, Bonn, Gottingen and Athens in 1858–1861. Returning to the United States he was made Professor of Greek at Wesleyan University, and though he was offered similar chairs in other universities, remained with Wesleyan till his death, Jan. 18, 1902. He was director of the American School of Archæology in Athens in 1884 and 1885 and while in Greece secured from the Greek government the land on which is built the edifice of that institution. Died 1902.

Van Brunt, Henry, an American architect; born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 5, 1832; was graduated at Harvard College in 1854. During the Civil War he served for two years on the staff of the commander of the North Atlantic squadron. After practising his profession in Boston for about 25 years he settled in Kansas City in 1887. He was the architect of many buildings connected with Harvard University and of numerous public edifices in different parts of the United States including churches, libraries, railroad buildings, etc. He designed the Electricity Building for the World's Co-

lumbian Exposition. He was elected president of the American Institute of Architecture in 1898. Died 1903.

Van Buren, Martin, an American statesman; 8th President of the United States; born in Kinderhook, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1782. In 1812 and 1816 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1815–1819 he was State attorney-general. In 1821 he entered the United States Senate, of which he was a member till his election in 1828 to the governorship of New York. In the same year he zealously supported Jackson for the presidency, and in 1829 he was rewarded with the portfolio of Secretary of State. This he resigned in 1831. Two years later he was elected Vice-President, and in 1835 President, but by a popular majority of less than 25,000, and that largely owing to his declared opposition to the "slightest interference" with slavery. Van Buren's four years of office were darkened by the gloom of financial panic; but what one man could he did to lighten it, by wringing from Congress its assent to a measure for a treasury independent of private banks. This and his firm adherence to obligations of neutrality during the Canadian rebellion of 1837 are his most statesmanlike acts, but both cost him popularity and votes; in 1840 he and his party were overwhelmingly defeated by the Whigs. He lost the nomination in 1844, because he opposed the annexation of Texas; and his nomination by the Free Soil party in 1848 only secured the return of the Whig candidate and the rejection of both Democrats. This was his last important appearance. He died in Kinderhook, July 24, 1862.

Van Buren, William Holme, an American surgeon; born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 5, 1819; was graduated at Yale University and studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania; was surgeon in the United States army in 1840–1845. He then became connected with the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, where he was made Professor of Anatomy in 1852; became eminent as a practising physician and an operative surgeon. In 1861 he was active in the establishment of the United States Sanitary Commission, and was the medical member of its executive committee during the Civil War. In 1866 he resigned his chair at the University Medical College and was made Professor of Surgery at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was a member of numerous medical societies. He died in New York city, Mar. 25, 1883.

Vance, Zebulon Baird, an American lawyer; born in Buncombe co., N. C., May 13, 1830. He was educated at Washington College, Tenn., and at the University of North Carolina, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He was member of Congress from North Carolina in 1858–1861; colonel in the Confederate army in the Civil War; governor of North Carolina in 1862–1865, and 1877–1879; and United States Senator from 1879 till his death in Washington, D. C., April 14, 1894.

Van Cott, Cornelius, was born in New York, Feb. 12, 1838; educated in the public schools, and learned the trade of carriage maker. He was appointed inspector in the Custom House under Abraham Lincoln, and gained by merit and devotion to duty gradual advancement in the public service. Appointed Postmaster at New York by President Harrison in 1889; reappointed by President McKinley in 1897, and again reappointed by President Roosevelt in 1901.

Vancouver Island, an island belonging to British Columbia; is separated from the mainland by Queen Charlotte Sound, Johnstone Strait, and Strait of Georgia, which taken together form an open sea way. The island is 278 miles in length, and from 50 to 65 miles in breadth; area, 15,937 square miles; pop. 30,000. The whole country is more or less densely wooded. Only a small proportion of the surface is suited for agriculture — perhaps a million acres. Fruit culture is profitably carried on. The island is very rich in minerals. Besides gold, silver, copper, iron, etc., it possesses great fields of excellent coal, at Nanaimo in particular. Another source of wealth is in the fisheries; good banks lie off the coast, and fish and fish products to the value of $1,200,000 annually are exported from Victoria, the capital.

Vandal, one of a Slavonic or Teutonic tribe who inhabited the banks of the Oder, and the sea coasts of Pomerania and Mecklenburg, about A. D. 250. At the beginning of the 5th century they traversed the Rhine, the Rhone, and the Pyrenees, and founded a powerful kingdom in Spain. They afterward passed into Africa under their king, Genseric, 429, and after a career of conquest on that continent, during which they had embraced Christianity, Carthage fell under their victorious arms, Oct. 9, 439. Here they commenced the formation of a powerful navy, and fitted out an expedition against Rome, which they sacked, June 15–29, 455. Having embraced the Arian heresy in 530, they carried on a cruel persecution against the members of the orthodox faith. Their rule in Africa was destroyed by Belisarius, and the entire nation had disappeared from that continent by 558. A person ignorant and barbarous, and hostile to the progress of the arts and literature is called a vandal.

Vanderbilt, Cornelius, an American capitalist; born near Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., May 27, 1794; early engaged in steamboat transportation between Staten Island and New York and so enlarged his business that he soon gained the complete control of the New York and Staten Island lines. Later he started steamboats in various waters — the Hudson, the Delaware, Long Island Sound, and established steamboat and other connections between New York and California. In 1864 he withdrew his capital from shipping and invested it in railroads. He secured the management of one railroad after another and in 1877 controlled stocks representing an aggregate capital of $150,000,000, of which he owned fully one-half. In 1861 he presented the swift $800,000 steamship "Vanderbilt" to the United States government to be used for the capture of Confederate privateers and in 1872 founded the Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn., with $500,000, afterward increased to $700,000. At the time of his death in New York city, Jan. 4, 1877, his fortune was estimated at nearly $100,000,000, and he was supposed to be the richest man in the world.

Vanderbilt, Cornelius, an American capitalist; born in Staten Island, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1843; a son of William Henry. He engaged in railroading and later was made chief director of the Vanderbilt system of railroads in 1885–1895, when he retired from business because of failing health. He united with his brothers in a gift of $250,000 for the erection of the Vanderbilt Clinic of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1896, presented an addition costing $250,000 to St. Bartholomew's Home in New York city; gave "Vanderbilt Hall" to Yale University, and large sums of money to various charitable, religious and public institutions. He died in New York city, Sept. 12, 1899.

Vanderbilt, Cornelius, an American inventor; born in New York city, a son of the second Cornelius; was graduated at Yale University in 1895, entered the shops of the New York Central railroad; invented several important pieces of railroad machinery including a corrugated furnace to be used in place of the ordinary locomotive fire box; lectured at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University and was appointed as a member of the New York Civil Service Board in 1901. Married Grace Wilson, 1896.

Vanderbilt, William Henry, an American capitalist; born in New Brunswick, N. J., May 8, 1821; son of the first Cornelius; was appointed vice-president of the Hudson River railroad in 1864 and later of the New York Central railroad; and on the death of his father became president of these railroads, together with the Lake Shore and the Michigan Central. Subsequently he secured control of the Chicago and Northwestern and of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroads and also obtained connections with the New York Chicago and St. Louis and West Shore railroads. He resigned his various offices, because of failing health, in 1883, and placed his affairs in charge of his son Cornelius. Among his public benefactions were the removal of the obelisk from Egypt to Central Park, New York city, and the gift of $200,000 to the Vanderbilt University fund. He died in New York city, Dec. 8, 1885.

Vanderbilt University, an American educational institution in Nashville, Tenn., originally founded under the name of Central University in 1872.

Van Dorn, Earl, an American military officer; born near Port Gibson, Miss., Sept. 17, 1820; was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1842. On the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, he joined the Confederate army; took an active part in the battle of Pea Ridge, March 7 and 8, 1862; attacked General Rosecrans at Corinth, Oct. 3–4, 1862, and was defeated with great loss. He was killed in a private quarrel in Maury co., Tenn., May 8, 1863.

Van Dyck, Sir Anthony, except perhaps Titian, the greatest of all portrait painter he was invited to Enwerp on the 22d of March, 1599, where his father was a merchant. He studied painting first under Van Balen, and then under Rubens, leaving the studio of the latter after a few years to proceed to Italy, where he spent about five years (1623–1628), chiefly at Genoa, Venice, and Rome, and then returned to Antwerp. Having acquired a great reputation as a portrait painter he was invited to England by Charles I., who bestowed upon him the honor of knighthood, a considerable annuity, and a summer and winter residence. The painter rewarded this generosity by unceasing diligence, and executed, besides a multitude of portraits, several mythological and historical paintings. He was fond of splendor, and lived in a very expensive style. He died in 1641 and was buried in St. Paul's. Van Dyck's great strength lay in portrait painting, but he sometimes amused himself with engraving and etching.

Van Dyke, Henry Jackson, an American educator; born in Germantown, Pa., Nov. 10, 1852; was graduated at Princeton University in 1873, at the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1877, and at Berlin University in 1878; and soon afterward assumed the pastorate of the United Congregational Church in Newport, R. I. He was chosen pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, in New York city in 1883 and continued in that charge till 1900, when he resigned to become Professor of English Literature in Princeton University. His publications include: "The Reality of Religion"; "The Poetry of Tennyson"; "The Ruling Passion"; etc.

Van Dyke, John Charles an American art critic; born in New Brunswick, N. J., April 21, 1856; was educated at Columbia and Rutgers Colleges; admitted to the bar in 1877; studied art in Europe, and on his return to the United States devoted himself to literary work and to lecturing on art in Rutgers, Harvard, Princeton, and other universities. He was the editor of the "Studio" in 1883–1884, the "Art Review" in 1887–1888, and the author of "Books and How to Use Them"; "Nature for its Own Sake"; etc.

Van Dyke, Theodore Strong, an American lawyer and writer on outdoor sports; born in New Brunswick, N. J., July 19, 1842; was graduated at Princeton College in 1863; practised law nine years; health failing, became an irrigation engineer, residing in Southern California.

Vane, Sir Henry, commonly called Sir Harry Vane, an English statesman and writer; born in Hadlow, Kent, England, in 1612; eldest son of Sir Henry Vane, secretary of state. He was educated at Westminster and Oxford, afterwards completing his education at Geneva, where he became a Puritan and a republican. Returning to England, he found that his religious and political opinions exposed him to much ill will and annoyance and he consequently emigrated to New England, arriving at Boston in 1635. He was elected governor of Massachusetts in 1636. In 1637 he returned to England, after which he was knighted, entered Parliament, and became treasurer of the navy. In 1656 he was imprisoned in Carisbrooke Castle for four months, by order of Cromwell, on account of a pamphlet he had written. On his release he continued to resolutely oppose the government of Cromwell and of his son Richard. In 1659 he was a member of the committee of safety and president of the council of state. After the Restoration he was sent to the Tower in February, 1660, and subsequently moved from prison to prison. A rising

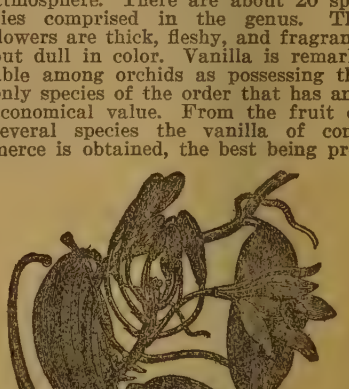
of the Fifth Monarchy party in January, 1661, led to increased severity toward him, and he was tried for high treason before the Court of King's Bench, June 2, 1662, condemned, and beheaded on Tower Hill on June 14.

Van Hise, Charles P., an American geologist; born in Fulton, Wis., May 29, 1857; was graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1879. In 1888 he accepted the chair of geology in the University of Wisconsin, and in 1892 was made non-resident Professor of Structural Geology at the University of Chicago. He became director of the Lake Superior division of the United States Geological Survey. In 1893 he joined the editorial staff of the "Journal of Geology." He was the joint author of the memoirs "On Secondary Enlargements of Mineral Fragments in Certain Rocks"; "Principles of North American Pre-Cambrian Geology"; etc.

Van Horn, James J., an American military officer; born in Mount Gilead, O., Feb. 6, 1835; was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1858. At the beginning of the Civil War he was serving at San Antonio, Tex., where he was taken prisoner and held for a year. Returning North he was made aide-de-camp in the Army of the Potomac; took part in the engagements at South Mountain, Antietam, and Bethesda Church; and so distinguished himself at Cold Harbor that he was brevetted major. In 1891 he was promoted colonel of the 8th Infantry, which regiment he commanded during the Santiago campaign in Cuba. He died in Fort Russell, Wyo., Aug. 30, 1898.

Van Horne, Sir William Cornelius, a Canadian railroad official; born in Joliet, Ill., Feb. 3, 1843; began his career as an office boy in a railroad station; was rapidly promoted till he was made general superintendent of the St. Louis, Kansas City, and Northern railway in 1872. Later he successively held the same post on the Southern Minnesota, the Chicago and Alton, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroads. In 1881 he was requested to preside over the destinies of the Canadian Pacific. In 1896 Queen Victoria bestowed on him the order of knighthood.

Vanilla, a genus of epiphytal Orchideæ, natives of tropical America and Asia. They are distinguished from most other orchids by their climbing habit; they cling with their aerial roots to the stems of trees or to rocks, attain the height of 20 or 30 feet, and obtain their chief sustenance from the atmosphere. There are about 20 species comprised in the genus. The flowers are thick, fleshy, and fragrant, but dull in color. Vanilla is remarkable among orchids as possessing the only species of the order that has any economical value. From the fruit of several species the vanilla of commerce is obtained, the best being pro-



VANILLA PLANIFOLIA, PORTION OF STEM WITH SPIKE OF FLOWERS.
a, a seed pod.

duced by the West Indian species which is now cultivated in many tropical countries. The fruit is cylindrical, about a span long, and less than half an inch thick. It is gathered before it is fully ripe, dried in the shade, and steeped in a fixed oil generally that of the cashew nut. It contains within its tough pericarp a soft black pulp, in which many minute black seeds are imbedded. It has a strong, peculiar, agreeable odor, and a warm, sweetish taste. Vanilla is much used by perfumers, and also for flavoring chocolate, pastry, sweetmeats, ices, and liquors.

Van Ness, Cornelius Peter, an American diplomatist; born in Kinder

hook, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1782; settled in Burlington, Vt. In 1817–1821 he was a commissioner to arrange boundary lines of the United States under the treaty of Ghent; in 1821–1823 was chief justice of Vermont; and in 1823–1829 was governor of that State. In the latter year he was appointed United States minister to Spain, where he remained till 1837. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 15, 1852.

Van Ness, Thomas, an American clergyman; born in Baltimore, Md., June 29, 1859; was educated at the Philadelphia High School and Harvard College; entered the Unitarian ministry in 1884, and had churches in Denver, Col. (1885), and San Francisco, Cal. (1889–1893), and went to the Second Church in Boston, Mass., in 1893. He wrote "The Coming Religion"; "My Visit to Count Tolstoi"; etc.

Van Ness, William Peter, an American jurist and author; born in Ghent, N. Y., in 1778. He was the friend of Burr, took his challenge to Hamilton, and was one of Burr's seconds. Under the pen-name of "Aristides" he published: "Examination of Charges against Aaron Burr"; with John Woodworth edited "Laws of New York." He died in New York city, Sept. 6, 1826.

Van Rensselaer, Henry Kilian, an American patriot of Dutch descent; born in Albany, N. Y., in 1744; commanded a regiment in the Revolutionary War; distinguished himself on several occasions; and in October, 1777, aided in the actions which led to the surrender of Burgoyne. After the peace a famous mutiny broke out among his troops. He died in Greenbush, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1816.

Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Mariana (Griswold), an American art critic; born in New York city, Feb. 23, 1851. She contributed largely to current periodicals on art and architecture, and published the valuable books: "Art Out of Doors"; "English Cathedrals"; "American Etchers"; etc.

Van Rensselaer, Stephen, an American military officer; born in New York, Nov. 1, 1765; was graduated at Harvard College in 1782. He became major of militia in 1786, was promoted colonel in 1788, and Major-General in 1801; and in 1812 was assigned to the command of the Northern frontier, in which capacity he commanded at the battle of Queenstown Heights, Oct. 13–14, 1812. On Oct. 24, he resigned his commission because of public dissatisfaction with his conduct in that engagement. He was chosen chairman of the Erie Canal Commission; became a regent of the University of New York; made a geological survey along the line of the Albany and Buffalo canal in 1821–1823; founded the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y.; and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1821, and of Congress in 1823–1829. He died in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1839.

Van Reypen, William Knickerbocker, an American naval officer; born in Bergen, N. J., Nov. 14, 1840; was educated at the University of New York; he was promoted surgeon in 1868; medical inspector in 1887, and medical director in 1895; represented the medical department of the United States navy at the Twelfth International Medical Congress in Moscow, Russia, in 1897; and was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in December of the same year. During the Spanish-American War he designed and fitted out the hospital ship "Solace," the first of its kind ever used in naval warfare.

Van Sant, Samuel R., an American executive; born in Rock Island, Ill., May 11, 1844; received a collegiate education. During the Civil War he served for three years as a private in Co. A, 9th Illinois Cavalry. He served as speaker of the Minnesota Legislature in 1895 and was elected governor of Minnesota in 1901.

Vanuxem, Lardner, an American geologist; born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 13, 1792; was graduated at the School of Mines, Paris, in 1819. In 1827–1828 he examined the geological features of the States of New York, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia, and Tennessee. His efforts resulted in the organization of the Association of American Geologists, which grew to be one of the largest scientific societies in the world. He died in Bristol, Pa., Jan. 25, 1848.

Van Vleck, John Monroe, an American educator; born in Stone Ridge, N. Y., March 4, 1833; was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1850; became adjunct Professor of Mathematics in Wesleyan University in 1853; Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics in 1858; and was acting president in 1872–1873, 1877–1889, and 1896–1897. He accompanied the Solar Eclipse Expedition to Mt. Pleasant, Ia., in 1869. He was a member of the principal scientific societies.

Van Vliet, Stewart, an American military officer; born in Ferrisburg, Vt., July 21, 1815; was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1840. He took part in the action at Monterey and was present at the siege of Vera Cruz and Mexico. In 1861–1862 he was chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac. He was brevetted Major-General U. S. A. in 1865, for "faithful and distinguished services during the war"; promoted colonel and assistant quartermaster-general in June, 1872; and was retired in 1881. He died in Washington, D. C., March 29, 1901.

Van Wyck, Charles Henry, an American lawyer; born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 10, 1824; was graduated at Rutgers College in 1843; was a member of Congress, 1859–1863. He entered the Civil War as a colonel of the 56th New York Volunteers, with which he served till the conclusion of peace; was again in Congress in 1866–1870; settled in Nebraska in 1874; and was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican in 1880. He exerted much influence in forming the Farmer's Alliance movement in Nebraska, and was the Populist candidate for governor in 1892. He died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 24, 1895.

Vapor, in physics, an aeriform fluid into which some volatile substance is changed by the action of heat. Vapor is essentially the same as gas, but the word vapor is conventionally limited to the gaseous state of a body which is liquid or solid at ordinary temperatures, while the term gas is applied to aeriform bodies which are in that rarefied state at ordinary temperatures. Thus we speak of hydrogen gas, but of watery vapors. Vapors, like gases, have a certain elastic force, by which they exert a pressure on every part of any vessel in which they are enclosed. Vapors are formed instantly in a vacuum; in the atmosphere they are generated more slowly. When not saturated they exactly resemble gases in their action; when saturated and in contact with the liquid by which they were generated, they can neither be compressed nor expanded, but remain constant, both in their elastic force and in their density.

Variable Stars, in astronomy, periodical stars; stars which vary in their luster at different times. Compared with the enormous number of the heavenly bodies they are but few. Sir John Herschel gave a list of 60 known to him, and considered it nearly complete. The most remarkable is Algol.

Variation, in astronomy, any deviation from the mean orbit or mean motion of a heavenly body produced by the perturbation of another body or bodies. Thus the planets are considered to move mathematically in elliptic orbits, which would be the case if they were subject to the attraction of the sun only, but being acted on by each other, there is supposed to be a minute and slow but constant variation in the elements of the ellipse. Variations which are compensated in short intervals are called periodic, and those which require for their compensation a long period are called secular.

In biology: (1) A tendency in all organisms to vary slightly from other organisms produced by the same parents. (2) Hereditary modification. (3) A modification directly due to the physical conditions of life; such as the dwarfed condition of shells in the Baltic, or of stunted plants on Alpine summits. (4) An organism, or a group of organisms, exhibiting modification due to external conditions.

In grammar, a change of termination of words, as in declension, conjugation, comparison, and the like inflection. In music, an air or theme with variations is a musical composition in which a simple melody is first given out, and then several times repeated, each repetition containing

changes by means of broken harmony, counterpoint, broken rhythm, the arpeggio, scale passages, and even by modification of key. In navigation, the angle included between the true and magnetic meridians of any particular place.

Varick, Theodore Romeyn, an American surgeon; born in Dutchess co., N. Y., June 24, 1825; was graduated at the Medical Department of the New York University in 1846. He settled in Jersey City, N. J., in 1848; and became famous as a surgeon. He introduced the use of cocaine in capital amputations, and was the first in the United States to employ the method of Trendelenberg in performing amputations at the hip joint. He also perfected a method for the use of hot water in surgery, by which he performed the largest number of successful operations known to his time, failing in only three cases out of 54. Died in Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 23, 1887.

Varicose Veins. When a vein becomes dilated at a certain part of its course, for no apparent physiological object, such as relieving the venous circulation elsewhere it is said to be varicose, the actual dilatation being called a varix. Some veins seem to be unaffected by varices, which, however, are of common occurrence in the sub-mucous veins of the rectum, in the spermatic veins, and in the veins of the lower extremities. They are occasionally (but very rarely) found in other veins. Varices may occur at almost any period of life, but are chiefly developed during middle age. Their formation is aided by any condition of the system which impedes the circulation, as certain diseases of the heart, lungs, and liver, and by continued high living, which is especially liable to induce hemorrhoids.

Variegation, in plants, is a condition in which other colors are exhibited in parts where the normal color should be green. Thus white, yellow, or other tints take the place of green in the leaves and other herbaceous parts. Yet variegation is regarded in botany as a disease, the causes of which are unknown. All that is yet determined respecting it is that it is invariably accompanied by a more or less complete suppression of the chlorophyll, the green granular matter which underlies the cuticle of the green parts of plants. Variegation is usually a permanent characteristic, or may be made so by careful methods of propagation, and is compatible with vigorous health. These considerations give an importance to variegated plants in ornamental gardening which they would not otherwise possess. Variegated pelargoniums and many other bedding plants, perennial herbs and annuals, and some shrubs and trees derive their popularity as ornaments of the flower garden from their variegation, which in many cases is so brilliant that it is substituted for flowers in the production of color effects.

Varnish, a thin, resinous fluid, which, when spread over the surface of wood, metal, glass, or other solid substance, forms a shining coating, impervious to air and moisture. The great number of varnishes consist of some resinous material, dissolved in linseed oil, alcohol, or some liquid hydrocarbon such as turpentine and benzole. Those made by dissolving a resin in a non-volatile drying oil, like that from linseed, are called oil varnishes; and those prepared by using volatile solvents (alcohol, benzole, etc.), for the resins are called spirit varnishes. In the case of the latter the solvent becomes dissipated as the varnish dries, so that when any surface is coated with a varnish of this kind only a film or coating of resin remains, which is apt to crack and peel off; but means are taken either in the preparation of the varnish or in the laying of it on to counteract this tendency. With an oil varnish, on the contrary, the oil remains as part of the coating, giving it toughness, while the resin gives it hardness.

Varnish Tree, the name given to various trees which furnish varnish. They are chiefly natives of the hotter parts of the Eastern Hemisphere, and the varnish tree of each country or large province is, as a rule, different from that of others.

Varro, Marcus Terentius, a Roman author; born probably of equestrian rank in the Sabine town of Reate, in 116 B. C. He saw some service under Pompey, and in the civil

war was legate in Spain with Petreius and Afranius. The second triumvirate plunged him into danger, and Antony plundered his splendid Cacine villa, burned his beloved books, and placed his name in the list of the proscribed. But he was soon exempted, and Augustus even restored his property, so that he was able to spend his latest years in peace. He survived till 27 B. C. Of numerous writings chiefly on language, history, and philosophy, only one has come down to us entire — a treatise on agriculture. Fragments of a treatise on the Latin language are also extant.

CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND INDIAN VASES.

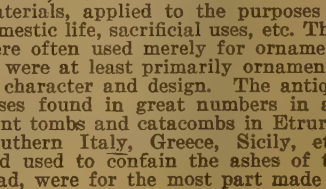
Varuna, in the Vedic mythology of the ancient Hindus, one of the Adityas, or offsprings of Aditi, the deity of space, and among these, one of the most prominent. He is often invoked together with Mitra, some times together with Agni, the god of fire, or with Indra, or other elementary deities; but frequently he is also separately praised by the poets of the Vedic hymns. He is particularly the god of waters.

Varus, Publius Quintilius, a Roman general, celebrated in consequence of the great defeat that he suffered at the hands of Arminius, leader of the Germans. In 7 B. C., having received from Augustus the command to introduce the Roman jurisdiction into the German territory just conquered by Drusus, he was carrying out his mission when he was suddenly attacked by an immense host under Arminius, and his whole army was destroyed. Varus put an end to his own life. The exact scene of this battle is disputed.

Vascular System, that portion the interior of a plant in which spir vessels or their modifications exist. an exogenous stem, the vascular sy tem is confined to the space between t pith and the bark. In an endogeno stem, the cascular system exists the form of fibrous bundles, consisti of woody tissue containing spiral other vessels, the whole imbedded the cellular system.

In comparative anatomy, the circ latory system. A term applied to t whole series of vessels — arteri veins, lymphatics, and lacteals — rectly or indirectly connected with t circulation of the blood.

Vase, a vessel of various forms a materials, applied to the purposes domestic life, sacrificial uses, etc. Th were often used merely for ornamen or were at least primarily ornament in character and design. The antiq vases found in great numbers in a cient tombs and catacombs in Etruri Southern Italy, Greece, Sicily, et and used to contain the ashes of t dead, were for the most part made



GRECIAN VASES.

baked clay, painted and glaze Rare Chinese and Japanese vas are highly prized, and $20,000 h been paid for one vase at auction New York.

Vaseline, or **Vaselene,** petroleu jelly, a pale yellow, translucent, ser solid substance, consisting of a m ture of the hydrocarbons, obtained treating the undistilled portion petroleum with superheated steam, a filtering while hot through anim charcoal.

Vassar College, an American stitution of learning, established Matthew Vassar in Poughkeepsie,

Y., in 1861, for the higher education of women. The first donation was $428,000 for buildings and furnishings. This amount was increased by a bequest of $360,000. Later Matthew Vassar, Jr., gave the institution $130,000 and John Guy Vassar, $444,000. There have since been large donations from other persons. The campus, which contains 210 acres, is 3 miles from the Hudson river, and is mostly laid out as a park. In its course of study the institution is on a par with the highest-grade colleges in the United States.

Vassar, Matthew, an American philanthropist; born in Norfolk co., England, April 29, 1792. He emigrated to the United States, where he accumulated a large fortune. In 1861 he gave $428,000 to found Vassar College. He died while reading an address to the trustees of the college, June 23, 1868. By his will he left over $400,000 additional to the institution.

Vatican, The, the most extensive palace in the world, and, as the residence of the Pope, and the storehouse of valuable literary and art collections, one of the chief attractions of modern Rome. In 1450 Nicholas V., with the object of making the Vatican the most imposing of palaces, began the work of combining with it the residences and offices of the cardinals, and the small portion completed by him, afterward occupied by Alexander VI., and named Tor di Borgia, was extended by subsequent Popes. The palace now comprises 20 courts and some 11,000 halls, chapels, saloons, and private apartments. Chief among its great art treasures are the Sistine frescoes of Michael Angelo and Raphael's Stanze and Loggie. The picture gallery is one of the richest in Rome, and the collection of antiquities is the finest in the world, including extensive Egyptian and Etruscan museums, and comprising among its classical sculptures the Torso of Hercules, the Laocoon, and the Apollo Belvedere. The library now contains nearly 25,000 MSS., of which 17,400 are Latin, 3,450 Greek, and 2,000 Oriental; it also contains about 50,000 printed books. The privilege of studying in the art galleries, curtailed since 1870, was extended by Leo XIII. in December, 1878. The Vatican was damaged by fire, November 1, 1903, but it was announced on authority that none of its pictorial or literary treasures were injured.

Vatican Council, the First Council of the Vatican, or the Nineteenth General Council, which assembled on Dec. 8, 1869. At the opening sitting 719 prelates were present, and the number rose in the following year to 764. The work done consisted of two constitutions — one, "Of the Catholic Faith," treating of the primary truths of natural religion, revelation, faith, and the connection between faith and reason; the other, "Of the Church of Christ," treating of the primacy of the Roman See.

Vauban, Sebastien Le Prestre, Seigneur De, Marshal of France, and the greatest military engineer of that country, descended of an ancient and noble family, was born 1633 and early entered the army, where he rose to the highest military rank by his merit and services. He was made governor of the citadel of Lille in 1668, commissioner-general of fortifications in 1677, and marshal of France in 1703. He died at Paris 1707. As an engineer he carried the art of fortification to a degree of perfection unknown before his time. He strengthened and improved above 300 citadels, erected 33 new ones, and directed 53 sieges.

Vaudeville, a term originally applied to a country song in Normandy, in the 15th century. The peculiarity of their character lived after their origin was forgotten, and plays, interspersed with songs of this description, came to be called Vaudevilles, and occasionally Virelais. In the United States the term denotes light theatrical entertainments.

Vaughan, Herbert, Roman Catholic prelate, born England, April 15, 1832; died June 24, 1903. Was bishop of Salford, 1872 to 1892, and then Archbishop of Westminster till death. Made cardinal 1893.

Vaughan, Victor Clarence, an American physician; born in Mount Airy, Mo., Oct. 27, 1851; was graduated at Mount Pleasant College, Huntsville, Mo., in 1872, and at the Medical Department of the University

of Michigan in 1875; became dean of the Department of Medicine and Surgery in 1890. During the Santiago campaign of 1898 he was surgeon of the 33d Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He was made division surgeon in the same year. In 1900 he became surgeon-general of the Spanish-American War Veterans.

Vault, an arched roof; a concave roof, or roof-like covering, hence applied figuratively to the sky. In architecture, an extended arch covering an apartment so constructed that the stones, bricks, or other material of which it is composed sustain and keep each other in their places. Vaults are of various kinds; a cylindrical vault has a semi-circular arch; a covered vault has an arch which springs from all sides of its plan; a groined vault is one formed by two vaults intersecting at right angles. When a vault is of greater height than half its span, it is said to be surmounted, and when of less height surbased. A rampant vault is one which springs from planes not parallel to the horizon; the vault placed over another constitutes a double vault. A conic vault is formed of part of the surface of a cone, and a spherical vault of part of the surface of a sphere. A vault is simple when it is formed by the surface of some regular solid, and compound when compounded of more than one surface of the same solid, or of two different solids.

Vaux, Calvert, an American landscape architect; born in London, England, Dec. 20, 1824; came to the United States in 1848, and formed a partnership with Andrew J. Downing, with whom he laid out the grounds surrounding the National Capitol and the Smithsonian Institution. Afterward in conjunction with Frederick Law Olmstead he made plans for the laying out of Central Park, New York city, and Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y. He also planned parks for Chicago, Buffalo, Newark, N. J., and other cities, and laid out the State Reservation at Niagara Falls. He became landscape architect of the Department of Public Parks of New York city, and was attached to the Consolidated Commission of Greater New York. He died in Bensonhurst, L. I., Nov. 19, 1895. The transverse roads in Central Park, New York, which made possible the maintenance of that great pleasure-ground in the heart of the metropolis, were conceived and planned by Vaux.

Vaux, Richard, an American penologist; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 19, 1816; was admitted to the bar in 1836, and for a year was secretary of the American legation in London. He was then sent to Brussels to aid in the reorganization of the American legation. He was recorder of deeds in Philadelphia in 1842–1849. He became widely known by his publication, "Recorder's Decisions" (1845). Not a single decision of his was ever reversed by a higher court. He was appointed an inspector of the Eastern Penitentiary in 1843, and for more than 50 years prepared its annual reports. He was elected mayor of Philadelphia on the Democratic ticket in 1855. He became one of the chief penologists of the United States, and on that subject lectured and prepared a large number of publications. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 22, 1895.

Veda, the name of a body of religious writings which the Hindus believe to be divinely inspired. This body primarily consists of four collections of hymns, detached verses, and sacrificial formulas — viz., the Rig Veda, or Veda of praises or hymns; the Sama Veda, or Veda of chants or tunes; the Yajur Veda, or Veda of prayers; and the Atharva Veda, or Veda of the Atharvans — to each of which are attached certain theological prose works called Brahmana, and intended chiefly to elucidate the meaning and application of the sacred texts, especially from a sacrificial point of view. The first three Vedas are often referred to as the "trayi vidya," or threefold science; and they alone must originally have formed the sacred canon, while the fourth Veda, which is less archaic in language, was not recognized till a later period. The Samhitas of the Sama Veda and Yajur Veda are of a purely sacrificial and professional character, being intended to serve as text-books for two of the four chief classes of priests. The Riksamhita, on the other hand,

though likewise assigned to a special class of priests — viz., the invokers (or sacrificers, Hotar), is not a sacrificial text-book in the same narrow sense of the word; but it has rather to be looked on as a collection of all the sacred poetry which was within reach of the collectors.

Vedanta, in India, a system of religion and philosophy professedly founded on the Vedas. It is divided into the Purva mimansa and the Uttara mimansa, or the former and the latter mimansas, which constitute two of the leading darsanas or schools of philosophy. As the first of these is chiefly practical, the Vedanta philosophy is mainly derived from the second. It was founded by Vyasa, and was modified by Sankara, its commentator. The former identified the world with God, and contended earnestly for the reality of the external universe which he held to have been created by God; the later Vedantists maintained that the universe is but an illusion projected by God, and is itself God. The present Vedanta system is Pantheistic. It has many adherents among the more educated Hindus.

Vedder, Henry Clay, an American historian; born in DeRuyter, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1853; was graduated at the University of Rochester in 1873 and at the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1876; was on the editorial staff of "The Examiner," a Baptist weekly, in 1876–1892; and was its editor in 1892–1894. In the latter year he became Professor of Church History at Crozer Theological Seminary. Wrote "History of the Baptists of the Middle States," etc.

Vegetable Chemistry, the department of organic chemistry which investigates the chemical compounds found in vegetables. These compounds are chiefly made up of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, but potash, soda, lime, and other substances are occasionally present in small and variable quantities. Sugar, starch, gum, and other distinct compounds existing already formed in plants, and capable of separation without suffering decomposition are called proximate or immediate principles of vegetables. Proximate analysis is the separation of a particular principle from others with which it is mixed. Ultimate analysis consists in the reduction of the proximate principles to their simplest parts. The more important classes of compounds to be obtained from vegetables are acids, alkalis or alkaloids, oils, and resins. Coloring matter, tannin, albumen, gluten, yeast and other substances are also obtained. Of the acids, the chief are acetic acid or vinegar, oxalic, tartaric, and benzoic acids. The alkaloids are organic bases which produce remarkable toxicological effects. During the germination of seeds there is a conversion of starchy matter into sugar. The nutrition of plants may be regarded as depending on solar energy, organic and mineral constituents, and water.

Vegetarianism, the theory and practice of living solely on vegetables.

In strictness, no one is yet entitled to the name of vegetarian, but since it is believed that the eating of flesh is antagonistic to progress on so many grounds, and that reform in food is the basis of all individual reform, the renunciation of flesh in whole or in part is made the test question of vegetarianism, leaving the positive question of what articles in the vegetable kingdom constitute man's proper food to be one of the branches of further study.

Vegetarianism has spread so extensively that in addition to its pledged adherents it has a still greater number who practise abstinence from flesh to a greater or lesser degree in obedience to medical advice, for the curing or relieving of disorders of digestion, gout, and rheumatism. The Catholic Church enjoins abstinence from flesh during Lent, and on some other days during the year. Many religious orders (e. g., the Trappists) abstain wholly from flesh. Brahmins also abstain from flesh and eggs. The Vegetarian Federal Union was formed in 1889. Its offices are in London. To it are affiliated the Vegetarian Society, the London Vegetarian Society, a considerable number of other English societies, and those of the United States (founded in 1850), Germany, and Australia. An international congress was held in Cologne in 1889, and in London in 1890. There are now vegetarian restaurants in many large towns.

Veil, or **Vail,** that which conceals; a cover to conceal the face; any kind of cloth which is used for intercepting the view, and hiding something; especially a piece of thin cloth or silk stuff, used by women to hide their faces. A veil is an indispensable part of the out-door dress of Eastern ladies, who live secluded from the sight of all men except their own husbands and their nearest relatives.

Vein, in anatomy, one of a number of thin, ramifying, elastic tubes arising in the extremities of the body and proceeding by a more or less direct course to the heart, to which they carry back the blood sent forth by the arteries and transferred to them by the capillaries connecting the two kinds of vessels. They fall under three great divisions: the pulmonary, the systemic veins, and those constituting the portal system. The pulmonary veins consist of four short venous trunks which carry the red blood back from the lungs to the left side of the heart, and which are found two on each side in the root of the corresponding lung. The systemic veins arise by small branches which receive the blood from the capillaries throughout the body and uniting to form larger vessels and then two large venous trunks, the superior and inferior venæ cavæ, finally enter the right auricle of the heart, into which the coronary veins also conduct the blood which nourishes that organ itself. The veins of the portal system bring back the blood from the stomach, the intestines, the spleen, and the pancreas; then joining, they form the great portal vein which ramifies in the surface of the liver, after the manner of an artery, before finally entering the heart by the inferior vena cava.

The anastomoses of veins are much larger and more numerous than those of arteries. In many parts of the body there are two sets, one superior, the other more deeply seated, with frequent communications between the two. Some veins possess valves, while others are destitute of them. The walls of the veins are thinner than those of the arteries, but the veins themselves are less elastic. The total capacity of the veins is much greater than that of the arteries; so much so that the veins alone can hold the mass of blood which in life is distributed over both arteries and veins. While there is a considerable pressure even in the smaller and a greater one in the larger arteries, the pressure in veins is greatest in those of smaller bore, and even in them is but slight; hence, while a pulse is present in the arteries, it is as a rule absent in the veins. The velocity of the blood in the veins is least in those of smaller diameter and greatest in the larger trunks, which is the reverse of the rule in arteries. When a vein is cut the flow from the distal end — i. e., from the end nearest the capillaries — is continuous, but the blood is ejected with little force.

In botany, one of the ramifications of the petiole among the cellular tissue of a leaf, of which they constitute the framework. They are of fibro-vascular tissue, and carry sap into the parenchyma.

In geology, a crack in a rock filled up by substances different from the rock. These may be either earthy or metallic. In very many cases the fissures have been produced by volcanic or earthquake action.

Velasquez, Diego Rodriguez de Silva y, a Spanish painter; born of a Portuguese family in Seville, June 5, 1599. In 1622 he went to Madrid, where, in the year following, his portrait of Olivarez procured him the patronage of Philip IV., a wonderful portrait of whom at once established the fame of the painter. As court painter he produced many portraits of the royal family and of illustrious visitors, the latter including one of Charles I. of England, which has been lost. Velasquez formed a cordial friendship with Rubens during the diplomatic visit of the Fleming to Madrid in 1628. In 1629–1631 he made a tour in Italy, visiting Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice, etc., and being received everywhere with the highest distinction. On his return to Madrid he made rapid progress in the royal favor; was made royal Ayuda de Camera or chamberlain (1643); his studio was removed to the palace, and there in friendly converse with the painter the king spent much of his leisure.

In 1648 he was sent by the king to Italy, commissioned to buy works of art. At Rome he painted the portrait of Innocent X., which is now the gem of the Doria gallery. He was subsequently appointed Aposentador Mayor, or royal seneschal, and in 1656 received the Cross of Santiago, an honor till then reserved for the highest nobility. But Velasquez did not thrive under his load of honors; his health gave way in the service of the court; and he died in Madrid, Aug. 7, 1660.

Velasquez, Diego de, a Spanish explorer; born in Cuellar, Spain, about 1460; accompanied Columbus to Espanola in 1493, and there distinguished himself in the wars against the Indians and amassed a fortune. In 1511 Diego Columbus appointed him to conduct an expedition against Cuba, and in the latter part of the year he landed on the E. shore at the head of 300 troops. He quickly conquered Hatuey the cacique, and put Pamfilo de Narvaez, his lieutenant, in active command. The unarmed natives were soon overcome, and subjected to slavery, in which they soon perished. Later Velasquez established Matanzas, Trinidad, Santiago, and other places. In 1517 he joined Cordova in an expedition after slaves and they discovered Yucatan. Soon after, on learning of the rich Aztec empire, he fitted out an expedition for its conquest and placed Cortez in command. When the latter had reached the site of Vera Cruz he took independent command. Pamfilo de Narvaez was sent to capture him in 1520, but was defeated. Velasquez died in Havana in 1522 or 1523.

Velocipede, a word applied to any kind of carriage driven by the feet and formerly to bicycles and tricycles. The name was first used in France, toward the end of the 18th century, when riding on the dandy horse became popular. The two wheels of the dandy horse were of equal size, connected by a bar, on which a saddle was placed, and astride of which the rider sat. The impetus was given by the rider's feet touching the ground, alternately pushing and being raised. Self-propulsion was next attempted by pulling levers with the hands or treading with the feet. In this kind of velocipede there were three wheels; but it never became very popular, on account of the labor.

The velocipede known as a safety bicycle has two small wheels of the same size (or nearly so), the rider sitting well back from the front wheel, and thus possessing greater security from falling forward, and the requisite velocity is attained from the small wheels by the principle of "gearing up," adopted from the tricycle, the various classes of machines thus appropriating improvements from each other.

Velocity, in its full significance, involves the notion of direction of motion as well as that of speed or rate of motion. The motion of speed is a very familiar one. In measuring it we assume the possibility of measuring space and time; and the unit of speed is that speed which a moving point would need to have in order to pass over the chosen unit of space in a unit of time. Again, since at every instant the moving point must be moving in a definite direction, as well as with a definite speed, it follows that velocity also is an instantaneous property. If it does not change from instant to instant, the velocity is constant, and the point moves in a straight line with constant speed.

Velvet, one of the most familiar of what are known as pile fabrics. It is produced by adding to the usual warp and weft threads of plain weaving an aditional row of warp yarns which are woven into the ground of the cloth and passed over wires on the surface. In the case of a loop pile the wires are simply drawn out, but for velvet or other cut pile a knife is first passed along a groove on the top of each wire to cut the pile before the wire is withdrawn. Real velvet is made entirely of silk, but a kind is made with a silk face on a cotton basis. The name velveteen is, however, extended to fabrics in which silk and cotton are mixed throughout. Modern velvets are largely made at Lyons and Crefeld.

Venable, Francis Preston, an American chemist; born in Prince Edward co., Va., Nov. 17, 1856; was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1879, and studied at the Uni-

versities of Bonn, Gottingen, and Berlin successively in 1879–1880, 1881, and 1889. In 1900 he was made president of the University of North Carolina and its Professor of Chemistry.

Venable, William Henry, an American author; born in Warren co., O., April 29, 1836. He published: "A History of the United States," "Footprints of the Pioneers in the Ohio Valley," "Dream of Empire," etc.

Vendace, a species of fish found in rivers and lakes of Sweden, and in the Castle Loch at Lochmaben in Scotland. It is popularly said to have been introduced at Lochmaben by Queen Mary; but the statement rests on no authority. Like most of its congeners, the vendace is a palatable fish. Its food consists chiefly of minute crustaceans. It generally swims in shoals, often with a remarkable separation of the sexes. It attains a length of 6–8 inches.

Vendetta, a particular case of the wider custom of blood-feud, by which every member of a stock, or body of men between whom blood relationship subsists, is bound to aid in taking vengeance (on the offender if possible, or on the stock to which he belongs) for a personal injury done to any of his kinsmen. The vendetta which exists in Corsica, and to a less extent in Sicily, Sardinia, and Calabria, is the practice of taking vengeance on the murderer of a relative; and this duty is imposed primarily on the next of kin, but in a less degree on all the relatives of the murdered individual. If the murderer succeeds in eluding his pursuers, then vengeance may be taken on any of his relatives. Between 1770 and 1800, when the vendetta was at its height, some 7,000 murders are said to have occurred in Corsica owing to this practice of private vengeance. A law prohibiting the carrying of arms did much to put a stop to the vendetta, but the law is now repealed with the result that the number of murders is on the increase. In Kentucky also many murders have been caused by feuds of the vendetta class.

Veneer, beautifully grained or figured woods which are, owing to their cost, rarely used in the form of solid boards, but cut into thin slices. Veneers are cut from almost all the finer woods, both native and foreign, including mahogany, birch, rosewood, ebony, satinwood, cedar, tulipwood, Hungarian ash, sycamore, and others, veneers being used on pianos and other musical instruments, on furniture, doors, and so on. Some veneers are sawed and some are cut from the log by means of a knife.

Veneers may be made of almost any degree of thinness, as, say, one one-hundredth of an inch. They are most commonly made for the many uses to which they are put, in sawed veneers of a thickness of 26 to 30 to the inch, and in cut veneers of a thickness averaging 30 to the inch.

Venetian Architecture, a variety of the Gothic style, of which examples are found mainly in palaces which form a class apart among buildings constructed in the Italian Gothic style. In these palaces the arches of the windows and halls rest upon shafts, and terminate in intricate designs of open tracery work, as in the case of the celebrated Palace of the Doges. This style of ornamentation is employed both in churches and palaces.

Venetian School, a school of painting which arose and declined in the 16th century, and of which Titian (1477–1576) is considered the founder. Among its other masters were Giorgione (1477–1511). Tintoretto (1512–1594), and Paul Veronese (1528–1581). The distinguishing characteristics of this school were a mastery of color and a consummate knowledge of chiaro-oscuro.

Venezuela, a republic in the N. W. part of South America; bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea; on the W. by the United States of Colombia; on the S. by Brazil and on the E. by British Guiana.

The present distribution, according to the constitution of 1901, is into 20 States, a Federal district, 2 national settlements and 4 territories. The area of the country claimed and occupied by Venezuela is 593,943 square miles; pop. 2,323,527. The capital is Caracas; pop. 72,429.

The coast line extending from E. to W.— from the delta of the Orinoco to

the boundary of the United States of Colombia — is 1,584 miles in length. Venezuela comprises the plains of the Orinoco basin, in continuation of the Amazon valley around the mountains of Guiana, partly separated from the Caribbean Sea by the N. E. range of the Andes. The mountain system of the Andes extends N. and E. into Venezuela from Colombia. Between the N. and E. ranges is the low country of Lake Maracaibo basin. The country E. of this basin is an extensive mountain tract, some of the peaks reaching above the limit of perpetual snow. These mountains extend along the N. coast, in a double range, having fertile valleys between. There are other mountain ranges in the S. and E.

The climate is tropical, and very hot in the valleys, the regions of the Lower Maracaibo basin being the hottest found on the W. continent. Above an altitude of 2,000 feet the climate becomes temperate, and cold above 7,000 feet. Much of the mountainous and plateau country has an elevation between these altitudes.

Large regions of Venezuela, especially in the S. W. comprising the Upper Orinoco basin and plains, are still unexplored, much of the country being densely covered with forests, penetrable only with great difficulty. Fully one-half of Venezuela is unbroken forest. These forests abound in wild animals, insects, birds, and reptiles. There are many species of monkeys, all the varieties of South American Felidæ, tapirs, deer, ant eaters, the spectacled bear, the cabaiai sloths, etc. Aquatic birds in enormous flocks are found in the swamps, lakes, and rivers. Tortoises are plentiful, 50,000,000 eggs annually being taken for their oil. Manatees and porpoises ascend the Orinoco. The rivers, bays, and lakes abound in fish of many varieties.

Agriculture is the principal industry, but is mostly confined to the N. mountainous belt, where the greater part of the population is concentrated. The principal products are coffee, cacao, sugar cane, tobacco, maize, cotton, and tropical fruits. Wheat is cultivated in some of the higher plains. Indigenous products, cultivated or gathered, include the tonka bean, rubber, copal, sarsaparilla, chinchona, many beautiful cabinet woods, dyewoods, herbs, drugs, etc. The agricultural lands amount to about 135,000 square miles. Great herds of sheep, goats, and cattle are raised on the table-lands and mountain slopes, the export of hides and skins forming an important industry of the country.

Venezuela has important gold mines. The El Callao mines have a maximum annual yield of over $3,000,000. Copper, coal, salt, asphalt, silver, lead, tin, iron, sulphur, and petroleum are also found. Guano is exported, and bitumen is found in the river deltas and lake basins.

In 1897–1898 the imports amounted in value to $8,689,840, and in the preceding year the exports aggregated $18,547,700. In 1898 the United States imported from Venezuela commodities to the value of $7,722,504, and exported thereto various articles aggregating $2,704,908. Among the United States imports was coffee to the value of $6,171,043. Coffee constitutes about three-fourths of the entire export trade, and nearly six-sevenths of the import trade is subject to duty.

The country is poorly provided with railroads. In 1899 there were 529 miles in operation; in 1898, 3,382 miles of telegraph line, with 113 telegraph offices, two telephone companies, and 214 postoffices. The common roads are mostly execrable. The chief channels of intercommunication are the rivers.

The government of Venezuela is a federative republic, having a President, elected for six years, and a Congress of two houses. The government is modeled after that of the United States, but the administration is unstable, and changes and revolutions have been frequent.

The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all other religions are freely tolerated.

The E. coast of Venezuela was discovered by Columbus in 1498; Ojeda and Vespucci followed in 1499, and, entering Lake Maracaibo, they found an Indian village constructed on piles, to prevent the evil effects of inundation, and they named the place Venezuela, or Little Venice, a name which afterward spread to the whole coun-

try. The first settlement was made at Cumana in 1520 by the Spaniards, and Venezuela remained subject to Spain till it claimed independence in 1811. It then returned to allegiance to Spain, but again revolted in 1813, and, forming with New Granada and Ecuador the republic of Colombia, was declared independent in 1819. In 1830 Venezuela withdrew from the other members of the Free State founded by Simon Bolivar and declared itself a federal republic. The charter of fundamental laws dates from 1830, was amended in 1864 and 1881, and is quite similar to the Constitution of the United States of America, but permits in theory only more independence in local government.

Venezuelan Blockade, The. In the year 1902 and the early part of 1903 Venezuela was the world's storm center, owing to the sanguinary revolution which was fought out there, followed by the hostile operations of Great Britain, Germany and Italy on the Venezuelan coast. The revolution had its origin in the antagonism of the wealthy and aristocratic element of the republic to the President, Cipriani Castro, a man of humble Indian extraction, who by force of his native energy, persistence and courage, achieved the chief office of state. Broadly speaking, Castro was supported by the popular element, and his success in the field was largely due to Indian troops, who followed him from their mountain homes, and stood for him in good and ill fortune. The leader of the opposite party was Matos, the wealthiest man in Venezuela, who aspired to be President himself. A violation of international obligations by the British authorities at Trinidad, as outrageous as when England allowed the Alabama to go forth as a Confederate cruiser, enabled Matos to start his revolution. Matos bought the British steamer, Ban Righ, turned her into a warship, loaded her with rapid-firing guns, thousands of rifles and large quantities of ammunition, named her the Bolivar, and started her for Venezuela. There an army was soon formed, and a fierce struggle began, which continued with varying fortune up to the decisive battle of La Victoria, in October, 1902. Up to that time Castro frequently got the worst of the conflict. The leanings of Germany, England and other European countries were favorable to Matos, and the United States government also, while not taking any stand officially, let it be understood that the success of the revolution would be agreeable to Washington. Castro, brought to bay, met the enemy under Mendoza at La Victoria, in early October, 1902, and a battle was begun which lasted for several days, which was signalized by desperate hand-to-hand fighting, and which resulted, on October 17, in the complete and final defeat of the rebels. At the head of his Indians, rifle in hand, Castro plunged into the fray, and the victory was largely due to his personal valor. Of the rebels 1,600 were killed and wounded, and of Castro's men 1,400. Matos fled to Curacao. The revolution was hardly over when Germany and England made a demand on Venezuela for the payment of certain claims, with the threat that hostile action would follow failure to satisfy the demand. The British claims were mostly of a kind — such as the capture and destruction of filibustering vessels — that never would have been presented to a strong power. The German claims were largely meritorious, representing money loaned to Venezuela, or invested under promise of government safeguard. As President Castro had exhausted his resources he was unable to satisfy the demands made upon him. On December 9, 1902, the British and Germans seized the Venezuelan fleet, the Germans sinking in the night three of the gunboats which they had taken, giving as a reason for this action that the vessels were unseaworthy. Italy sent a cruiser to join in the hostile proceedings, and afterward ordered another vessel to assist in the blockade, which was enforced with the greatest harshness against Americans, while Dutch and British traders from the neighboring islands carried on with little guise of secrecy and entire immunity a blockade-running traffic. As the foreign trade with Venezuela is chiefly American, the interests of American merchants and shipowners were struck at by the blockade much more severely than those of Venezuela, where the people had ample means for subsistence from the products of

the soil, and could very easily exist for a considerable time without imported goods, which were also obtainable, however, by land and lake traffic with Colombia. The British, Germans and Italians seemed to take special satisfaction in breaking up the Venezuelan trade of the United States, and the American steamer Caracas, which had started from New York before the blockade, was turned away from La Guayra with half of its cargo still on board.

President Castro appealed to the American government to interfere in his behalf, and public opinion in the United States became greatly stirred over the highhanded course of the European governments concerned. It then transpired that before taking action Germany had consulted the Washington authorities, and had been told that the United States would not interfere, provided there should be no permanent occupation of Venezuelan territory. The American people were so aroused, however, that it was deemed best to have an American naval force near the scene of action to watch the further proceedings of the Europeans.

Venezuelans, probably for the first time since Bolivar went to the tomb, were almost united. Castro and his enemies, with a few exceptions, laid aside their mutual animosities and rallied for the defense of the country. A large and effective force was organized to repel invasion, but as the Europeans did not make any attempt at occupation, this army was not called on to prove its prowess. Puerto Cabello was shelled by the allies with but little resulting damage, and the only incident of the "war," of a really warlike character, was the brave defense by the Venezuelans of Fort San Carlos, near Maracaibo, which was bombarded by the Germans and a number of its defenders killed.

The European governments, apparently alarmed by the rising tide of American sentiment, appealed to President Roosevelt to act as arbitrator of their claims against Venezuela. The President, after consideration, declined, and suggested the Hague Arbitration Tribunal. The President also permitted Mr. Bowen, the American minister at Caracas, to act in behalf of Venezuela in coming to terms with the hostile powers. Mr. Bowen came to Washington, and after consultation with the representatives of Great Britain, Germany and Italy, terms of agreement were arrived at, and the blockade was withdrawn. Under the arrangement Venezuela sets aside 30 per cent. of the customs receipts at La Guayra and Puerto Cabello for the payment of the claims, after they shall all have been adjudicated, when pro rata payments are to begin and continue monthly. In case of failure on the part of Venezuela to carry out this arrangement Belgium is to send agents to take charge of the customs at the ports named, and distribute the funds as agreed. The claims were still being passed upon by disinterested umpires when this encyclopædia went to press. The arrangement leaves to Venezuela for the support of the government all the customs at the important port of Maracaibo, and other ports, besides the major share at La Guayra and Puerto Cabello. The question whether Great Britain, Germany and Italy are to have precedence over other claimants in order of payment is to be decided by the Hague Tribunal. The full list of nations with claims against Venezuela includes the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Sweden and Norway, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands and Spain. Notwithstanding revolutions, Venezuela's debts are small compared with her resources, and with the obligations of some other Spanish-American states, and under proper financial administration a settlement of all just claims would not be burdensome to the republic.

HENRY MANN.

Venezuelan Boundary Dispute. In 1855 a crisis arose between Great Britain and Venezuela regarding the boundary line separating the latter country from British Guiana — a question which had been long in dispute. The controversy dated back to 1814, when Great Britain acquired by treaty with the Netherlands the provinces of Demerara, Essequibo, and Bernice. Venezuela originally claimed her limits to be those of the captaincy-general of 1810, but contented herself with claiming the line of the Essequi-

bo river as the true boundary. Great Britain apparently acquiesced till 1840, when she commissioned Sir R. Schomburgk to lay out the boundaries, which he proceeded to do by including a large area which had before been considered by Venezuela a portion of her domain, and to the possession of which by Great Britain a vigorous protest was entered. After much diplomatic negotiation the monuments set up by Schomburgk were removed by the order of Lord Aberdeen. Other boundaries were from time to time suggested, but none agreed on, till finally, in 1886, Great Britain returned to her contention of 1840, and claimed all the territory within the Schomburgk line. The controversy continued till 1894, when a Venezuelan force entered the disputed territory and raised the flag of the latter country at Yuruan. The following year the British police removed the flag, for which they were arrested but finally released, Great Britain setting up a demand for reparation somewhat in the nature of an ultimatum.

The United States became a party to the dispute by the act of Congress directing the President to urge Great Britain to submit to arbitration the question whether Venezuela was entitled to the territory between the Essequibo and the Orinoco. In his annual message to Congress, Dec. 3, 1895, President Cleveland called attention to the boundary controversy and the representations made by the United States government to that of Great Britain with a view of securing the submission of the dispute to arbitration. On the 17th he sent a special message to Congress, accompanied by the answer of the British government to the representations mentioned, and a recommendation that Congress authorize the appointment of a commission to determine the divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana. The message created intense excitement throughout Europe and America. Both Houses of Congress passed a commission bill unanimously and indulged in much talk of war. Under the bill the President announced, Jan. 1, 1896, the appointment of the following commissioners: David J. Brewer, Associate-Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Richard H. Alvey, Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; Andrew D. White, ex-United States minister to Russia; Frederick R. Coudert; and Daniel C. Gilman, president of Johns Hopkins University. Subsequently the commission organized and chose Justice Brewer its president.

The commission invited the governments of Venezuela and Great Britain to formulate and present to it their respective cases in support of their claims. The invitation was complied with by both governments. Independently of these cases the commission gathered a great mass of evidence bearing on the claims, and continued its sittings till Feb. 27, 1897, when, Venezuela and Great Britain having signed a treaty providing for the submission of the claims to arbitration considered its work at an end, made its report to the President, and terminated its existence. The treaty between Venezuela and Great Britain was signed in Washington, D. C., on Feb. 2, 1897, and provided for the appointment of an arbitration tribunal, to determine the boundary line, consisting of five jurists, the two on the part of Venezuela being Chief-Justice Fuller and Associate-Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court; the two on the part of Great Britain being the Rt. Hon. Baron Herschell and the Hon. Sir Richard Henn Collins; and the fifth to be selected by the four jurists nominated in the treaty, or, in the event of their failure to agree, by the King of Norway and Sweden, the fifth jurist to be the president of the tribunal. The treaty provided that the tribunal should sit in Paris, France. The tribunal was completed by the selection of Professor Maertens, a distinguished Russian jurist, Professor of International Law in the University of St. Petersburg, and legal writer, as the fifth member and president. The award of the tribunal, which was delivered Oct. 3, 1899, gave Great Britain the Schomburgk line, with the exception of Barima Point, at the mouth of the Orinoco, and a strip of territory between the Wenamu and Cuyuni rivers; but it was decided that the mouth of the Orinoco should be

open to the British, and both banks of a part of the Cuyuni, where the Schomburgk line had given them only one bank.

Venice, a celebrated city of Northeastern Italy, capital of the province of the same name, and of the former Venetian republic; near the N. extremity of the Adriatic, 70 miles W. of Trieste. The city is built entirely on piles driven into about 80 small islands situated in the shallow waters of the Bay of Venice, and known as the lagoons, a kind of lake shut out from the deeper water of the Adriatic Sea, by a ridge or long but interrupted belt of sand and earth called the Littorale, which extends about 2 miles from the shore, shutting in all the islands and lagoons from the Adriatic Sea. A modern viaduct, supported on 222 arches, part of the Verona and Venice railway, has lately united the continent with the Littorale or protecting beach of the city. The 80 islands on which the city is built are separated from each other by narrow channels, which serve the purpose of thoroughfares, being constantly traversed by gondolas, light river boats, answering the purpose of cabs and omnibuses, and depositing passengers at any house or building at which they may desire to alight. The whole series of islands are connected with each other by means of 450 bridges. Some of the islands are large enough to have what may be regarded as two or three short streets with intersecting lanes or alleys, but in general they only present blocks of buildings, having river fronts, according to the direction of the canal, or the water frontage of the isle. The longest and most important street in Venice, the Merceria, is only 15 feet wide; carriages and horses are unknown in Venice, the gondola being the universal means of transit to those going from shop to shop or house to house.

Venice is nearly 8 miles in circumference, contains about 28,000 houses, and is divided into two parts by the Grand Canal, or Canal Grande. Over this canal there is only one bridge, that of the Rialto, the most magnificent bridge in Venice, consisting of a single arch 90 feet in span and 24 feet in height, built of marble in 1500. Two ranges of shops divide its upper surface into three narrow parallel streets. Venice is regarded as one of the finest cities in Europe, and was for many centuries the capital of the first maritime and commercial state in the world. It consequently contains proportionally a larger number of public buildings and palatial residences than any other city in Europe. Few cities in Italy are richer in works of pictorial art than Venice; some of the masterpieces of Titian, Tintoretto, Paul Veronese, and the other great chiefs of the Venetian school, are to be found in all the churches of this extraordinary city. The library (a fine marble structure, containing 120,000 volumes and 10,000 MSS.), the museum, and cabinet of curiosities of St. Mark's, are regarded as the finest in Europe. The arsenal and dockyard are esteemed as worthy objects of attraction; the latter, in the palmy days of Venice, contained 40 line-of-battle ships, 12 of them three-deckers, with arms for 150,000 men, 4,000 pieces of ordnance, and an immense amount of naval and military stores, with provisions and every requisite to maintain its reputation as one of the first commercial and maritime states in the world. For many centuries, in the Middle Ages, Venice had the monopoly of all the glass sold to Europe; but this has long since passed away, and its chief trade is now confined to the manufacture of mirrors, jewelry, artificial pearls, silks, velvets and porcelain. The foundation of Venice was laid in 421, as a place of refuge during the invasion of Italy by Attila. The prosperity and power of Venice began with the dawn of the 9th century. In the reign of Giovanni, in 1620, gold was first coined in Venice, the coin from the ducal dignity of the prince being called a ducat. Venice at this time was at the height of its glory as the first maritime and commercial state in Europe, as the most prosperous of nations, and as a leading military and political power. The greatest part of the 15th century was passed in repeated wars with the Turks, who captured many of her Greek and Ionian islands, especially Cyprus, and large portions of Dalmatia. When the commerce of Venice became annihilated by the discovery of the route to India by the

Cape, petty quarrels and political jealousies occupied the Venetians, instead of commerce and dominion. From this time the prestige of Venice declined, and her power gradually sank as a state till, on the occupation of Italy by the armies of the French Republic, Venice — after an independent existence of 1,300 years — without striking a blow became a part of Napoleon's Cisalpine republic, and afterward of the Italian kingdom. At the Congress of Vienna, 1815, Venice was annexed to Austria. The city and territory were ceded to, and incorporated with, the kingdom of Italy in 1866. Pop. commune, 157,099. In 1902 and 1903 great consternation was caused in Venice by the fall of the Campanile, and evidence that other venerable buildings were in danger of collapse.

Ventilation, the artificial renewal of the air within a confined space, such as a mine or the interior of a building or vessel. This is required when the air is subject to contamination, as by products of respiration or by admixture with other gases. In a mine it is necessary to renew the air in order to carry off the products of respiration of men and horses, the products of combustion of lamps, and, in coal mines, the inflammable gas which oozes from coal or rushes from "blowers," and causes risk of explosions. In general there are two leading methods of ventilation: (a) causing air to go out at the outlet, and allowing air to find its way in by any inlet (vacuum method); (b) forcing air in and allowing it to find its way out (plenum method). The advantage of the second method is that it is known whence the air comes which is forced in, and the access of air from other sources tends to be prevented by the excess of pressure within the confined space. In most cases, however, the vacuum method, on account of its simplicity, is much more easily applied. In regard to buildings and dwellings the greater care now taken in making doors and windows airtight makes it more necessary than it formerly was to provide proper means of removing vitiated air and supplying fresh.

Ventricles of the Heart two of the four cavities into which the heart is divided. They are called the right and the left ventricles. The right or anterior ventricle occupies most of the anterior surface of the right border and a smaller part of the posterior surface. The upper and left angle, called the arterial cone or infundibulum, is prolonged in a conical form to the commencement of the pulmonary artery. The muscular wall of the right ventricle is thickest at the base, and becomes thinner toward the apex. At its base are two orifices: The auriculo-ventricular orifice, protected by the tricuspid valve, and that of the pulmonary artery, protected by the semi-lunar or sigmoid valves. The left or posterior ventricle occupies the left border of the heart, about a third of its extent appearing on the anterior surface, the rest being visible behind. It is longer and narrower than the right ventricle, and oval in cross section. Its walls, except near the apex, are three times as thick as those of the right ventricle. Its two orifices are very close together. One is the left auricular, the other the aortic opening, the former protected by the bicuspid or mitral, the latter by another semilunar or sigmoid valve, while the two are separated only by the attachment of the anterior segment of the mitral valve. The ventricles receive the blood from the auricles, and transmit it to the lungs and through the aorta to the body generally.

Ventriloquism, the art of speaking in such a way as to cause a hearer to believe that the sound comes, not from the person speaking, but from a different source. The name originated from the erroneous supposition that the sounds uttered were formed in the belly, whereas practice alone is necessary to carry this act of illusion to a high degree of perfection. The sounds are formed by the ordinary vocal organs — the larynx, the palate, the tongue, the lips, etc. The art of the ventriloquist consists merely in this: After drawing a long breath he breathes it out slowly and gradually, dexterously modifying and diminishing the sound of the voice; besides this he moves his lips as little as possible, and by various contrivances diverts the attention of his auditors. This art was known to the ancient Greeks.

Venue, in law, the place where an action is laid. In the United States, the county in which the trial of a particular cause takes place is said to be the venue of that trial. To lay a venue is to allege or fix a place of trial. To pray a change of venue is to petition that a cause may be tried before another judge or in another place than the one first selected.

Venus, in Roman mythology, the goddess of beauty and love, and more especially of sensual love, her principal seats being the island of Cyprus and Cythera. The Romans regarded her as the progenitress of their nation, which was fabled to have sprung from Æneas, the offspring of her union with the Trojan Anchises. She was married to Vulcan, but was not remarkable for fidelity to her husband, and her amour with Adonis has been celebrated by classic poets and by Shakespeare. The rose, myrtle, and apple were sacred to her; among birds, the dove, swan, and sparrow were her favorites. She is generally represented with her son Cupid in a chariot drawn by doves, or, at other times, by swans or sparrows. Among the most famous statues of Venus are the Venus of Cnidus, by Praxiteles (of which the Venus de Medici, found at Tivoli, is supposed to be a copy), the Venus of Capua, and the Venus of Milo or Milos, found in the island of Milos. In the best days of art she was always represented as draped, in later times nude.

Venus, in astronomy, the second of the known inferior planets, if the arrangement be made according to their relative distances from the sun. With the exception of the moon Venus is nearest of all the heavenly bodies to the earth, and, when near its extreme E. or W. elongation, is much brighter than even the largest of the fixed stars. It stands first in this respect also of all the planets, the nearest approach to it being that made at certain times by Jupiter. When Venus is at its maximum of brightness, it can sometimes be seen by the naked eye in sunlight within an hour of noon. Its comparative nearness to the sun causes it to be for six months a morning and for the other six months an evening star. Its diameter is about 7,826 miles, or about 93 miles less than that of the earth. Were man placed on the surface of Venus, the earth would look a trifle larger and brighter than Venus does to us in our sky. The mass of Venus is about three-quarters that of the earth, or 1-425000 that of the sun. While a stone falling toward the earth passes through a little more than 16 feet in the first second, it would, if falling to the surface of Venus, pass through about 13 feet only in the same time. The excessive brightness of Venus makes the time of its rotation somewhat doubtful; it is provisionally placed at 23 hours 21 minutes. Its mean distance from the sun is 67,000,000, its greatest distance 67,500,000, and its least 66,600,000 miles. These numbers show that its orbit departs but slightly from a circle. Its periodic time is 224.7 mean solar days. Observation on the passage of the planet over the sun's disk is the best method of ascertaining the distance of the great luminary; it has also revealed the fact that Venus has an atmosphere, but its composition is as yet uncertain. Old observers thought they detected a satellite; modern astronomers have not confirmed this view and believe it to have been founded on optical delusion.

Veragua, Duke of, a title conferred on the lineal descendants of Christopher Columbus. It was first borne by Luis Columbus in 1536. From him it passed to Diego Columbus, the great-grandson of the famous discoverer. He died childless in 1573, and the male line of Columbus came to an end. A lawsuit for the succession to the title followed, and after 30 years was settled in favor of the descendants of Isabel, sister of Luis Columbus. This line coming to an end in 1733, the title was, after more litigation, settled on the descendants of Francesca, sister of the Diego Columbus who died in 1578. The present Duke of Veragua, the 13th in descent from Christopher Columbus, was born in Madrid, Spain, in 1837. In 1893, with his wife, he visited the United States on the invitation of the government, and witnessed the opening ceremonies of the Columbian Exposition. He was everywhere received with high honors as a representative of the family.

Verbena, a genus of plants consisting of numerous species of herbs or shrubs which inhabit the tropical and sub-tropical parts of the world; most numerous in America, more rare in Asia and Africa. The genus is more remarkable for the beauty of a number of the species, which under cultivation have given origin to numerous varieties greatly prized for their brilliantly colored flowers, than for other virtues, though formerly the English species was credited with potent medicinal qualities.

Verdi, Giuseppe, an Italian composer; born in Koncole near Busseto, Italy, Oct. 9, 1813. His first opera, produced in Milan, "Oberto, Conte di S. Bonifacio," is chiefly indebted to Bellini. "Nabucodonosor" (1842) was his first hit, and in the next year "I Lombardi" was even more successful — partly owing to the revolutionary feeling which in no small degree was to help him to his future high position. "Ernani," produced at Venice in 1844, also scored a success, owing to the republican sentiment in the libretto, which was adapted from Victor Hugo's "Hernani." Many works followed in quick succession, each rousing the enthusiasm of the audiences chiefly when an opportunity was afforded them of expressing their feelings against the Austrian rule. Only with his 16th opera did Verdi win the supremacy when there were no longer any living competitors; and "Rigoletto" (1851); "Il Trovatore," and "La Traviata" (1853) must be called the best, as they are the last of the Italian opera school. Only now begins the interest which the student of musical history finds in Verdi's life. Hitherto he had proved a good man struggling with adversity and poverty, a successful composer ambitious to succeed to the vacant throne of Italian opera. But the keen insight into dramatic necessity which had gradually developed and had given such force to otherwise unimportant scenes in earlier operas also showed him the insufficiency of the means hitherto at the disposal of Italian composers, and from time to time he had tried to learn the lessons taught in the French Grand Opera school, but with poor success. Now a longer interval seemed to promise a more careful, a more ambitious work, and when "Aida" was produced at Cairo (1871) it was at once acknowledged that a revolution had taken place in Verdi's mind and method, which might produce still greater results. The influence of Wagner and the music drama is distinctly to be felt, and the advantage of more deliberate work. But Verdi was apparently not yet satisfied. For 16 years the successful composer maintained absolute silence in opera, when whispers of a great music drama roused the expectation of musical Europe to an extraordinary pitch; nor were the highest expectations disappointed when "Othello" was produced at Milan in 1887. The surrender of Italian opera was complete, and Verdi took his right place at the head of the vigorous new school which has arisen in Italy and which promises to regain for the "Land of Song" some of her ancient preëminence in music. A comic opera, "Falstaff," was produced in 1893 by the composer; a Requiem Mass (1874) is his only important non-operatic work. He died in Milan, Italy, Jan. 27, 1901.

Vergennes, Charles Gravier, a French statesman; born in Dijon, France, Dec. 28, 1717. After a diplomatic career in Germany, Turkey, and Sweden, he became Louis XIV.'s minister of foreign affairs and merited the lasting gratitude of Americans by the energetic manner in which he assisted the United States in gaining independence. Died Feb. 13, 1787.

Vergil, or **Virgil** (Publius Vergilius Maro), Latin poet; born in Andes near Mantua, Oct. 15, 70 B. C. The name Vergilius is apparently Celtic, and in Vergil's Celtic blood modern critics have found the origin of his romantic and melancholy temper, and of the deep sense of natural beauty and the spiritual meaning of nature, in which he stands alone among Greek and Latin poets.

The boy was sent to school at Cremona and Milan, and at the age of 16 went to Rome and studied rhetoric and philosophy under the best teachers of the time.

In 37 B. C. the "Eclogues," a collection of 10 pastorals modelled on those of Theocritus, were published, and received with unexampled enthusiasm.

Soon afterward Vergil withdrew from Rome to Campania. The munificence of Mæcenas had placed him in easy and even affluent circumstances. He had a villa at Naples, and a country house near Nola, within easy reach of it; and he seems to have lived almost entirely in this neighborhood during the seven years in which he was engaged on the composition of the "Georgics," or "Art of Husbandry." This poem, which is in four books, and deals with tillage and pasturage, the cultivation of trees, especially the vine and olive, and the breeding of horses, cattle, and bees, appeared in 30 B. C., and confirmed Vergil's position as the foremost poet of the age. The remaining 11 years of his life were devoted to a larger and in some respects more uncongenial task, undertaken at the urgent and repeated request of the emperor, the composition of a great national epic. During these years he lived a secluded life, chiefly in Campania and Sicily; he seems also to have traveled in Greece, and to have paid occasional visits to Rome, where he had a house in the fashionable quarter on the Esquiline. The subject he chose was the story of Æneas, the Trojan, the legendary founder of the Roman nation and of the Julian family, from the fall of Troy to his arrival in Italy, his wars and alliances with the native Italian races, and his final establishment in his new kingdom. By 19 B. C. the "Æneid" was practically completed, but Vergil had set apart three years more for its final revision. In the summer of that year he left Italy with the intention of traveling in Greece and Asia; but at Athens he fell ill, and returned only to die at Brundusium a few days after landing, on Sept. 21. He had almost completed his 51st year. In his last illness he expressed a wish to burn the "Æneid," and he left directions to that effect in his will. By the command of Augustus these directions were disobeyed, and it was published as we now possess it. At his own wish he was buried at Naples, on the road to Pozzuoli, his tomb for many hundred years after being worshiped as a sacred place.

The reputation of Vergil from his own time till now is probably unparalleled in its continuity. His works were established classics even in his lifetime, and soon after his death had become, as they still remain, the school books of Western Europe.

Vermicelli, an Italian mixture prepared of flour, cheese, yolks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, manufactured in the form of long slender tubes or threads, and so named from their worm-like appearance. Vermicelli differs from macaroni only in being made in smaller tubes. Both are prepared in perfection at Naples, where they are a favorite dish with all classes, and form a principal item in the food of the population. Vermicelli is used in soups, broths, etc.

Vermiform Appendage, or **Vermiform Appendix,** so far as is known, is peculiar to man, certain of the higher apes, and the wombat. The vermiform appendage in the human species hangs from the cæcum, which is the point of junction between the smaller intestines and the ascending colon. In size and shape it resembles a man's little finger. Its lining membrane secretes a mucus which in health constantly wells up into the lower end of the colon where the ileocæcal valve opens, and this mucus acts as a lubricant to the valve. Sometimes the appendix becomes ingested with fæcal matter and serious and even fatal inflammation results.

Vermont, a State in the North Atlantic Division of the North American Union; bounded by Quebec, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and New York; admitted to the Union, March 4, 1791; number of counties, 14; capital, Montpelier; area, 9,563 square miles; pop. (1890) 332,422; (1900) 343,641.

The surface of the State is mountainous, being traversed from N. to S. by the Green Mountains, which culminate in Mansfield Mountain, in the N. W. with an altitude of 4,300 feet. The State is drained in the E. by the affluents of the Connecticut river, which forms its entire E. boundary line, and in the W. by those rivers entering Lake Champlain, which forms over one-half its W. boundary. The rivers are not navigable, but afford excellent water power. There are numerous small lakes.

The State is famous for its marbles. They occur in many localities, especially in Bennington and Rutland counties, and are found in many colors. Iron, silver, gold, galena, and zinc occur in small deposits, and other mineral products are amethysts, feldspar, mica, chalcedony, jasper, garnets, tourmaline, and asbestos. The principal mineral productions in 1900 were granite, $1,113,788; slate, $917,462; marble, $2,484,852; limestone, $188,100; total stone output, $4,704,202; mineral waters, 67,844 gallons, valued at $19,453; and clay products, $131,525. The State ranks first in the Union in the value of its marble output, second in total stone production, and third in granite.

Vermont is a farming State and produces all the cereals, but stock raising and dairy farming are the principal agricultural industries. It is especially noted for its production of maple sugar. The principal farm products are corn, wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, and hay.

The extensive water power, timber land, and stone quarries, of Vermont give it a prominent place among manufacturing States. In 1900 there were reported by the United States census 4,817 manufacturing establishments employing $48,962,114 in capital and 29,575 persons; paying $12,249,695 in wages, and $29,965,851 for material used; and having finished products valued at $57,872,769. The principal articles of manufacture are lumber and timber, dairying products, marble and granite tombstones and monuments, paper and wood pulp, flour and grist, woolen goods, hosiery and knit goods.

The governor is elected for a term of two years and receives a salary of $1,500 per annum. Legislative sessions are held biennially and are unlimited in length. The Legislature has 30 members in the Senate and 245 in the House. There are 2 Representatives in Congress.

The first settlement by whites was made in 1724 on the site of the present town of Brattleboro. Immigration began to pour in in 1760–1768, during which period the soil had been claimed as part of the New Hampshire grant; whereupon a counter claim was put forth by the governor of New York, under virtue of the grants from Charles II. to his brother, the Duke of York. On an appeal to the English crown, jurisdiction over the new territory was decided in favor of New York. This was the precursor of an armed strife which continued for 10 years between the New York authorities and the Vermont settlers under the leadership of Ethan Allen and others. This state of things was partially interrupted by the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. In 1777 Vermont declared her independence, and sought admission into the National Confederation. Difficulties intervened, however, and it was not till 1791 that she was admitted into the Union; having previously bought off the claims of New York with the sum of $30,000. Though not at the time a member of the confederated colonies, Vermont had played a distinguished part in the war of independence, and her "Green Mountain Boys" participated in some of the hardest fought battles of the war. In the War of 1812, the Vermonters added fresh laurels to their military record. During the Civil War Vermont furnished more than her quota of men, sending more than one-tenth of the whole population.

Vermont, University of, a coeducational, non-sectarian institution in Burlington, Vt.; founded in 1791.

Verne, Jules, a French novelist; born in Nantes, France, Feb. 8, 1828. He studied law for some time, but afterward began writing short pieces for the stage. In 1863 he published "Five Weeks in a Balloon," and the vein of the marvelous, tinged with a quasi-scientific truthfulness, was worked by him with great success. His more popular works are: "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea," "From the Earth to the Moon," "Across Africa in a Balloon," "Michel Strogoff," "To the Center of the Earth," "Round the World in Eighty Days," "The Mysterious Island," etc. Most of his works have been translated into English and German.

Veronese, Paul (Paolo), the name by which Paolo Caliari (or Cagliari), an Italian artist of the Venetian school, is usually known, from his having been born at Verona, probably in

1528. The most celebrated of the works of this great artist — many of them very large — is the "Marriage Feast at Cana of Galilee," now in the Louvre at Paris; it is 20 feet high, and 30 in length, and contains 120 figures, many of them portraits of contemporaries, and the details much more 16th-century Italian than ancient Jewish. Besides these may be mentioned: "The Calling of St. Andrew to the Apostleship," "The Feast of Simon," and (in the National Gallery) the "Presentation of the Family of Darius to Alexander," and "St. Helena's Vision of the Invention of the Cross" — the former purchased for $65,000, and the latter for over $15,000. Veronese was the last of the great Venetian painters. He died in Venice, April 19, 1588, and was buried in San Sebastiano.

Veronica, a saint of the Roman Catholic Church, who, according to the legend, was one of the women who met our Lord on his way to Calvary. As he was sinking, overpowered by fatigue, under the weight of the cross, Veronica offered him her veil to wipe the sweat from his brow, when wondrous to tell, his divine features were miraculously impressed on the cloth, and remained as a permanent picture of the face of our Lord.

Vertebra, in comparative anatomy, one of the bony segments of which the spine, or backbone, consists. The fundamental element of each vertebra is the body or centrum, from the surface of which spring two bony arches, called the neural arches, or neurapophyses, because they form with the body the neural canal, which incloses the spinal cord. From the point of junction there is usually developed a spine, called the spinous process, or neural spine, rudimentary in the atlas or first cervical vertebra. From the neural arches are also developed the articular process or zygapophyses, which aid the centra in uniting the vertebræ to each other. From the sides of the body proceed the transverse processes. The number of vertebræ varies greatly in different animals. The vertebral column is divisible into distinct regions, of which the following are recognizable in the higher Vertebrata: The cervical vertebræ (seven in man), composing the neck; the dorsal (12 in man), usually carrying well-developed ribs; the lumbar (five in man). These form the cervical, dorsal and lumbar regions respectively, and are sometimes called true vertebræ, to distinguish them from the false vertebræ, which consists of those in the sacral region usually anchylosed to form a single bone, the ossacrum, and a variable number of vertebræ forming the caudal region or tail. The spaces between the vertebræ are filled with an elastic substance, admitting of an amount of motion which, though slight between each pair, is in the aggregate sufficient to give the spinal column considerable flexibility. The vertebræ and their projections or processes afford attachments for a number of muscles and ligaments, and passages for blood vessels and for the nerves passing out of the spinal cord.

Vertebrata, in zoölogy, a division of the animal kingdom, instituted by Lamarck, comprising animals in which the body is composed of a number of definite segments, arranged along a longitudinal axis; the nervous system is in its main masses dorsal, and the neural and hæmal regions of the body are always completely separated by a partition; the limbs are never more than four in number; generally there is a bony axis known as the spine or vertebral column, and a notochord is always present in the embryo, though it may not persist in adult life.

Vespasian, Titus Flavius Vespasianus, a Roman emperor; born of a poor family in the country of the Sabines A. D. 9. He served in the Roman armies, gradually rising to distinction, and in 66 was charged by Nero with the conduct of the Jewish war. He was still engaged in it when Nero died, and while the civil war was going on between Otho and Vitellius, Vespasian was proclaimed emperor, A. D. 69. The Jewish war ended in 70, and the next year Vespasian and Titus had a joint triumph. Vespasian died, A. D. 79, leaving two sons, Titus and Domitianus, who both became emperors.

Vespers, so called from Vesper, the evening star. Originally, like that of all the canonical hours, of which at first it was the last, the service consisted of the singing of three psalms intermixed with some prayers.

Vespucci, Amerigo, or **Americus Vespucius,** an Italian navigator, after whom the continent of America is named; born in Florence, 1451. He made two voyages to America, in 1499, and the following year, exploring on the first voyage part of the mainland of South America. The maps detailing his explorations gave him great fame, and it is understood that, without any initiative on his part, his name was applied by mapmakers to the new continent. He died in 1512.

Vest, George Graham, an American statesman; born in Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 6, 1830; was graduated at Center College, Ky., in 1848, and at the Law Department of Transylvania University, Ky., in 1853; settled in Missouri in the latter year and there began the practice of law; was a member of the Confederate Congress for three years; and was elected to the United States Senate in 1879, 1885, 1891, and 1897.

Vesta, an ancient goddess, called Hestia by the Greeks. According to the traditions of that people she was a virgin divinity, and watched over the fire that burned on the household hearth, which was looked on as her shrine. Something sacred attached to this part of the house. It was the family altar; here suppliants took refuge; on it oaths were sworn. Each town had its public fire, which was left continually burning in the Prytaneum; and when a band of colonists went forth from the city, they carried fire lighted at the common hearth with them. At Rome it was believed that Æneas had brought in this manner the sacred fire from Troy. It was preserved in a temple of circular shape with vaulted roof, which stood on the Forum. The sacred fire therein was tended by six priestesses who were called Vestales. They were virgins like the goddess whom they served. They performed several important functions in the State religion of Rome. They assisted at all great public rites, and were present at such religious transactions as the consecration of temples.

Vesta, in astronomy, the name of the fourth asteroid, discovered by Olbers at Bremen, March 29, 1807, his second and last discovery among the asteroids. It is the brightest among the small planets, sometimes being visible to the naked eye.

Vestibule Trains, railroad cars provided with inclosed and connected platforms. The expedient of inclosing, or as it has been termed, the vestibuling of, car platforms for the comfort and convenience of passengers having occasion to pass from car to car while a train is in motion, has been in daily use for some years.

Vestments, Sacred. The use by the priesthood of a distinctive costume in public worship formed a part not only of the Jewish, but of almost all the ancient religions. Generally speaking, in the Christian church the sacred vestments represent the original costume of Rome and the East in the first centuries, retained unaltered by the clergy, whereas in the everyday world the costume varied in fashion, in material, in color from year to year. There seems little room for doubting that from a very early time Christian ministers employed some distinctive dress in public worship; and Catholic writers even find traces in the beginning of the 5th century of the practice of blessing the vestments which were destined for the public services of the Church. The vestments used in the celebration of mass by priests of the Roman Catholic Church are the amice (originally worn over the head); the alb; the girdle, a linen cord tied round the waist, and confining the folds of the alb; the maniple, a narrow strip of embroidered silk, worn pendent from the arm; the stole, and the chasuble.

Vestry, a room adjoining a church where the vestments of the clergy are kept. Hence the place of meeting of those having the charge of parochial affairs, and collectively the persons themselves to whom these affairs are intrusted. In England, the minister, church wardens, and chief men of a parish generally constitute a vestry, and the minister, whether rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, is ex-officio chairman. The powers of the vestry include the expenditure of the parish funds, the repairing or alteration of churches or chapels, and the appointment of certain parish officers.

Vesuvius, a volcanic mountain in the Bay of Naples; supposed to have been heaved up from the submarine

level where it was formed. Besides the shells which indicate its sea origin, it contains erratic blocks of limestone from the higher Apennine offshoot, Monte Somma, which, in an irregular semicircle, surrounds it on the N. and E. The latter was the seat of volcanic activity long before Vesuvius, which first (A. D. 63) became convulsed by earthquakes, repeated at intervals till 79, in which year occurred its earliest known eruption. This was followed by others, of which the more memorable are that in 472, when its ashes alighted in Constantinople; in 512, when they were wafted to Tripoli; in 1036; and in 1500; after which ensued a period of inaction, broken in December, 1631, by a destructive outbreak which denuded the mountain of the forest growth with which it had become clothed. The 18th century witnessed many of its eruptions, the most remarkable being that of 1793, when a lava stream 12 to 40 feet thick swept over Torre del Greco and penetrated the sea to a distance of 380 feet, by which time its volume was 1,204 feet wide and 15 feet high. This stream was so liquid that to leave the crater and enter the sea — a journey of 4 miles — took only six hours.

Another memorable outbreak was that of 1822, when the so-called "smoke" from the crater rose to a height of 10,000 feet, emitting flashes of lightning, raining torrents of hot water, and flooding the villages of S. Sebastiano and Massa. In 1855 occurred a terrible eruption, in which the summit of the cone discharged a lava stream which ravaged the fertile and highly cultivated region below. On Dec. 8, 1861, Torre del Greco suffered severely from another visitation, surpassed in turn by that of 1871–1872, when the sudden emission of lava from a crater of 1855 killed 20 spectators on the spot. S. Sebastiano and Massa were again greatly damaged, the cone threw up fragments of rock to a height of 4,000 feet, and the explosions were so loud that the whole countryside fled panic-stricken to Naples. The activity of the volcano, accompanied by distinct shocks of earthquake, lasted for a week. Vesuvius' observatory (1844) has acquired a European reputation from the meteorologist Melloni, and still more from his successor, Professor Palmieri, who directed it with equal sagacity, skill, and daring from 1854 till his death in 1882. The so-called railway, but rather cable road, from the base to near the summit, was opened in 1880.

Vetch, Fetch, Fitch, or Tare, terms variously used to indicate the fodder plant. This genus consists of about 100 species of climbing or diffuse herbs, distributed through temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere and South America. It is one of the best fodder plants, but is only of one or two years' duration; it is important also for green manure, and as a companion crop with clovers. The practice of sowing it along with oats or barley is strongly recommended, insuring a greater bulk of produce, and preventing the crop from massing and rotting in wet weather.

COMMON VETCH.
a, seed pod.

Veterinary Art, the art which deals with the nature, causes, and treatment of the disorders of domestic animals. The first veterinary school was instituted in 1762 at Lyons.

Veterinary Medicine, that branch of medical science which embraces the treatment of diseased domestic animals, and the preservation of their health. It has evidently been practised from the earliest times; and there is every reason to suppose that the study of disease in the inferior

animals was applied, on comparative principles, to the treatment of disease in the human subject. For many centuries, the inferior animals alone were used for purposes of scientific dissection. Among the Greeks, the study of the diseases of domestic animals, and of the remedial agents applicable to such diseases, was directly applied to the practice of medicine, and it was compulsory on anyone making a new discovery regarding such curative agents, to divulge it for the public good. In the United States there were 13 schools of veterinary medicine in 1902. Nearly all are connected with well-known colleges and universities.

Veto, the power which one branch of the Legislature of a State has to negative the resolutions of another branch; or the right of the executive branch of government, such as president, governor, or king, to reject the bills, measures, or resolutions proposed by the Legislature. In the United States the President may veto all measures passed by Congress, but after that right has been exercised the rejected bill may become law by being passed by two-thirds of both of the Houses of Congress.

Viaduct, a term applied to extended constructions of arches or other artificial works to support a roadway, and thus distinguished from aqueducts, which are similar constructions to support waterways.

Viaduct Over Des Moines River. There was recently completed across the Des Moines river in Iowa the longest railway viaduct for its height in existence. Its length is 2,685 feet and height 185 feet. In point of total weight of metal employed in its construction it is fully three times as heavy as the next largest bridge of the kind in the world. The loftiest of these structures is on the line of the Antofagasta railway in Bolivia and is known as the Loa viaduct. The height of the tracks above the water is 336 feet. As the crossing is over a narrow canyon, the length is only 800 feet; the greath depth, however, involves a proportionate width of the towers at the base, the extreme spread of the columns being 124 feet. The next in point of height is the Pecos viaduct, which carries the Southern Pacific railway over the Pecos river in Texas. This structure, which was built in 1892, is but little lower than the Bolivia viaduct, the height from water to rail being 321 feet, and the total length from abutment to abutment is 2,180 feet. Then comes the Kinzua viaduct, 302 feet above the water and 2,050 feet in length.

Vicar, in English canon law, the priest of a parish, the predial tithes of which are impropriated or appropriated; that is, belong to a chapter or religious house, or to a layman who receives them and allows the vicar only the smaller tithes or a salary.

Vicar-Apostolic, in the Roman Church, a name formerly given to a bishop or archbishop, generally of some remote see, to whom the Pope delegated a portion of his authority, or to any ecclesiastic invested with power to exercise episcopal jurisdiction in some place where the ordinary was for some reason incapable of discharging his duties efficiently.

Vicar-Forane, in the Roman Church, a dignitary or parish priest appointed by a bishop to exercise a limited jurisdiction in a particular town or district of his diocese. The chief duty of vicars-forane is to maintain ecclesiastical discipline.

Vicar-General, in the Roman Church, a clerk, usually (but not necessarily) in holy orders, and having a degree in canon law, appointed by a bishop to assist in the discharge of episcopal functions. In matters of jurisdiction the vicar-general is regarded as the ordinary, and there is no appeal from the former to the latter; but the vicar-general may not do any of those things which belong to the episcopal order.

Vice-President, one who holds office next to a president. The Vice-President of the United States is the second executive officer of the government, and is elected at the same time and in the same manner as the President. During the life and active health of the President, his executive functions are in abeyance, his duties being confined to the presidency of the Senate during the sessions of Congress. In the Senate he has no vote, except in case of a tie between the opposing parties

on a division of the House. Then, as is usual with parliamentary presiding officer, he has the casting vote. In the event of the death or incapability of the President, the Vice-President assumes the duties of the office. Several times in the history of the country has the Vice-President been called to the presidential chair — the first case being that of John Tyler, who succeeded William H. Harrison; then came Millard Fillmore, who succeeded Zachary Taylor; Andrew Johnson, who succeeded Abraham Lincoln; Chester A. Arthur, who succeeded James A. Garfield; and Theodore Roosevelt, who succeeded William McKinley. The salary of the Vice-President is $8,000 a year.

Vicksburg, a city and county-seat of Warren co., Miss.; on the Mississippi river, about 1 mile S. of the mouth of the Yazoo. During the Civil War Vicksburg was strongly fortified by the Confederates, who several times repulsed land and naval attacks, but were forced to surrender to General Grant, July 4, 1863, after a long siege. In 1876 the river cut through a neck of land, making the city an island.

Victor, Metta Victoria (Fuller), an American novelist; born near Erie, Pa., March 2, 1831. She published a story, "The Silver Lute," at 13; with her sister Frances, "Poems of Sentiment and Imagination"; alone but anonymously, "Fresh Leaves from Western Woods"; "The Senator's Son: A Plea for the Maine Law," which had a great circulation in England and America; and "Two Mormon Wives: A Life Story." She was the author of many other novels. She died in Hoboken, N. J., June 26, 1886.

Victor Amadeus II., Duke of Savoy, and first king of Sardinia; born in 1666; succeeded his father in the duchy, in 1675. He married Maria d'Orleans, niece of Louis XIV., but entered, nevertheless, on a tortuous policy, which involved him in a war with that monarch. Having acquired Sicily, he exchanged that kingdom, in 1717, for Sardinia, by treaty with the emperor. He died in 1732, two years after his abdication in favor of his son.

Victor Amadeus III., son and successor of Charles Emmanuel III.; born in 1726, ascended the throne in 1773. He founded the Academy of Sciences at Turin, and exhibited the utmost anxiety for the welfare of his subjects. His hostility to the revolution in France provoked a contest with that country, in which his throne fell by the arms of Bonaparte. He died in 1796.

Victor Emmanuel I., King of Sardinia, second son of Victor Amadeus III.; born July 24, 1759. On the abdication of his brother, Charles Emmanuel IV., in 1802 he ascended the throne. He resided at Cagliari till 1814, as his territories were held by the French. His lands were restored by the Congress of Vienna, but his reactionary measures caused a revolution, and he abdicated March 13, 1821. He died in Moncalieri, Jan. 10, 1824.

Victor Emmanuel II., King of Italy, son of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia; born in Turin, Italy, March 14, 1820. While heir apparent, he fought in the campaign against the Austrians, which, terminating in the disastrous battle of Novara, caused his father to abdicate. He became king in 1849. After forming a close alliance with France, Victor Emmanuel, in 1859, again engaged in a war with Austria, which power, after being totally defeated in a short campaign, abandoned Lombardy to the Italians. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed King of Italy. In 1866, as the ally of Prussia, his army was defeated at Custozza, and his fleet at Lissa; but the success of the Prussians at Sadowa restored Venetia to Italy, the unification of which kingdom Victor Emmanuel completed in 1870, by making Rome his capital. The personal character of the first King of Italy bore a close resemblance to that of Henry IV., King of France, and, like that monarch, he possessed a bonhomie which rendered him popular among all classes of his subjects. Like Henry Quatre, too, Victor Emmanuel I. on several fields of battle displayed an almost reckless bravery; while his penchant for the fair sex was as notorious as that of his illustrious prototype. Victor Emmanuel died in Rome, Jan. 9, 1878, and was succeeded by his son Humbert.

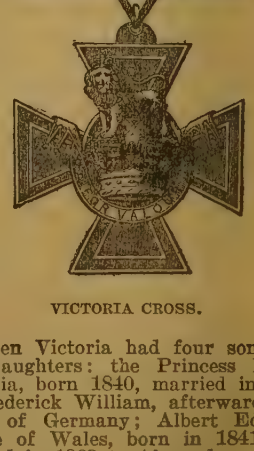
Victor Emmanuel Ferdinand Mary Januarius, who succeeded to the throne of Italy as a result of the

assassination of King Humbert, his father, was born on Nov. 11, 1869. He is a good-hearted monarch like his father, but not quite so generous, perhaps; and has not shown, possibly because he has had no great opportunity to show, that he inherits the tremendous will-power of his grandsire and namesake, Victor Emmanuel II. He was married to Princess Helene, daughter of Nicholas, Prince of Montenegro, October, 1896, in Rome. The marriage was celebrated in two places, the civil ceremony being performed in the Royal Palace of the Quirinal and the religious ceremony in the Church of Santa Maria Degli Angeli.

King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helene visited France in October, 1903, and were most cordially received by President Loubet and the French people. The subject of an arbitration treaty between France and Italy, similar to that between Great Britain and France, is said to have been discussed.

Victoria, late Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, only child of Edward, Duke of Kent (fourth son of George III.); born in Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819. Her mother, Victoria Maria Louisa (1786–1861), was the daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and sister of Leopold, King of the Belgians. Her first husband, the Prince of Leiningen, died in 1814; and in 1818 she married the Duke of Kent. The duke died in 1820, leaving his widow in charge of an infant daughter only eight months old, who had been baptized with the names of Alexandrina Victoria. She ascended the throne of the United Kingdom on the death of her uncle, William IV., on June 20, 1837; her uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, became King of Hanover, in virtue of the law which excluded females from that throne, and so the long connection between the crowns of England and Hanover was terminated. Victoria was proclaimed June 21, 1837, and crowned at Westminster, June 28, 1838. The young queen was married at St. James' Palace (Feb. 10, 1840) to Prince Albert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and second son of the then reigning duke.

The death of the Prince-Consort in 1861 led his widow to seclude herself for several years from public life, but, though she never afterward took so prominent a part in public affairs, she never neglected any of her essential duties as queen. No former monarch so thoroughly comprehended the great truth, that the powers of the crown are held in trust for the people, and are the means and not the end of government. This enlightened policy entitled her to the glorious distinction of having been the most constitutional monarch Great Britain had ever seen. In September, 1896, her reign had reached a point exceeding in length the reign of any other English sovereign. The celebration of the occasion was postponed till June, the anniversary of her accession to the throne, 60 years previous.



VICTORIA CROSS.

Queen Victoria had four sons and five daughters: the Princess Royal, Victoria, born 1840, married in 1858 to Frederick William, afterward Emperor of Germany; Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born in 1841, and married in 1863 to Alexandra, daughter of the King of Denmark; Alice, born in 1843, married in 1862 to Prince Frederick-William, of Hesse, died in 1878; Alfred, born 1844, created Duke of Edinburgh 1866, married in 1874 to Marie, daughter of the Emperor of Russia, died in 1900; Helena, born 1846, married in 1866 to Prince Christian of Denmark; Louise,

born in 1848, married in 1871 to the Marquis of Lorne; Arthur, born in 1850, created Duke of Connaught 1874, married in 1879 to Princess Louise Marguerite of Prussia; Leopold, born 1853, created Duke of Albany in 1881, married to Princess Helena of Waldeck in 1882, died 1884; and Princess Beatrice, born 1857, married in 1885 to Prince Henry of Battenburg, died 1896. In the fall of 1900 the queen's health began to fail, and she died in Osborne House, Isle of Wight, Jan. 22, 1901.

Victoria Cross, an English naval and military decoration instituted by royal warrant, Jan. 29, 1856, and bestowed for "conspicuous bravery or devotion" to the country in the presence of the enemy. It is the most coveted of all British decorations, and is open to all officers and men of the regular, auxiliary, and reserve forces.

Victoria Nyanza, a great freshwater lake in East Central Africa, situated on the equator; area, over 30,000 square miles. It lies about 3,880 feet above sea-level. The lake is drained by the Nile, and its chief feeders are the Kaject, the Nzoia, the Shimiyu, and the Katonga. As these are all comparatively insignificant streams, and the evaporation from such a large body of water in an equatorial climate must be very great, it is supposed that the lake draws the larger part of its supply from springs in its bed. Tides have been noticed along the shores, the rise lasting from about half an hour to an hour in time; from such observations as have been made, the winds do not appear to exercise much influence on this curious phenomenon. The lake, whose native name is Ukerewe, was discovered by Speke in 1858, visited by him and Grant in 1861–1862, and subsequently partly explored by Stanley (1875), Mackay, Thompson, and others.

Victoria Regia, named by Lindley after Queen Victoria. It is the most magnificent of all known water lilies, and is the more acceptable that it came from a region in which it had been supposed that no Nymphæaceæ occurred. It was first discovered by the botanist Hænke in 1801; Bonpland afterward met with it. Orbigny, in 1828, sent home specimens to Paris; others also subsequently saw it growing, but it excited no attention till, in 1837, Sir Robert Schomburgk found it in the Berbice river in British Guiana. The rootstock is thick and fleshy, the leaf-stalks prickly, the leaf peltate, its margin circular, its diameter from 6 to 12 feet, the edge so turned up as to make the leaves floating in tranquil water look like a number of large trays. The leaves are green above, and covered with small bosses, below they are deep purple or violet; the undeveloped flowers are pyriform; the sepals four, each about seven inches long by four broad, purple externally, whitish internally; the petals numerous, in several rows, passing insensibly into stamens, fragrant, the outer ones white,

VICTORIA REGIA: EXPANDED BLOSSOM.

the inner ones roseate; stamens numerous, the outer fertile, the inner sterile; ovary many celled, cup-shaped above, with many small stigmas along its upper margin; fruit a prickly berry. A native of South American rivers, especially the tributaries of the Amazon. The seeds are said to be eatable, and the plant is in consequence called water maize by the natives of the region where it grows.

Vicuna, in zoölogy, a native of the most elevated localities of Bolivia and Northern Chile. It is very wild, and has resisted all attempts to reduce it to a state of domestication. It is the smallest species of the genus, standing only about 30 inches at the shoulder. It is extremely active and sure-footed, and is seldom taken alive. In habit it somewhat resembles the chamois, as it lives in herds in the regions of perpetual snow. The soft, silky fur is in much demand for mak-

ing delicate fabrics, and many thousands of these animals are slaughtered annually for the sake of the skins.

THE VICUNA.

Vidocq, Eugene Francois, a French detective; born in Arras, July 23, 1775. He was the son of a baker and was a thief from his childhood. He entered the army, was wounded and discharged, and began the life of a vagabond. In 1796 he committed forgery, for which he was sent to the galleys for eight years. Contriving to escape he joined a band of highwaymen, but was expelled by them after taking a solemn oath not to betray them. He at once went to Paris and disclosed their hiding place to the authorities. He then became a detective and with his comrades made some wonderful discoveries of burglaries, etc., which it was afterward claimed were committed by his own men. After his dismissal from the force in 1825, he engaged in some dishonest business operations. He wrote a history of his experiences, but, from his well-known lack of veracity, it was not considered authentic. He died April 28, 1857.

Viele, Egbert Ludovikus, an American civil engineer; born in Waterford, N. Y., June 17, 1825. As chief engineer he did some topographical work connected with the laying out of Central Park, New York city. During the Civil War he commanded the land forces at the capture of Port Royal; directed the investment of Fort Pulaski, Ga.; planned and led the march on and capture of Norfolk, Va., and was military governor of that city in 1862–1863. Subsequently he was member of Congress. Died 1902.

Vienna (German, Wien), the capital and largest city of the Austrian empire; in Lower Austria, on the Danube canal, a branch of the Danube. The small river Wien flows through part of the city to join the canal. Vienna consists of the Inner City and eight districts or sections completely surrounding it — viz., Leopoldstadt, Landstrasse, Wieden, Margarethen, Mariahilf, Neubau, Alsergrund, and Favoriten. Immediately beyond the fortifications are nine populous suburbs included (since 1890) within the Vienna police district, which has a total area of 51 square miles, and population of 1,364,548.

Though Vienna contains buildings of the 14th and even of the 13th century, it is, in its present form, essentially a modern city; nearly all the most conspicuous and pretentious public buildings date from the later half of the 19th century. Modernity too is characteristic of the Viennese; they are sprightly, good-tempered, and pleasure-loving, fond of music, dancing, and the theater. The Inner City and the Ringstrasse are the handsomest and most fashionable quarters. In the former are the cathedral of St. Stephen (1300–1510), with a tower 450 feet in height; the Hofburg or imperial palace, a large and irregular pile of very various dates; and many palaces of the nobility. On one side or other of the Ringstrasse rise the Exchange; the University; the huge Gothic New Rathhaus, built at a cost of over $3,750,000; the Parliament House; the Supreme Law Courts; the Imperial Museums of Natural History and of Art (1872–1886), twin buildings on either side of the imposing monument of the Empress Maria Theresa (unveiled 1888); the imperial Opera House; the Academy of Art; the Austrian Museum of Art and Industry, etc.

Vienna is the chief industrial city in the empire. Machinery, scientific and musical instruments, artistic goods in bronze, leather, terra-cotta, porcelain, etc., bent-wood furniture, meer-

schaum pipes, etc., are among the noted manufactures of Vienna. As a center of trade and finance Vienna is no less important. Grain, flour, cattle, seeds, wines, and manufactured goods of all kinds are annually handled here to an immense aggregate value. Over $12,500,000 were spent in 1868–1881 in regulating the channel of the Danube so as to render the river navigable at all times, and a new mercantile quarter is gradually springing up between the canal and the main stream.

The chief local authority is the Gemeinderath, or city council (consisting of a burgomaster, two vice-burgomasters, and 120 councillors), which is assisted by local committees or councils in the various districts.

Vienna occupies the site of the Roman Vindobona, which was established in A. D. 14, as the successor of the Celtic settlement of Vindomina. The beginning of its present importance, however, dates only from the period of the Crusades, which directed a steady stream of traffic through it. The famous siege of Vienna by the Turks lasted from July 14 to Sept. 12, 1683, when it was relieved by John Sobieski of Poland. Since the downfall of the first Napoleon who brought Austria to his feet Vienna has grown rapidly. It still retains some ancient customs, and the annual throng to the graves of the dead on All Saints' day in 1903 is said to have been larger than in any former year.

Vigilance Committee, the term vigilance committee is used to denote a band of citizens organized to summarily punish crime, or prevent the commission of crime, in such instances as the civil and lawfully constituted authorities seem powerless to reach these desired results.

The most noted vigilance committees in the history of the country were those formed in San Francisco, and contiguous territory in the Western States, and in New Orleans, in the S. portion of the Union. In the earlier years of San Francisco the city was so overrun with the lawless element among the miners and adventurers that the administration of justice became in the hands of the constituted authorities but a travesty. It was then that the work of the vigilance committee, or Vigilantes, as they were styled, began. That work was short, sharp and terrible. Thieves and murderers were hanged on every side, while others were forced to seek safety in flight. As the mining operations extended E. into Nevada and Montana, the work of the vigilance committee was again called into requisition, with the happy effect of clearing the country for a time at least, of a large portion of the lawless element. In New Orleans the last instance of the organization of a vigilance committee was in 1891, when a body of citizens took from the city jail a number of Italians, suspected of being members of the Italian fraternity of murderers known as the Mafia, and accused of being the murderers of Chief of Police David Hennesey, and put them to death by shooting and hanging. This action led to a protest and request for satisfaction by the Italian government and compensation was paid to the relatives of the victims by the United States.

Viking, a rover or adventurer belonging to one of the bands of Northmen who scoured the European seas during the 8th, 9th, and 10 centuries. This word has been frequently confounded with sea-king, a term which is applied to a man of royal race, who took by right the title of king when he assumed the command of men, although only of a ship's crew; whereas the former term is applicable to any member of the rover bands.

Vilas, William Freeman, an American statesman; was Postmaster-General in 1885–1888; Secretary of the Interior in President Cleveland's cabinet in 1888–1889; United States Senator from Wisconsin in 1891–1897.

Village Communities, the means by which many scholars contend that great part of Europe must have been brought into cultivation. A clan of settlers took a tract of land, built their huts thereon, and laid out common fields, which they cultivated in common as one family. The land was divided out every few years into family lots, but the whole continued to be cultivated by the community subject to the established customs as interpreted in the village council by the sense of the village elders. This may

still be seen in the villages of Russia, and even in some parts of England may still be traced the ancient boundaries of the great common field, divided lengthwise into three strips (one fallow, the two others in different kinds of crop), and again crosswise into lots held by the villagers.

Villain, a member of the lowest class of unfree persons under the feudal system; a feudal serf. A villain had in respect of persons other than his lord, all the rights and privileges of a freeman, but in respect of his lord he had no rights, save that the lord might not kill or maim him, nor ravish his females. The villain could not acquire or hold any property against his lord's will, and he was obliged to perform all the menial services demanded of him by his lord; the house and land occupied by him were held solely at the will of the lord.

Villard, Henry, an American capitalist; born in Spire, Germany, April 11, 1835; removed to the United States in 1853. In 1873, as agent for German stockholders, he bought the Oregon and California railroad and the Oregon Steamship companies. He formed the Oregon and Transcontinental Company, which afterward controlled the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and the Northern Company. In 1881–1884 he was president of the Northern Pacific, and in 1889–1893 was chairman of the board of directors. He died in Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1900.

Villenage, in feudal law, a tenure of land by base services; the tenure of a villain. It was of two kinds: (1) Pure villenage, where the service was base in its nature and undefined as to time and amount, and (2) privileged villenage (also called villein socage), in which the service, although of a base nature, was certain and defined.

Vincent, Frank, an American traveler; born in Brooklyn, N. Y. April 2, 1848. He was the first man to make a systematic tour of the world covering 355,000 miles. He was a member of many geographical, ethnological, and archæological societies, and he received decorations from the kings of Burma, Cambodia, and Siam. He published "The Land of the White Elephant"; "Through and Through the Tropics"; "In and out of Central America"; "Actual Africa," etc.

Vincent, John Heyl, an American clergyman; born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., Feb. 23, 1832. In 1865 he established the "Sunday-School Quarterly," and in 1866 the "Sunday-School Teacher," which contained the lesson system, since become international. He was general secretary of the Methodist Sunday-School Union, and also of the Tract Society. In 1874, with Lewis Miller, of Akron, O., he established the Chautauqua Assembly, at Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., and became superintendent of instruction and chancellor. In 1888 he was elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with residence at Topeka, Kan.; and in 1900 was appointed resident bishop in charge of European work of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Vincent, Marvin Richardson, an American clergyman; born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1834. He became in 1888 Professor of New Testament Criticism at Union Theological Seminary, New York. With Charlton T. Lewis, he translated Johann Albrecht Bengel's "Gnomon of the New Testament." He afterward published, besides tracts, sermons, and review articles, "Amusement a Force in Christian Training"; "That Monster, the Higher Critic"; "A History of the Textual Criticism of the New Testament," etc.

Vincent, Strong, an American military officer; born in Waterford, Pa., June 17, 1837. Soon after the beginning of the Civil War he became lieutenant in the volunteer army; in September, 1861, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 83d Pennsylvania Infantry; in October, 1862, was promoted colonel; and at Fredericksburg conducted a difficult retreat. He especially distinguished himself in the battle of Gettysburg, where he led his brigade up Little Round Top, and aided in checking an attempt of the Confederates to turn the left flank of the Union army. He was mortally shot while cheering his regiment in the face of a galling fire.

Vine is a genus of which there are a number of species; they are found over a wide range of the Northern Hemisphere, the majority in temperate Asia, as well as in North America.

The European wine-yielding grape vine, is that which has the greatest economic and commercial importance. It is found on the shores of the Caspian Sea, and it grows wild throughout the lower Caucasus and in Armenia. The cultivation of this plant has occupied much of man's time and attention in all nations that have attained to any degree of civilization, from the very dawn of history, and it is spreading more rapidly at the present time than ever it did at any previous one.

The cultivation of the grape vine was introduced into England by the Romans. At the date of the Norman Conquest there is evidence that the vine was pretty extensively cultivated in the S. and S. W. of England for the production of wine till about the middle of the 18th century, when for this purpose its cultivation was given up, and it was grown for dessert purposes against walls and dwelling houses with considerable success, and continues to be so grown up to this date.

In the United States, especially California, the development of viticulture has been great and rapid. Early attempts were made to grow foreign grapes in the open air, but none of these met with success E. of the Rocky Mountains. Till the Californian grape industry developed, the growing of foreign grapes in the United States was under glass and for dessert purposes. Four native American vines (of some 10 found wild) are used for wine making, the most important being V. Lambrusca. In 1890 there were 400,000 acres under vines, three-fourths of which were producing wine, and the total produce was about 40,000,000 gallons. In California alone the acreage of vines was 150,000 acres, seven-eighths of which were devoted to wine. American vinestocks, as being less liable to suffer from the phylloxera, have with advantage been introduced into France for grafting on.

Vine Disease, in vegetable pathology, any disease attacking the vine. In general it forms a white and very delicate cottony layer upon the leaves, young shoots, and young grapes of the vine, which soon causes them to be covered by brown spots, and then become first indurated and finally destroyed. The fruit becomes abortive, or dwarfed and juiceless, and decay follows. There is a predisposition to the disease in certain states of the atmosphere. It first broke out in Kent, England, in 1845, whence it spread to the continent of Europe, to Madeira, and to the English vines introduced into America, though American vines themselves escaped. Soon after its appearance, Mr. Tucker, a gardener at Margate, England, was the first to try sulphur as a remedy. It is still the best known, and the fungus has been named after its human destroyer.

Vinegar, a solution of acetic acid, usually containing from 2 to 5 per cent. of acid, and minute proportions of various ethers and other substances according to the sources whence it is derived. It is a product of the oxidation of alcoholic solutions, and may consequently be prepared from any body containing alcohol, or capable of being transformed into that substance.

Vinland, the name given to the chief settlement of the early Norsemen in North America. It is undoubtedly represented in modern times by part of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The first that saw it was Bjarne Herjulfson, who was driven thither by a storm in the summer of A. D. 986, when making a voyage from Iceland to Greenland, of which country his father, Herjulf, and Eric the Red, were the earliest colonists. But Bjarne did not touch the land, which was first visited by Leif the Lucky, a son of Eric the Red, about A. D. 1000. One part of the country he named Helluland ("Stoneland"); another Markland ("Woodland"), the modern Newfoundland and Nova Scotia; a German in his company having found the grape growing wild, as in his native country, Leif called the region Vinland. The natives from their dwarfish size they called skraelings. Two years after Leif's brother, Thorwald, arrived, and in the summer of 1003 led an expedition along the coast of New England S., but was killed the year following in an encounter with the na-

tives. The most famous of the Norse explorers, however, was Thorfinn Karlsefne, an Icelander, who had married Gudrid, widow of Thorstein, a son of Eric the Red, and who in 1007 sailed from Greenland to Vinland with a crew of 160 men, where he remained for three years, and then returned, after which no further attempts at colonization were made. Rafn, in his "Antiquitates Americanæ," published the first full collection of the evidence which proves the pre-Columbian colonization of America. Both he and Finn Magnusen labor to show that Columbus derived his first hints of a new world from the accounts of these old Icelandic expeditions. Finn Magnusen is believed to have established the fact that Columbus did visit Iceland in 1477, 15 years before he undertook his expedition across the Atlantic, and so may have heard something of the long-abandoned Vinland.

Vinton, Arthur Dudley, an American lawyer; born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1852; received an academic education and was graduated at the Columbia Law School in 1873. He was the inventor of the automatic railway signal, for which he received a patent in 1898. Afterward he served for a time as managing editor of the "North American Review," and then resumed the practice of law.

Vinton, Francis, an American clergyman; born in Providence, R. I., Aug. 20, 1809; was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1830. He resigned from the army in 1836, and studied at the General Theological Seminary; was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1839; rector of several large churches, including Trinity Church, New York city, which he served in 1855–1872; defeated for bishop of New York in 1852 by one vote. He became Professor of Ecclesiastical Law and Polity at the General Theological Seminary in 1869. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1872.

Vinton, Francis Laurens, an American military officer; born in Fort Preble, Me., June 1, 1835; was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1856. When the Civil War broke out he became a captain in the 16th United States Infantry, and later was made colonel of the 43d New York Volunteers. He participated in the Peninsular campaign; was wounded at the action before Fredericksburg; promoted Brigadier-General of volunteers in March, 1863; and was forced to resign in the following May owing to his wound. He was Professor of Engineering in Columbia College in 1864–1877. He died in Leadville, Col., Oct. 6, 1879.

Viol, in music, a stringed instrument a little larger than the violin; it was furnished with five or six strings, had a fretted finger board, and was played with a bow. The viol is found depicted in MSS. as early as the 11th century. In France, Germany, and Italy the number of the strings varied between three and six. The treble viol was somewhat larger than the violin, and the music for it was written in the treble clef; the mean (or tenor) viol was about the same length and breadth as the modern tenor violin, but was thicker in the body; its music was written in the C clef. The bass viol was much about the same size as the violoncello and the music for it was written in the bass clef.

Violet, in botany, low herbs, more rarely shrubs, with radical or alternate leaves or flowers. Known species 100; from temperate countries. Five of the most familiar are native in temperate America and Europe: the sweet, the hairy, Gerard's or the dog violet; and the pansy violet, pansy, or heart's-ease.

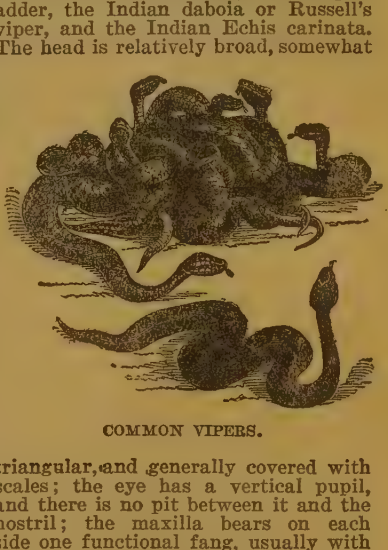
Violin (diminutive from viol), the smallest but most important of the stringed musical instruments played with the bow. Like other bow instruments now in use, it consists of a wooden sonorous chest, formed of two slightly arched surfaces, known as the back and belly, united by sides or ribs, and with a curve or hollow on each side in the middle of the length; a neck or finger-board attached to the chest; and strings fastened at one end to the belly by a tailpiece or projection of wood, and at the other by turning pins at the head or extremity of the neck, by which they can be tightened or loosened at pleasure. The strings thus passing over the belly are

raised up from it by a bridge, which is supported in the interior by the sound post; and on the belly there are two sound-holes opposite each other, of a form resembling the letter f, or rather the long f. The sounds are produced by drawing a bow across the strings, the upper surface of the bridge being convexly curved, so as to enable the bow to be drawn along each string separately, without coming in contact with the rest. The modern violin has four strings of gut, the lowest covered with fine silvered copper wire, or sometimes, in the best instruments, with silver or even gold wire. These strings are tuned in fifths, the highest or first string sounding E on the fourth space of the treble clef, and the other three the A, D, and G in succession below. No instrument can compare with the violin in power of expression and execution. It has an unlimited command over a very wide range of sounds, to which any degree of piano and forte, of staccato and legato, can be imparted. In orchestral music there are always two different violin parts known as first and second violin; and the same is generally the case when the violin is used in concerted music, the usual arrangement of stringed quartet music being for two violins, viola, and violoncello.

Experience has shown that the minutest details of form and proportion, and the material of which each separate part is made, are matters of vital importance to the quality of the violin. The great makers seem by a succession of delicate experiments and observations to have attained to acoustical qualities of high perfection, which their careful workmanship and extreme dexterity enabled them in all cases unfailingly to reproduce. The prices of the best violins of Stradivari and Guarnieri del Gesu range from $1,000 to $2,500, but several have exceeded the latter figure; one was sold at Stuttgart a few years ago at the fancy price of $10,250.

Violoncello, a bow instrument of the viol class, held by the performer between the legs, and filling a place between the viola and the double-bass. It is strung with four gut strings, the lower two covered with silver wire, and tuned in fifths. The compass usually employed extends from C on the second leger line below the bass staff to A on the second space of the treble, though soloists play an octave higher, with all the intermediate semitones.

Viper, a genus of venomous snakes. This family includes many important forms — e. g., the common adder, the asp, extending as far N. as Sweden; the African horned viper and puff adder, the Indian daboia or Russell's viper, and the Indian Echis carinata. The head is relatively broad, somewhat



COMMON VIPERS.

triangular, and generally covered with scales; the eye has a vertical pupil, and there is no pit between it and the nostril; the maxilla bears on each side one functional fang, usually with several reserve fangs beside it; the poison is virulent. The vipers are widely distributed through Europe and Australia; the majority are African. As far as is known they are viviparous.

Viper's Bugloss, a genus of plants. The species are large herbaceous plants or shrubs, rough with tubercles and hairs. Their flowers are often very beautiful. The common viper's bugloss, a large annual plant, is a native of Great Britain and of most parts of Europe growing in dry places, not infrequently in cornfields. Its flowers are at first reddish, and afterward blue. It derives its name, viper's bugloss, from spots on its stem,

which somewhat resemble those of the viper, and the property of healing viper's bites was therefore ascribed to it. Other herbaceous species are found in North and South America, and other parts of the world. Shrubby species are found chiefly in the Canaries and South Africa.

VIPER'S BUGLOSS.

Virchow, Rudolf, a German pathologist; born in 1821, the son of a small shopkeeper and farmer in the village of Schivelbein, in Pomerania. He graduated as doctor in 1843 and became assistant professor at the Berlin Charity Hospital. In the spring of 1848 he was the junior member of a government commission sent to investigate an epidemic of typhus caused by famine among the hand-loom weavers of the Silesian highlands, and the result of his studies which he embodied in a brilliant and forceful report, gave a permanent direction both to his scientific and political career.

Before undertaking this task, he had been appointed in 1847 a regular lecturer in the University of Berlin, and in the same year had founded, together with Dr. Reinhardt, his invaluable "Archives of Pathological Anatomy and Physiology and of Clinical Medicine" which has been published ever since. His radical views during the stirring revolutionary times of 1848–1849 led to his expulsion from his Berlin chair. Accepting a call from the University of Wurzburg, he did there some of the most remarkable work of his life, and with a coterie of brilliant fellow teachers soon raised the little university into the front rank of medical schools. In 1856 the University of Berlin recalled him to a full professorship, and, despite his intense interest in politics, he carried on his studies and his teachings without cessation from that time till within six months of his death. His greatest discovery was made at Wurzburg, where he first laid down the theory of the cellular nature of animal tissue, and it was his book, entitled "Cellular Pathology," which not only established his reputation throughout Germany, but made his name respected and honored throughout the entire world. Taking the place of the former vague views of vitality, this theory formed the basis for a new science of physiology.

After this great achievement Professor Virchow made one discovery after another. Never a practitioner himself, he was eminently a teacher of physicians. To these, in later years, the rise and development of bacteriology seemed at first to be in conflict with Virchow's cellular system. The entire medical profession now understands that, while bacteria may cause disease, the disease itself is a particular state of the cells of which the human organism is composed.

But the range of his investigations and discoveries was never confined to any one line or field. Our knowledge of tumors, of tuberculosis, of diphtheria, of embolism, and of the brain, is very largely what Virchow has made it. Indeed, a medical authority has recently declared that "if we should expunge all that medicine as a science directly and indirectly owes to him, comparatively little would be left." Between 1848 and 1879 he wrote voluminously on subjects connected with public hygiene, the reform of medicine, epidemics and endemics, statistics of morbidity and mortality, hospitals, military medicine, school hygiene, criminal law, forensic medicine, and the cleaning of cities. At the same

time he kept on publishing his writings on special subjects, such as "Inflammation of Blood-Vessels," "Contributions to the Pathology of the Skull and Brain," "Cranial Deformities," "New Formation of Gray Cerebral Substance," "Cretinism," etc. In the use of his special knife which he named "the pathologist's sword," in the operating room, he displayed an accuracy and skill that were the wonder of beholders.

But, aside from the field of medicine, this great man displayed a versatility that gave point to the popular saying about him in Berlin, that "when he died it would be found that he was not one man but four men." He rapidly made himself, while still young, an authority in ethnology, a pioneer in anthropology, an able archæologist, and a leading Egyptologist. He established the measurements for camparative anthropology and collected race data as no other man had ever done. The discoveries at Troy were due as much to his knowledge and encouragement as to Schliemann himself, whose stanch friend and invariable defender Virchow was. With Schliemann he traveled through Nubia, Egypt, and the Peloponnesus. In 1879 he took part in Schliemann's excavations in Hissarlik. The graves of Koban he described in 1883, and similarly valuable works in archæology appeared in 1880 and 1882. He was for years one of the teachers of the Berlin Association of Artisans, and devoted no little of his precious time to the spreading of the knowledge of nature among the poor. As a linguist, Virchow was a marvel to scientific men. At nearly all international conferences he was able to address the great audiences that came to hear him in their own languages. During the wars with Austria and France he was an officer of the army aid societies in Berlin, and conducted the first sanitary trains into the enemies' territory. He was elected to the Prussian Chamber as one of the Freisinnig or Radical party in 1862, and served in that body continuously till his death. In this Chamber he was for 25 years chairman of the Committee on Finance, and to a very great extent he himself laid the foundation of the present constitutional budget system of Prussia, just as he is also responsible for the German laws in relation to fishing which he drew up or inspired when at the head of the German Fishing Association. From 1880 to 1893 he was a member of the Reichstag, in which he represented a Berlin constituency till ousted by the Social Democrats. Died in Berlin, September 5, 1902.

Virginal, a stringed instrument played by means of a keyboard, like the modern pianoforte. It was in form like a box, or desk of wood without legs or supports, and was usually placed on a table or stand. The strings were of metal, one for each note, and the sound was made by means of pieces of quill, whalebone, leather, or occasionally elastic metal, attached to slips of wood called "jacks," which were provided with metal springs. The compass was about three octaves. The virginal was a kind of oblong spinnet, and the precursor of the harpsichord, now superseded by the pianoforte.

Virginia, a State in the South Atlantic Division of the North American Union; bounded by Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, and the Atlantic Ocean; one of the original 13 States; capital, Richmond; number of counties, 100; area, 40,125 square miles; pop. (1890) 1,655,980, (1900) 1,854,184.

The surface of the State is diversified, rising in a series of terraces from the coast to the mountains in the N. W. Tide-water Virginia is penetrated by the Chesapeake Bay and has a shore line of 1,500 miles. The middle section of the State is an undulating plain with an elevation of from 200 to 500 feet and extends to the foot hills of the Appalachian range. The W. part of the State is mountainous, the Blue Ridge and Piedmont ranges crossing the State in a S. W. direction, and the Alleghenies forming the boundary of West Virginia. The Valley section is a broad belt of rolling country diversified by hills, ridges, and river valleys, lying between the Blue Ridge and Allegheny Mountains.

The principal mineral productions in 1900 included coal, 2,393,754 short tons, valued at $2,123,222; coke, 685,156 short tons, valued at $1,464,556; portland cement, 58,479 barrels, valued at $73,099; gypsum, 11,940 short tons,

valued at $18,111; mineral waters, 1,141,859 gallons, valued at $272,868; gold, 155 fine ounces, valued at $3,200; granite, valued at $211,080; sandstone, $6,000; slate, $190,211; limestone, $403,318; and clay products, $1,093,784.

The production of tobacco amounts to nearly 70,000,000 pounds per year, and the annual peanut crop is valued at $2,500,000. In 1900 the principal farm crops were corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, and hay.

According to the United States census of 1900, the State had 8,248 manufacturing establishments, employing $103,670,988 capital and 46,900 persons; paying $26,291,792 for wages and $74,851,757 for materials; and having an aggregate output valued at $132,937,910. The principal manufactures, according to the value of output, were flour and grist, lumber and timber, chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff, iron and steel, railroad cars, stemmed tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, foundry and machine shop products, and leather.

The Governor is elected for a term of four years and receives a salary of $5,000 per annum. Legislative sessions are held biennially in odd years, beginning on the first Wednesday in January, and are limited in length to 90 days each, but may be extended for a period not exceeding 30 days, upon a three-fifths vote of both houses. The Legislature has 40 members in the Senate and 100 in the House. There are 10 Representatives in Congress.

The first settlement in Virginia was made at Jamestown, by the English in 1607. George Washington first became known during the French and Indian War, in 1754 as an officer in the Virginia militia. This colony under the head of Patrick Henry, was the first to resent British oppression in 1764. During the Revolution several important engagements took place on Virginian soil, most notable being the defeat and surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781. Virginia joined the Confederacy and passed an ordinance of secession on April 17, 1861, and became the scene of some of the most important battles of the Civil War; ending in the final surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. Virginia was readmitted to the Union Jan. 27, 1870, and in 1881 celebrated the 100th anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown by laying the corner stone of a national monument, Oct. 18, 1881. During the Spanish-American War in 1898, an extensive military camp was established at Camp Alger, near Falls Church, in this State.

Virginia, the daughter of Lucius Virginius, whom Appius Claudius, the decemvir, endeavored to carry off from her parents. Her father, finding he could not save her by any other means, slew her in the open forum and raised an insurrection, which overthrew the decemvirate and restored the old magistracy. This happened, it is said, in 449 B. C.

Virginia, University of, an educational non-sectarian institution in Charlottesville, Va.; founded in 1825.

Virginian Creeper, a climbing plant, native to North America, used as an ornamental covering for walls, etc., and sometimes called American ivy. Its leaves turn a bright red in the autumn.

Virginian Opossum, the common opossum. It is about the size of a domestic cat; head long, large, and pointed, ending in a naked snout. Hair long, soft, and woolly, whitish at the roots and brownish at the tips, giving the animal a dusky appearance.

Virginian Deer, the common deer of North America. It is slightly smaller than the fallow deer; reddish-yellow in summer, light gray in winter; antlers recurvine; tail about a foot and a half long. These deer are timid and wild, and therefore domesticated with difficulty. Their flesh formerly constituted the staple food of the native Indians.

Virginian Eared Owl, a large species common over the Northern States of the American Union. Length about two feet; reddish-brown on upper surface, mottled with black, and covered with regular bands of the same hue, lighter beneath; throat white; beak and claws black.

Virginian Quail, a species of rasorial birds and nearly allied to that of the partridges. The Virginian quail is also named the Virginian colin. It attains a length of 8 or 10 inches, and is of a reddish-brown hue, mingled

with gray and black above, and yellowish white below. The head and breast are reddish brown and the chin pure white. The voice is clear, and the note resembles the words "bob-white" — a name often familiarly given to the bird. The Virginian quail feeds mostly on grains and inhabits open grounds, but in winter it approaches the habitations of man. The eggs may number as many as 24. The bird is trapped in great numbers in winter. Its flesh is highly esteemed.

Virginia Military Institute, an educational non-sectarian institution in Lexington, Va.; founded in 1839.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute, an educational non-sectarian institution in Blacksburg, Va.; founded in 1871.

Virgin Islands, a group of the Leeward Islands in the West Indies; area 58 square miles; pop. 4,639. They consist of all the group not occupied by Denmark except Carab Island, which is Spanish. The inhabitants are mostly peasant proprietors; and cotton and sugar are cultivated. The chief town is Roadtown. The islands were named by Columbus in honor of the 11,000 virgins who were supposed to have been massacred with St. Ursula.

Visayas, The, a group of islands, which occupy the central part of the Philippine Archipelago, between Luzon on the N., Mindanao on the S., the Pacific Ocean on the E., and Paragua on the W.; area, 57,714 square kilometers; population 2,202,565. Many of the islands are mountainous, but there are valleys and plains which are usually very fertile. Agriculture is quite extensively carried on. There are large crops of rice, sugar cane, subacao, coffee, chocolate, wheat, corn, tobacco, hemp, etc. The forests of the islands are generally rich in excellent building and cabinet woods, such as molave, ipil, banaba, durigon, alintatao, narra, etc. There is also found in the forests an abundance of pitch, resin, gum, mastic wax, and honey. Gold, silver, lead, coal, marble, etc., are mined to a greater or less extent in some of the islands. Manufacturing is carried on to a considerable extent. In the province of Antique, on the island of Panay, the manufacture of fabrics from pineapple fiber, jusi, and sinamay, gives employment to about 12,000 women in some 7,000 shops. Hunting and fishing are also important industries.

Viscacha, in zoölogy, a stout-built rodent, resembling a marmot, from 18 inches to two feet long, exclusive of the tail, which is from six to eight inches. Rour digits on the fore and three on the hind limbs, the latter furnished with long, compressed, and pointed nails; muzzle broad, and covered with a velvet-like coat of brown hair; fur mottled gray above, yellowish-white beneath; dark band on each cheek, a white band on muzzle, running back on each side almost as far as the eye. They are nocturnal, and resemble rabbits in their movements, but are less active. They are found

VISCACHA.

on the pampas, from Buenos Ayres to Patagonia These animals have the strange habit of dragging all sorts of hard and apparently useless objects to the mouth of their burrow, where bones, stones, thistle stalks, and lumps of earth may be found collected into a large heap, sufficient, according to Darwin, to fill a wheelbarrow

Viscaya, a Spanish armored cruiser; displacement, 7,000 tons; length, 340 feet; breadth, 65 feet; maximum draft, 21 feet 6 inches; horse power, 13,000; armor, belt 12 inch, gun positions 10½ inch; deck plating 3 inch; batteries, two 11-inch, ten 5.5 inch rapid-fire, two 2.7 inch, eight 2.2 inch, four 1.4 inch, and two muzzle loading rifled guns; six torpedo tubes; speed, 20 knots; officers and crew,

500; cost $600,000. She was destroyed by the American fleet in the battle off Santiago, July 3, 1898.

Viscera, in anatomy, the contents of the great cavities of the body, as of the skull, chest, and abdomen, but in popular language restricted to the organs of the thorax and abdomen; the bowels; the entrails.

Viscount, a degree or title of nobility ranking next below an earl, and above a baron. It is the most recently established English title of nobility, having been first conferred by letters patent from Henry VI. on John Lord Beaumont, in A. D. 1440. The title of viscount is frequently held in England as the second title of an earl, and is borne by the eldest son as a courtesy title during the life of his father.

Viscum, the mistletoe. Known species believed to be about 100; from hot and temperate climates.

Vishnu, in Brahmanism, the second person of the modern Hindu Trimurti. When he first appears in Vedic times, he is simply the God of the Shining Firmament, the younger brother of Indra, and inferior to him in dignity. By the time that the epic poems, the Ramayana and the Mahabharat, were composed, Vishnu had made a considerable advance to his present position, the full attainment of which, however, was reserved for the period of the Puranas. One of these books is called the Vishnu Purana. He is regarded as the member of the triad whose special function is to preserve. His most enthusiastic followers are generally drawn from the middle classes of Hindu society. His mark on their foreheads is a trident, with a yellow fork in the center, and a white one on each side. Many monastic sects worship him almost exclusively.

Visible Church, in theology, the Church, as seen by man, not as it appears to God. It includes the whole body of professing Christians, some of them regenerate, others unregenerate; the two classes commingled, as were the wheat and tares mentioned in the parable. It is distinguished from the Invisible Church, consisting only of the regenerate; but who are worthy of this designation is known only to God.

Visible Speech, the system of expressing speech sounds by written symbols, invented by Prof. Alexander Melville Bell during the years 1849–1864. Its fundamental principle is, says its author, "that all relations of sound are symbolized by relations of form, each organ and each mode of organic action having its appropriate symbol, and all sounds of the same nature produced at different parts of the mouth (such as t and d, b and p) being represented by a single symbol turned in a direction corresponding to the organic position." Among the advantages claimed for visible speech by Professor Bell are its power of representing the exact sounds of foreign languages, and the facilities offered by it toward teaching the illiterate and blind to read, and the deaf and dumb to speak.

Visigoths, the Western Goths, who came from Scandinavia, and settled in Mœsia, A. D. 376. They established themselves in Gaul A. D. 412, and, passing into Spain, founded a kingdom there in 414, which was overthrown by the Moors in 712.

Vision, the act of seeing, that faculty of the mind by means of which, through its appropriate material organ, the eye, we perceive the visible appearances of the external world. Vision is mainly concerned with the color, form, distance, and tridimensional extension of objects. It is caused by impact of ether waves on the retina of the eye, but if these waves be longer or shorter than a certain limit, there is no visual impression produced by them. The apparent color of an object depends partly on the wave length or wave lengths of the incident light waves, single or mixed, and partly on the state of the eye itself, as in color blindness, or after taking santonine, which makes external objects look yellow, or in jaundice. The apparent brightness of an object depends on the amplitude of the light waves which pass from it to the eye; and the smallest perceptible difference of brightness always bears a nearly constant ratio to the full intensity of the bright objects (Fechner's psychophysical law). As between different colors the eye perceives them with different intensities, even when the physical intensity is the same; thus

yellow appears brighter in a bright light than an equally intense red; and as light fades away the different colors fade away unequally, so that the ratio in Fechner's law is different for each color; red and yellow disappear first, blue last; and thus in a dim light the blue is the brightest.

Vison, a genus of carnivorous quadrupeds included in the weasel family. Of this genus the mink is the most familiar example. It inhabits Northern America and Northern Europe, attains a length of a foot and a half or rather less, and is of a brown color, marked with white on the chin and jaws. The vison swims with great ease, the feet being slightly webbed. The fur is very valuable.

Vitellius, Aulus, a Roman emperor; born A. D. 15. On the death of Galba he was proclaimed emperor by the soldiers at Koln, Jan. 2, 69 A. D., and having crushed his rival Otho he secured undisputed possession of Italy. Though undoubtedly a man of low character, he did not proceed to extreme measures against the adherents of his rival. His chief passion was sensual gluttony, and he spent enormous sums of money in eating and drinking. Vespasianus revolted and was proclaimed emperor July 1 at Alexandria, and Antonius Primus declared for the new emperor and hastened into Italy at the head of a powerful force. He defeated the generals of Vitellius twice and entered Rome on Dec. 21 or 22, 69. The fallen emperor was seized, dragged with every mark of ignominy through the streets, and murdered.

Vitis, the typical genus of the order Vitaceæ, comprising the vines. The vitis Vinifera is popularly known as the grape vine.

Vitriol, a commercial name for sulphuric acid, and for several salts which that acid forms. The term vitriol was in common use among the alchemists, and was derived from vitrium, "glass," on account of the glassy appearance and transparency of copperas or green vitriol (the sulphate of iron). From copperas the alchemists prepared a strong sulphuric acid by distillation, whence also the acid was termed the oil of vitriol. In addition to these there is yet commercially known blue vitriol, which is a sulphate of copper, and white vitriol, the sulphate of zinc much used in medicine.

Vitus, St., a reputed martyr under Diocletian, the son of a Sicilian pagan, but converted by his nurse Crescentia and her husband Modestus. All three perished together, in Lucania or at Rome, the festival falling on June 15. The relics of St. Vitus are preserved at Corbey and at Prague. He is invoked against sudden death, hydrophobia, prolonged sleep, and the complaint commonly called the chorea or dance of St. Vitus; some authorities make him also the patron of comedians and dancers. It is said that in Germany in the 17th century it was a popular belief that good health for a year could be bought by bringing gifts to his image and dancing before it on his festival — a practice especially in vogue at his chapels at Ulm and Ravensberg.

VITIS VINIFERA.

Vivandiere, a woman attached to French and other European continental regiments, who sells provisions and liquor. The dress of the vivandieres is generally a modification of that of the regiment to which they are attached.

Viverra, the civet cat, with the range of the family. All the species are extremely active, fierce, and rapacious, and feed chiefly on small mammals and birds.

Vivisection, a term denoting, in its strict signification, the dissection of living animals, but popularly employed to denote the practice of performing operations with the knife on living animals, with the view (1) of increasing physiological knowledge; (2) of converting speculative into positive conclusion; and (3) of acquiring manual dexterity in operative surgery. In this last sense vivisection is principally confined to the French veterinary schools. By biologists the term is extended to include the performance of all scientific experiments of a kind calculated to inflict pain on living animals, and having for their object the investigation of the laws which govern life, the processes of disease, the action of heat and cold, poisons, and therapeutic remedies. The practice appears to have been introduced by the Alexandrian school in the 4th century B. C.; and to this practice we owe, among many other benefits, the discovery of the circulation of the blood by Harvey; the treatment of aneurism by ligatures by Hunter; the distinction of the sensory and motor nerves by Bell; the introduction of chloroform; and the improved treatment of cerebral diseases which resulted from the researches of Brown-Sequard and Bernard. Among the chief investigators by this method of research at the present day are Burdon-Sanderson, Greenfeld, and Klein, in England; Pasteur in France, and Koch in Germany.

Vivisection has met with vigorous and organized opposition in Europe as well as in the United States, where bills have been brought before various legislatures for the restriction or abolition of the practice. On Feb. 21, 1900, a Senate Committee gave a hearing in Washington, on a bill "For the Further Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the District of Columbia," prominent professional men and officials appearing on both sides. The proceedings were afterward published. President Eliot of Harvard is one of the leading advocates of vivisection in the United States, basing his arguments on the great advances made by its means in medical science in recent years. He objects, however, to its use in secondary schools or before college classes for the purpose of demonstration only. In England, the passage of the "Cruelty to Animals Act" of 1876 legalized vivisection with restrictions according to which it must be performed under license, the only experiments allowed without anæsthetics being such as inflict no pain greater than the prick of a needle. Vivisection comes within the restraints imposed by State laws against cruelty to animals, and is vigilantly watched by anti-cruelty societies.

Vizier, the title of a high political officer in the Turkish empire and other Mohammedan states. The title is given in Turkey to the heads of the various ministerial departments into which the divan or ministerial council is divided, and to all pashas of three tails. The prime minister, or president of the divan, is styled the grand vizier, vizier-azam, or sadr-azam. In India vizier was the title of the highest officer at the Mogul court at Delhi; and nawab-vizier ultimately became the hereditary title in the dynasty ruling at Oude.

Vladimir I., a Czar of Russia, commonly called Vladimir the Great, or Saint Vladimir; son of the Grand-Duke Sviatoplav by a woman of low condition, and great grandson of Rurik. His father assigned to him the government of Novgorod, dividing the rest of the empire between his two legitimate sons, Jaropalk and Oleg. In 977 Jaropalk quarrelled with Oleg and killed him, and Vladimir would probably have met the same fate had he not fled to Vrangians. Two years later he returned with an army, overcame Jaropalk, and remained sole master of the empire, having his capital at Kiev. He then set himself both to extend and to consolidate his dominions, which were little better than a collection of tributary states, scarcely subject to any real control. He enlarged his boundaries from the Black Sea to the Baltic, and appears to have had an intention of welding his empire into a homogeneous mass

through the agency of a common religion, in which he tried to combine the Slavonian and the Finnish superstitions. In 988, however, an event occurred which altered his schemes entirely. He had already five wives and almost 1,000 concubines, but while besieging the Christian city of Cherson, in the Crimea, he conceived the idea of demanding the hand of Anna, the sister of the Byzantine Emperors Constantine and Basilios. Through the agency of this princess, known in history as Anna Romanovna, he was converted to Christianity. His subjects, who had already been prepared for Christianity by intercourse with the Greeks, followed his example. The Scriptures had already been translated into Slavonic by Cyrillus and Methodius, and Russia soon became a Christian country. Vladimir was then as enthusiastic in his Christian virtues as he had formerly been in his heathen vices. He could scarcely be induced to sanction capital punishment, he exercised a lavish charity, built churches and monasteries, and promoted not only the Christianization but also the civilization of his subjects. He died in Beresyx in 1015 at a great age, and divided his empire among his 12 sons. The Russian Church canonized him, and gave him a rank equal to that of the Apostles, and the famous "Vladimir order" was founded in his honor in 1782.

Vladimir II., called Monomachus, after his maternal grandfather, the Emperor Constantine Monomachus, was born in 1052, and succeeded to the empire in 1113, in opposition to the ordinary Slavonic rules of inheritance. Though not free from some of the barbarisms of his age, he did much for Russia by the establishment and enforcement of just laws, and the consolidation of the internal affairs of the empire. He was married to Gida, daughter of King Harold of England, and his granddaughters married the kings of Norway and Denmark, so that the famous Vlademar, of Denmark, was his great-grandson. He died in Kiev, May 19, 1126, leaving behind him a long "testament" full of instructions to his descendants, which presents a curious picture of contemporary manners and opinions.

Vladivostock, a seaport of Eastern Siberia, in the Gulf of Peter the Great, Japan Sea. Founded in 1861, it has become the great naval station of Russia on the Pacific, and is also an eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian railway. It is strongly fortified on the land as well as the harbor side, has two large dry docks, extensive shipbuilding yards and mechanical shops, and has every modern improvement in the form of electric railways, street-lighting, etc. The Russian Pacific squadron has its headquarters at Vladivostock, and the fact, which became known in November, 1903, that Admiral Alexieff, the Czar's representative on land and sea in the Far East, had removed his headquarters from Port Arthur to Vladivostock, was regarded as an indication that hostilities were possible between Japan and Russia, Port Arthur being more exposed to blockade than Vladivostock.

Vogel, Sir Julius, an Australasian statesman; born in London, Feb. 24, 1835, of Jewish parentage. He went to Melbourne during the gold rush, and after being engaged in various business pursuits and on the gold fields, devoted himself to journalism. He afterward went to Dunedin, N. Z., became a member of the House of Representatives and of the Provincial Council of Otago. He held ministerial office frequently after 1869, and was agent-general in London from 1876 to 1881. He established the first daily newspaper in New Zealand, and the mail service between San Francisco and New Zealand, and his name was connected with all the public enterprises of his day in New Zealand. During the 10 years preceding 1881 he was the means of introducing 100,000 immigrants and of building 1,200 miles of railways in the colony, and was influential in bringing about Australian federation. He was knighted in 1875. He died March 13, 1899.

Voice, an audible sound produced by the larynx, and effected by its passage outward through the mouth and other cavities. When so modified in particular ways it becomes speech or song. The main differences between these two latter are that speech is more limited in compass or pitch, that

it is less sustained in respect of pitch, and is not confined to the notes of a musical scale, that it is associated with a less clear or open passage for the breath, and that it presents certain utterances (consonantal, aspirate, guttural, etc.) which have not a purely musical character. The larynx is the organ by which the so-called vocal sounds (or primary elements of speech) are produced.

The larynx contains within itself a great power of adjustment, such as is possessed by no musical instrument; the tension of the vocal cords can be varied, the vibrating portion of the vocal cords can be shortened; the distance between them can be varied; their form can be altered, as by blunting their free edges or by flattening their whole structure; and they can be prevented from vibrating in their whole breadth, the vibrations being then confined to their margins merely; and these adjustments may be combined so as to suit different pressures of air from the lungs. Further, above and below this primary sounding apparatus there are adjustable cavities, which act as resonators, and thus affect the quality of the sound produced.

The actual action of the larynx as a sounding instrument has only been clear since Garcia introduced (1855) the laryngoscope as a means of observing what went on during actual vocalization; and a flood of light has been thrown on the subject by the researches of Czermak, Merkel, Madame Seiler, and Behnke. The crico-thyroid muscles pull the thyroid cartilage and the cricoid cartilage together; the vocal cords are thus tightened; and the posterior crico-arytenoid muscles aid in this. The thyro-arytenoid muscles relax the vocal cords, and twist the arytenoid cartilages round so as to make their attachments to the vocal cords come over toward one another instead of lying at some distance from the middle line; and they can also so act as to press portions of the vocal cords together, and thus shorten the free vibrating edges; and further, they can squeeze their own inner portions thin, and thus flatten and thin the vibrating part of the vocal cords. The posterior crico-arytenoid muscles, in addition to aiding in tightening the vocal cords, twist the arytenoid cartilages so as to widen the back part of the chink between the vocal cords; while the lateral crico-arytenoids as well as the thyro-arytenoids perform the reverse operation, and thus narrow the chink, and are assisted in this by the arytenoideus muscle, which directly pulls the arytenoid cartilages together. These muscles in combination effect the various adjustments above spoken of. In a state of rest the glottis lies open, and respiration is unimpeded; in deep breathing the chink is still wider, but as soon as we wish to utter a note the two arytenoid cartilages rapidly approach one another, and the glottis-chink is narrowed. At the same time the superior or false vocal cords approach, but never touch one another. If the vocal cords meet one another before the current of air flows to produce the tone, there is a disagreeable jerk or click at the commencement of the note; if the air flows before the vocal cords have sufficiently approximated, there is an aspirate, and the "attack" or beginning of the note is uncertain; the two actions ought to coincide in time, and then the "attack" is clear and precise, for the vocal cords are brought to the right place for vibration at the very time when the air begins to tend to set them in motion.

In different larynxes much depends on the relative sizes of the vocal cords; thus a man with a bass voice has longer vocal cords than a child or a woman; but as between bases and tenors, tenors and contraltos, or contraltos and sopranos, the higher voice may sometimes appear to have the longer vocal cord; on the other hand, slenderness of structure makes up for greater length, and when the vocal cords are long and slender, the voice is "flexible," for the cords readily enter into vibration. Further, a narrow larynx is conducive to high pitch, and so is not only the size, but also the form of the female larynx, in which the upper part, above the false vocal cords, and between them and the hyoid bone, is comparatively flat. In children the larynx is small, and the voice high-pitched; but the larynx

grows very rapidly at puberty; and as its different parts do not then grow with proportionate rapidity, the muscular control is uncertain, and the voice, especially in boys, breaks.

Vokes, Rosina, an English actress; born in London in 1858. Her first appearance was in pantomime, when a mere child, with her brother Frederick and her sisters Victoria and Jessie. They made an instant success in London as "the Vokes family." They afterward came to the United States, where they became great favorites with the public. Rosina married Cecil Clay, a lawyer and playwright, in 1877, and for a time retired from the stage. In 1886 she organized a company for farces and comedies which annually toured in the United States and England till her death, in England, Jan. 29, 1894.

Volapuk. The story of Volapuk, the youngest member of the artificial family of languages, has been so often told that it need not be repeated at length here. How Johann Martin Schleyer, an obscure but scholarly German priest, devoted 20 years of study to the subject; how the whole scheme flashed across his mind one sleepless night, and how in a few days afterward Volapuk was born, has often been related, although "Volapuk" is making but little headway.

Schleyer's years of linguistic study as a preparation for his task, were spent in examining the structure — the mechanism of the important languages of the world. When he had closed his researches in this field, he chose the Aryan family as the general model for his invention. His aim was to produce a language free from all the defects of one of natural growth, with all irregularities and speech peculiarities eliminated. He called his invention Volapuk—"World's Speech." Since then its aim is so high, it must of necessity in its sounds, in its words, and in its structure be so simple and so regular as to be easy of acquisition by persons in all parts of the earth. To this end, sounds peculiar to our language and difficult for persons not natives were not employed. The Roman alphabet was used with the exception of w and q. To this the letters ä. ö, a, d, ü were added, making an alphabet of 27 letters. The vowels are sounded as the long vowels in Italian and have but one sound. The consonants are sounded, in the main, as in English. In the compromise made necessary by the purpose of Volapuk each language had to surrender something. French gave up its nasals; German, its gutturals; Italian, its liquids, while all alike gave up their articles and analytic form. Volapuk is a synthetic and inflectional language like Latin. By this means it can express thought with great clearness and conciseness. The order of the words in a sentence, however, is of the modern type.

The radicals, or root words, form the basis of the language. These are usually nouns. About 40 per cent. of these have been taken from English; the rest are from other Aryan languages, chiefly German, Latin, and French. By what methods the radicals, or root words, were made ready for use and from what source they were taken will now be shown. The general principle determining the choice of a root seems to have been brevity, clearness, and ease of utterance. For these reasons the Volapuk word for man is man, a Germanic form, while the word for house is dom, a Latin form. The word for time is tim, from the Rumanian (timp); for bridegroom, gam, from the Greek. These radicals are generally of one syllable and begin and end in a consonant, that the case endings of the nouns and arguments and personal endings of the verbs may be applied directly to the root.

Volcanic Rocks, in geology, rocks which have been produced at or near the surface of the earth in ancient or modern times by the action of subterranean heat, by water, and pressure. They form one of the leading divisions of rocks, and resemble plutonic rocks in being generally unstratified and destitute of fossils, but are distinguished from them. Volcanic are more partially distributed than aqueous rocks. Old volcanic rocks are so nearly identical with the products of modern volcanoes, that the two were undoubtedly produced in a similar manner. The leading volcanic rocks are basalt, andesite, and trachyte.

Volcanic Regions, certain regions of the world throughout which volcanic and earthquake action specially prevails. They run in lines. The region of the Andes extends from lat. 43° S. to 2° N.; that of Mexico follows, then that of the West Indies. Another extends from the Aleutian Islands to the Moluccas and the Isles of Sunda, another from Central Asia to the Canary Islands and the Azores. There is one in the Grecian Archipelago, having its chief focus at Santorin, known to have been active at intervals for 2,000 years; then that of Italy and Sicily, having vents in Etna, Vesuvius, and Ischia. One region is in Iceland, with Hecla as its chief vent. Volcanoes are generally near the sea. Jorullo, in Mexico, is, however, an exception, being 120 miles from the nearest ocean.

Volcanoes. Ages ago the earth on which we live was a huge mass of "fire mist." Astronomers tell us that today in the heavens we can see vast nebulæ, suggesting what the earth was once. Gradually the surface of the "fire mist" cooled and hardened, but the interior is still intensely hot. Whether it is solid, liquid, or viscous we do not know. This heat, raging miles below the surface, at times escapes through the hard crusts by vents or volcanoes.

There are from 300 to 360 volcanoes on the globe. This estimate includes merely live volcanoes and volcanoes which within recent times have been in action. If we should count the many mountains scattered over the earth which today show signs of volcanic action in more remote past, the estimate would have to be increased by many hundreds.

Volcanoes would seem to be arranged with more or less symmetry in belts circling the great oceans. A ring of fire surrounds the Pacific. Starting at the South Shetland Islands, several hundred miles S. of Cape Horn, a belt of volcanoes extends up the W. coast of South America; Central America and North America; from Alaska it crosses the Pacific along the Aleutian Islands to Kamchatka; thence it follows the E. edge of the Pacific through the Kurile Islands, Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, the Moluccas, the Solomon Islands, the North Hebrides, New Zealand, and finally ends in Mts. Terror and Erebus, on the Antarctic continent. The volcanoes forming this great belt are in places ranged in chains, as along the W. coast of Central America and in the Aleutian Islands; elsewhere they are separated by long distances, but nevertheless they would seem to have some connection with each other. Sometimes the line of volcanoes surrounding the Pacific is very narrow, as in Central America, and then again it broadens hundreds of miles, as in the W. United States, where extinct volcanoes on the E. edge of the belt are hundreds of miles from the ocean and distant from each other.

Within this great Pacific circle of volcanoes, 25,000 miles in length, are many volcanic islands; the Ladrones, the Hawaiian Islands, with the famous Mauna Loa; the Galapagos, the Samoan Islands, as well as the Tonga and Fiji Archipelagoes, and many smaller groups. The coral islands may be classed as volcanic, as they rest in great part on volcanic foundations.

Eastward from the circle around the Pacific a branch belt extends through Sumatra and Java. On the broken isthmus which ages ago joined Asia and Australia are over 100 volcanoes, many of which are constantly belching forth mud, lava, or ashes. This is the great focus of volcanic action of the earth. Round nearly three sides of the Atlantic basin volcanic districts are scattered with some apparent symmetry. In the far N. Hekla and nearly one score others separate the Atlantic from the Arctic Ocean. Stretching from Iceland, from N. to S. an irregular submerged ridge bears the volcanic mountains of the Azores, the Cape Verde Islands, Ascension, St. Helena, and Tristan da Cunha. On the W. edge of the Atlantic are the volcanoes of the West Indies; but N. or S. of the Antilles there is not a single volcano on the E. shore of America. The volcanic belt of the Mediterranean shore is prolonged to the mountains of Armenia and Western Arabia. There are said to be some volcanoes in Tibet and Manchuria, but the explorer has not yet located them.

Elisee Reclus has drawn attention to the fact that the great centers of volcanic action in the Western and Eastern hemispheres are at exactly opposite ends of the globe — are at antipodes to each other — and that these centers of activity are near the poles of flattening. They also flank, one on the W. and one on the E., the immense circle around the Pacific.

Volcanoes may be roughly described as of two types — the expulsive and the explosive. Of the first, Hekla, in Iceland, Stromboli, and Mauna Loa in the Hawaiian Islands, are good examples. They pour forth masses of lava which flows like molasses. Of the second type are Vesuvius, Mont Pelee, the volcanoes of the West Indies, and those of the Andes and Mexico; these eject the material andesite, and are more explosive than those ejecting the ropy lavas.

Theories abound as to the cause of volcanic action, but of actual causes we know little. Science has no X-rays to pierce into the bowels of the earth.

Lafcadio Hearn, in one of his interesting sketches of the French West Indies, published some years ago, tells the story of perhaps the only man who ever descended into the earth while it quaked. It seems that during a certain convulsion that shook and rent a certain island of the West Indies one man was thrown far down a fissure. He was unharmed, but his position, as he tumbled far down in the fissure, was not such as to inspire hope or a scientific study of what had happened or was happening. After some time passed there in the bowels of the earth, another convulsion shook and rent the ground. It tossed him up and out of the fissure and landed him unharmed on solid and firm ground; but when asked how it had all happened, the process of all this tossing, he could not explain. Science had lost its one chance of learning by personal observation what is happening beneath us.

Perhaps the most probable explanation of explosive eruptions of volcanoes is as follows:

The rocks deep beneath the surface are kept moist by the water that slowly seeps through. Probably the rocks contain from 3 to 20 per cent. of water. The heat of the molten mass beneath the rocks gradually generates steam, and as time goes on more and more steam is generated. The pressure of this steam is constantly increasing till a time comes when the weight above cannot hold in the expanding force of the steam. Like a boiler, the whole mass explodes with terrific fury. An earthquake may open a fissure, which, by letting down water rapidly, will hasten the explosion; but it is doubtful if an earthquake can do more than this. Water entering by a fissure could hardly invade the vast area upheaved by an explosive eruption.

The Guatemalan earthquake of April probably timed the explosion of Mont Pelee and La Soufriere. It was the last straw; it brought the last ounce of pressure — one ounce more than the boiler could bear. The local earthquakes in Martinique and St. Vincent were the ruptures and tremors caused by the fettered steam.

Two other factors may assist this process: The shrinking of the earth, which allows the molten mass to rise through fissures and generate steam more rapidly, and the change of load at the surface, caused by deposition or degradation, which thus disturbs the law of equilibrium.

Volga, the largest river of Europe; rises in the Central Russian province of Tver, near the Dwina, about 200 miles from the Gulf of Finland; flows in a generally S. E. direction to the Caspian, which it enters by 8 principal and 200 smaller mouths, forming a delta 68 miles in breadth. About 100 tributaries join this giant river, which with its affluents has a drainage area of 592,300 square miles, waters 22 provinces, and measures from its source to its mouth 2,400 miles. Its breadth at Tver is 705 feet, at the mouth of the Mologa 1,542 feet, above the influx of Kama 4,920 feet and opposite the mouth of the Kama nearly 5 miles. The course of the Volga is very slow, its total fall is only 896 feet, and its channel is comparatively shallow, its greatest depth being 85 feet. The Volga is free from ice for 200 days in the year, in Kostroma, Jaroslav, and Kasan for 152. Steamers ply regularly on its waters

between Tver and Nijni-Novgorod, Kasan, and Astrakhan, and from Nijni Novgorod by the Kama to Perm, by the Oka to Riazan, by the Ufa to Ufa, and by the Unsha to Ugor. The three great canal systems of Vishni-Volotchok, Tichvin, and the Marien canal, connecting the Volga with St. Petersburg, and the canal of the Duke of Wurtemberg joining it with the Dwina, made an unbroken water way between the Baltic and the Caspian Sea. A canal to join the Volga with the Don, between Zarizyn at Katchalinsk, was projected by Peter the Great, but was never executed. Its purpose is now effected by the Zarizyn-Kalatsch railway. The Volga has extensive fisheries, chiefly of salmon and sturgeon.

Volt (named in honor of Alessandro Volta), in electricity, the unit which expresses difference of potential. An electrical current is in many respects analogous to a flow of water. The fundamental unit is one of mere quantity, the coulomb, and merely expresses sufficient current to do a certain amount of work. But the same quantity of water would flow through a large pipe at one inch per second, and through one-half the diameter at four inches per second. Hence we get the unit expressing quantity per second (the ampere); and thirdly, as a greater pressure or force is required to drive water at a given rate per second though a small pipe, or greater resistance so as to maintain a given quantity per second, in electrical currents we have this force or pressure, considered as the difference of potential or electrical pressure at the two ends of the circuit of wire. The resistance of a wire to the passage of a circuit is measured in ohms (units), and a volt is the difference of potential required to drive an effective current of one ampere through a wire interposing the resistance of one ohm.

Volta, Count Alessandro, an Italian natural philosopher; born in Como, Italy, Feb. 18, 1745. Two treatises, published in 1769 and 1771, in which he gave a description of a new electrical machine, laid the foundation of his fame. He was successively Professor of Physics at the gymnasium in Como and in the University of Pavia. He invented the electrophorus, electroscope, electrical condenser, electrical pistol, and the voltaic battery in the form known as "crown of cups." He also devised several other electrical appliances, and in 1800 the voltaic pile. To him is due the theory that electricity is generated by the contact of dissimilar metals, a correction of Galvani's animal electricity theory. In 1782 he made a tour through France, Germany, England, and Holland. In 1801 Napoleon invited him to France, where a medal was struck in his honor. In 1810 he was created a senator of Italy, with the title of count; and in 1815 was made director of the philosophical faculty of Padua. Volta's name is perpetuated in a large number of electrical terms. He died in Como, March 5, 1827.

Voltaic Pile, Volta's arrangement for producing a current of electricity, consisting of a pile of alternate disks of two dissimilar metals, as copper and zinc, zinc and silver, zinc and platinum, separated by pieces of flannel or pasteboard moistened with salt water or with water acidulated with sulphuric acid.

VOLTAIC PILE.

Voltaire, the assumed name of Francois Marie Arouet, a French poet, historian, and philosopher; born in Chatenay, near Paris, in 1694. He was educated at the College of Louis le Grand, a celebrated Jesuit institution.

In 1716 he was committed to the Bastille, on suspicion of being the author of a satirical poem on Louis XIV., and remained there a year. His first literary work of mark was the tragedy of "Œdipe," which, with much difficulty, he got represented in 1718. During a visit to Brussels in 1721, he was introduced to Rousseau, but this interview made enemies of them forever. He was sent to the

Bastille a second time, in consequence of a quarrel at the Duke de Sully's house, and after his release, spent three years in England, where the prevalence of free-thinking made an atmosphere congenial to him. Here, in 1728, he published his celebrated epic poem, "La Henriade," under the title of "La Ligue," and applied himself to other literary labors. He rose speedily to the summit of renown as an epic poet; was courted in all the higher circles; and when he returned to France, he found himself a sort of national idol among the French. After the publication of several plays, he retired, about 1735, to Chateau de Cirey, near Vassy, in Champagne, belonging to the Marchioness du Chatelet, a lady celebrated for her love of mathematics and abstruse sciences, and who read Leibnitz and Newton in the original Latin.

During the several years of his residence with Mme. du Chatelet, a connection which Lord Brougham defends as entirely Platonic, he wrote, between other works, his "Elements of the Philosophy of Newton," in which he explained the theories of the great discoverer with clearness, elegance, and learning, though perhaps not always with accuracy. A new epoch opened in his life, when, in 1736, he was flattered by a letter from Frederick, Prince-royal of Prussia, afterward Frederick the Great. These two remarkable men first met after the accession of Frederick to the throne in 1740. The meeting was at a chateau near Cleves, and a second took place soon after at Berlin. For a while, in 1746, Voltaire removed to Paris, where he received the appointment of historiographer of France, and gentleman of the king's bed chamber. He was at the same time received at the Academy. Soon losing favor at the court, he accepted, in 1750, the often renewed invitation of Frederick II. to settle at his court. Frederick received him with transports of joy. He was lodged in the apartments of the Marshal de Saxe; the king's cooks, servants, and horses were placed at his disposal; he was granted a pension of $4,000; and he and the king studied together for two hours a day, while he was welcomed to the king's table in the evening. At first the connection seemed a charming one, but Voltaire soon learned by demonstration, not only that courts are wearisome places, but that Frederick of Prussia, and Francois Arouet were too much like each other to become real friends. Their intimacy, chiefly fruitful in jealousies, dissensions, and all kinds of uneasiness, ended after three years by the flight of Voltaire. After a short stay at Colmar, and some trouble about his "Essay on Morals," he settled with Madame Denis at Ferney, then a mere hamlet, near the Genevese territory. There he passed the last 20 years of his life, unwearied in writing, and at the same time active in promoting the interests of the little village, which, under his fostering care, grew up into a neat little town, and became the seat of a flourishing colony of watchmakers. The works of Voltaire are numerous.

Voltmeter, in electricity, any instrument for measuring the pressure, electromotive force, or difference of potentials at the ends of an electric current. The gold-leaf electroscope is a kind of voltmeter, but will only measure large differences of potential. If the terminals are connected with flat plates arranged parallel to each other, one of which is movable, the attractive force between the plates at a given small distance will be a voltmeter. This method is too coarse for ordinary currents, but a modification of it is employed in Thomson's quadrant electrometer. In Cardew's voltmeter the heating effect of the current in a wire, which varies with the electromotive force, and is measured by the expansion produced, is employed. In the majority of instruments the electro-magnetic action is employed in some form of galvanometer. These are more usually wound to act as ammeters, but if wound with very thin wire the high resistance allows the electromotive force required to drive a certain current through them to be calibrated and denoted in volts. Such instruments are adjusted or calibrated by comparison with a "standard" voltaic cell or voltameter.

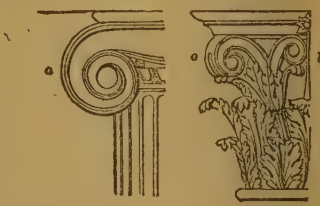
Volume, the space occupied by a body; dimensions in length, breadth, and depth; compass, mass, bulk.

Voluntary Muscles, muscles excited by the stimulus of the will or volition acting on them through the nerves, though some of them habitually, and all of them occasionally, act also under the influence of other stimuli. They are the muscles of locomotion, respiration, expression, and some others.

Volunteers, citizens who of their own accord offer the State their services in a military capacity without the stipulation of a substantial reward, and without being attached to the regular army. In case of war of magnitude the United States has always relied on its volunteer soldiery. During the Civil War, including reënlistments, there were 2,656,533 men in the field — the great body of whom were volunteers. They were paid by the National government, but the States appointed field and line officers.

Volunteers of America, a philanthropic and religious movement under the presidency of General and Mrs. Ballington Booth. Inaugurated March, 1896. Incorporated Nov. 6, 1896. During the fiscal year ending September, 1903, 400 women were cared for, 3,000 beds provided in the Homes of Mercy; 475 children cared for in Children's Homes, and 3,400 children helped with clothing. Volunteer officers have visited and aided 29,084 families; 180,555 people were lodged in homes and institutions for working and destitute men; 275,428 persons fed with substantial meals in these institutions; 81,000 persons were given temporary relief and food; 14,000 prisoners have been enrolled in the Volunteer Prison League during six years. The Volunteers reached 1,077,965 persons in their Sunday and week-day services inside and 2,537,349 by their 13,664 open air services during the year; $97,038.40 were contributed irrespective of national receipts by Volunteer societies for their local cause. During six years 14,000 discharged prisoners have been enrolled in the Volunteer Prison League, and about 75 per cent. of those helped to situations or positions are doing well. MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH.

Volute, in architecture, a kind of spiral scroll used in Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals, of which it is a principal ornament. The number of volutes in the Ionic order is four. In the Corinthian and Composite orders they are more numerous, in the former being accompanied by smaller ones, called helices; called also voluta. In zoölogy, any individual of the genus Voluta.



VOLUTES OF THE IONIC AND CORINTHIAN CAPITALS.

a, volutes; *b*, helix.

Voodoo, or **Voudoo,** a name given by the negroes of the West Indies and the United States to superstitious rites and beliefs brought with them from Africa, and to the sorcerer who practised these rights.

In the Southern States of the Union there was at one time a widespread and deep-rooted belief in the power of these sorcerers. As the negroes advance in education, the belief is dying away. At one time, however, despite all efforts of religious teachers to banish the mastery of this belief from the minds of the slaves, the voodoo "doctor" was an almost omnipotent individual in the estimation of his fellows. No slave could, under any pretext, be persuaded to expose himself to the vengeance or wrath of one of these conjurers. In some cases there was a reasonable foundation for these fears; for in not a few instances has it been proven that some of the voodoos were skillful poisoners, and while the great mass of their professed art was a rank imposture, still they possessed enough of devilish skill to render them objects of wholesome dread. If a negro desired to destroy an enemy, he sought the aid of the voodoo, who, in many cases, would undertake to remove the obnoxious one, and the removal was generally accomplished through the medium of

poison. No doubt exists that in many cases the victim of a voodoo died from sheer fright, for whenever a negro had reason to think that he was possessed by the spell of the voodoo, he at once gave up all hope, thus hastening the accomplishment of the end toward which the energies of the sorcerer were directed. The field in which voodooism flourished best was the far South among the rice, cotton, and sugar plantations, where the negroes were not brought into contact so closely with their masters as they were further North.

Voorhees, Daniel Wolsey, an American statesman; born in Liberty, O., Sept. 26, 1827; was a member of Congress in 1869–1873, and of the United States Senate in 1877–1897; served on the Senate Committee on Finance during his whole career in that body. He was also a member of the Committees on Library, Immigration, and International Expositions. The erection of the new Congressional Library was largely due to his influence. Owing to his tall and erect figure he was known as the "tall sycamore of the Wabash." He died in Washington, D. C., April 10, 1897.

Voorhees, Philip Falkerson, an American naval officer; born in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1792; joined the navy in 1809; and in the War of 1812, while with the "United States" participated in the capture of the "Macedonia," and while with the "Peacock" in that of the "Epervier." He was promoted captain in 1838, and was assigned to the new frigate "Congress." In 1844 he captured the armed Argentine squadron and an allied cruiser which had fired on a Boston ship. In 1847 he was placed in command of the East Indian squadron, a post equivalent to that of rear-admiral, which rank was not then established. He died in Annapolis, Md., Feb. 26, 1862.

Vow, a kind of promissory oath made to God, or to some false deity, to do or to forego something for the promotion of His glory, or to perform some act, or to dedicate to the deity something of value, on the fulfillment of certain conditions, or in the event of the vower receiving something specially desired, as recovery from illness, deliverance from danger, success in an enterprise, or the like. A vow may take the form of a solemn promise to follow out some line of conduct, or to consecrate or devote one's self, wholly or in part, for a longer or shorter time, to some act or service, or to maintain fidelity and constancy.

Vowel, a sound uttered by simply opening the mouth or vocal organs; a sound produced by the vibration of the vocal cords. The pitch or tone of a vowel is determined by the vocal cords, but its quality depends on the configuration of the mouth or buccal tube. A, i, and u are by philologists called the primitive vowels, and from them all the various vowel sounds in the Aryan languages have been developed. A vowel differs from a consonant in that the former can be pronounced by itself, while a consonant requires the aid of a vowel to be sounded with it. While there are only 5 vowel characters, yet there are 14 vowel and 5 diphthongal sounds in English.

Vulcan, in mythology, the Roman god of fire and the patron of all metallic handicrafts; the son of Jupiter and Juno, and identical with the Greek Hephæstus. Being extremely ugly and deformed, Juno, ashamed to own such a child, dropped him from heaven, when the infant god, falling into the sea, was rescued and adopted by Thetis, who kept him till nine years of age. He was then restored to his parents. Soon after his return to Olympus, Vulcan took his mother's part in one of the quarrels between husband and wife; Jupiter, enraged at Vulcan's audacity, flung him from heaven. After traveling a whole day, the youth alighted on the island of Lemnos, breaking his ankle in the fall; here he raised forges and workshops, and became the chief of artificers.

Vulcan, in astronomy, the name given to a planet, imaginary or real, between the sun and Mercury. The planet was called by anticipation Vulcan, but its existence still remains unconfirmed though M. Porro and M. Wolf of Zurich reported seeing its transit in 1876.

Vulcan, The, the name of an American naval repair ship. The ves-

sel is 265 feet long, 40 feet beam, 26 feet depth of hold, draught 17 feet forward, 20 feet 6 inches aft, tonnage 2,700.

Vulcanite, a hard and non-elastic variety of vulcanized rubber, used for making combs, dental plates, and numerous other objects.

Vulcanization, the act or process of vulcanizing, or of treating caoutchouc or india-rubber with some form of sulphur, to effect certain changes in its properties; as to render it insensible to atmospheric changes, increase its durability, and adapt it for various purposes in the arts.

Vulgate, the edition of the Latin Bible which, having been sanctioned by the usage of many ages in the Roman Church, was pronounced "authentic" by the Council of Trent. The name was originally given to the "common edition" of the Septuagint used by the Greek Fathers, and thence transferred to the "Itala" or the "Old Latin" version of both Old and New Testaments current during the first centuries in the Western Church. It finally passed to the present composite work, which gradually took the place of the "Old Latin."

The precise import of the term "authentic" applied to the Vulgate has been much discussed by Roman theologians. It is, however, clear that the council intended to make no comparison of the Vulgate with the original texts, but, considering it to be convenient that, among the several Latin versions then current, one should be guaranteed as authentic — i. e., substantially representing the original, and free from all error in faith or morals — declared the Vulgate edition tested by long usage within the Church to be such. The Vulgate thus defined to be an authentic version could not be the particular Clementine edition, which was not then in existence, but the Vulgate generically, or in its purest form. Though the official text is capable of improvement, it is agreed by the best judges that the Clementine editors made use of ancient manuscripts with discernment, and proceeded throughout on sound critical principles.

Vulture, any member of the family Vulturidæ included among the birds of prey. In all the vultures the head and neck are more or less bare, the beak is long and curved only at the tip; the legs and feet are large and powerful, but the toes and claws are relatively weak. They are thus well adapted for walking and feeding on the ground, but are unable to carry off their prey like the eagles and hawks. The wings are very strong, and their powers of swift and sustained flight are remarkable. Vultures are widely distributed throughout temperate and tropical regions, and the general habits of the various species are very similar, though they differ greatly in their choice of haunts. Thus one species frequents the rocky

THE KING VULTURE.

peaks of the Alps and another sweeps over the great plains of Africa; the king vulture dwells alone with his mate in the densest parts of the South American forests, while Pharaoh's chickens pick up a living as street scavengers in the towns of the East.

The chief food of the vultures is carrion; they rarely attack any living animal unless under great stress of hunger, when a wounded or feeble lamb or hare is sometimes killed. There has been much discussion as to whether vultures scent or sight their prey, but experiment has shown, apparently conclusively, that their sense of smell is not unusually acute, and they rely chiefly on their extreme keenness of vision, while the sudden

descent of one bird serves as a signal to many others. When a carcass is discovered by one, others arrive quickly on the scene from all points of the compass, though none may have been visible a few minutes before. Tearing off the skin with their powerful beaks they gorge themselves greedily on the flesh and entrails till nothing is left but the skull and larger bones. Smaller birds only venture to look on and watch for stray morsels which may be let fall, but in the neighborhood of towns the vulture's claim is sometimes — not often successfully — disputed by wandering dogs. After a full meal vultures may remain without food for many days. The young birds, which are carefully tended for several months, are fed by regurgitation of food from the crop of the parents.

One of the commonest European species is the griffin vulture, which occurs in Spain, among the Alps, and in the Mediterranean region generally. It makes a rough nest of branches and grasses, usually in a cavity or on a ledge of an almost inaccessible cliff. One, or at most two eggs are laid early in March, and the parents share the labor of rearing and tending the young. The adult bird measures 3½ feet in length; the general color is light brown with black markings, and there is a white ruff on the lower part of the neck. The eared vulture, an inhabitant of Africa, received its name from folds of skin on the head resembling ear-lappets. The Egyptian vulture is often called Pharaoh's chicken from its frequent occurrence in ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics, where it is used as an emblem of parental love. It is very common throughout Northern Africa and Persia, and breeds frequently in the S. of Europe. More than one specimen has been killed in England. The Egyptian vulture is raven-like in form; its wings are pointed, its bill slender, and half covered with a naked cere. The adult bird is little over 2 feet in length; its plumage is white with black wing-feathers.

W, the 23d letter of the English alphabet. It takes its form and its name from the union of two V's, the character V having formerly the name and force of U. The name "double u" is not, however, a very suitable one, being given to the letter from its form or composition, and not from its sound. In the Anglo-Saxon alphabet W had a distinctive character of its own, the modern letter being adopted in the 13th century. W represents two sounds: (1) The distinctive sound properly belonging to it, being that which it has at the beginning of a syllable, and when followed by a vowel, as in was, will, woe, forward, housework, etc.; (2) at the end of syllables, in which position it is always preceded by a vowel, it has either no force at all (or at most only serves to lengthen the vowel), as in law, paw, grow, lawful, etc.; or it forms the second element in a dipthong, as in few, new, now, vow, etc., being in such cases really a vowel, and equivalent to the u in bough, neutral, etc. It is formed by opening the mouth with a close, circular configuration of the lips, the organs having exactly the same position as they have in pronouncing the oo in foot. W is hence often spoken of as a vowel; but it is not so, as may be seen by comparing woo, wood, and woman, in which w is not equivalent to oo. W is now silent in many words and positions.

Wadai, or **Waday**, an extensive and powerful negro State in Central Sudan; between Kanem and Bagirmi in the W. and Darfur in the E.; area 170,000 square miles; pop. 2,000,000. It consists principally of an elevated plateau, very fertile in some parts, producing abundantly maize, millet, indigo, cotton, etc. Ivory and slaves are also largely dealt in. The inhabitants are warlike, and their sultan exercises tributary rights over several neighboring settlements. The prevailing religion is Mohammedan. Capital, Abeshr.

Waddell, James Iredell, an American naval officer; born in Pittsboro, N. C., July 13, 1824; entered the United States navy in 1841. In 1862 he joined the Confederate navy; served on several missions; and in 1864 took command of the "Shenandoah" and began a piratical warfare on American shipping on the high seas, capturing 38 ships. After the war he returned to the United States, and was for a time a captain in the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He died in Annapolis, Md., March 15, 1886.

Wade, Benjamin Franklin, an American statesman; born in Springfield, Mass., Oct. 27, 1800. About 1821 he removed to Ohio, where he was employed as a school teacher for several years. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1825. In 1837 and 1841 he was elected State Senator; in 1847 was chosen presiding judge of the 3d Judicial District of Ohio; and in 1851, 1857, and 1863, was elected United States Senator. He was an advocate of the Homestead bill, voted for the repeal of the Fugitive-Slave Law, and opposed the Nebraska-Kansas bill of 1854. During the Civil War he was prominent in public affairs. In the session of 1861–1862 he was appointed chairman of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War. He also served as president of the Senate and acting Vice-President of the United States.

Excepting to serve as a commissioner to Santo Domingo, he took no prominent part in public affairs after 1869. He died in Jefferson, O., Mar. 2, 1878.

Wade, James F., an American military officer; born in Ohio, April 14, 1843; entered the Union army as 1st lieutenant in the calvary in 1861; served with distinction throughout the Civil War; was brevetted colonel and Brigadier-General of volunteers in 1865; commissioned major of the 9th Calvary, U. S. A., in 1866; promoted colonel in 1891, and Brigadier-General in 1897; and in May, 1898, was appointed a Major-General of volunteers. After the war with Spain, in which he took an active part, he was placed at the head of the American Cuban Evacuation Commission; in January, 1899, became military governor of Cuba; and subsequently was appointed commander of the Military Department of Dakota.

Wadleigh, George Henry, an American naval officer; born in New Hampshire, Sept. 28, 1842; was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1863, and assigned to duty in the West Gulf Blockading squadron, where he remained till the end of the Civil War. During the Spanish-American War he was in command of the flagship "Philadelphia" in the Pacific station and was afterward assigned to the command of the receiving ship "Wabash" at the navy yard at Boston.

Wadlin, Horace Greely, an American statistician; born in Wakefield, Mass., Oct. 2, 1851. He became special agent for the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, and in 1888 was made its chief. He held a seat in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1884-1888; was supervisor of the United States census in 1890 and 1900, and of the State census in 1895.

Wadsworth, James Samuel, an American military officer; born in Geneseo, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1807; was educated at Harvard and Yale; studied law with Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He enlisted as a volunteer in the Union army early in 1861; was appointed a Brigadier-General in August; and became military governor of the District of Columbia in March, 1862. He was engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the wilderness as the commander of a division, and was killed in the last named battle, May 6, 1864.

Wafer, a name given to the small piece of unleavened bread used in the sacrifice of the Mass, and called after consecration the Host.

Wafers, thin disks of adhesive matter, formerly much used for securing letters, and still in use for attaching papers to each other, for legal seals, etc.

Wager, in law, a promise to give money or money's worth on the happening of an uncertain event. Every contract of insurance is in the nature of a wager, but such contracts are permitted, because they serve useful purposes. In the United States gaming contracts are in most States void, and money paid or property delivered on such considerations may generally be recovered.

Wages, the payment for work done or services performed; the price paid for labor; the return made or compensation paid to those employed to perform any kind of labor or service by their employers; hire, pay, recompense, meed. The rate of wages is determined by the ratio which the capital, for the productive use of which labor is sought, bears to the number of laborers seeking that kind of employment. When the capital increases more rapidly than the laboring population of the country wages rise; when it increases more slowly they fall. But in the United States and most countries, the rise of wages produces an increase in the number of marriages, and in due time of population, with the result of ultimately causing wages to again fall. This is the theory of the wage system, and carried to its logical extreme, it has reduced multitudes of wage-earners in China, Russia, and other countries to a condition but little removed from slavery. The trades unions have changed all this, however, in the United States and Great Britain, and other countries where a man is really a man, and wages are now fixed, as a rule, in the countries indicated, by the unions, through amicable arrangement with employers.

Wagnalls, Mabel, an American pianist and author; born in Kansas

City, Mo., April 20, 1871. She made her first appearance in New York city, Jan. 11, 1891, with the Theodore Thomas orchestra, and in the following year played with Anton Seidl's orchestra. She was the author of "Miserere: A Musical Story," "Stars of the Opera," etc.

Wagner, Arthur Lockwood, an American military officer; born in Ottawa, Ill., March 16, 1853; was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1875; was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1896; and in 1897 was placed in charge of the military information division of the War Department at Washington, D. C. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was assigned to the staff of Major-General Miles and soon afterward was detached for duty on the staff of Major-General Lawton, under whom he served in the campaign in Cuba. After the war he was sent to the Philippines, where he took part in the operations in the province of Cavite; and was placed in command of the Department of Southern Luzon, in April, 1900.

Wagner, Wilhelm Richard, a German operatic composer; born in Leipsic, May 22, 1813. In 1836 he was conductor at Magdeburg, and after spending some time in Konigsberg, Dresden, and Riga, successively, he went to Paris in 1841. Here he composed or completed his "Rienzi" and "Der fliegende Hollander," (Flying Dutchman). "Rienzi" obtained for him the post of assistant conductor (with Reissiger) at Dresden. His "Tannhauser" appeared in 1845. He spent the season of 1855 in London as conductor of the Philharmonic Society's concerts. In all his operas the words of the libretto are of his own composition, and far superior, from the poetic standpoint, to the majority of works intended for such use. Wagner was a musical revolutionist and reformer in many ways affecting the opera. Like other reformers and iconoclasts in other spheres and times, his methods and theories will doubtless be modified by the future. Meantime he may safely be ranked as the greatest musician who has arisen since Beethoven, and his probable influence on future operatic compositions can scarcely be overestimated. The following is a list of dates of first performances of his remaining dramatic works: "Lohengrin," (1850); "Tristan and Isolde," 1865; "Meistersinger," 1868; "Das Rheingold," 1868; "Die Walkure," 1870; "Siegfried," 1876; "Die Gotterdammerung," (The Dusk of the Gods), 1876; "Parsifal," 1882. Died in Venice, Feb. 13, 1883.

Wagtail, a name of birds included in the family of the warblers, and so termed from their habit of jerking their long tails when running or perching. They inhabit meadow lands and pastures, frequent water pools and streams, are agile runners, and have a rapid flight. The food consists of insects. Their nests, built on the ground, contain from four to six eggs. These birds belong to both Old and New Worlds, and migrate S. in winter.

Wahabi, or **Wahabee,** in the plural in Mohammedanism, a sect founded by Abdul Wahhab, born toward the end of the 17th century, near Der'aiyeh, the capital of Nejd, in Arabia. Abdul Wahhab felt it a duty to make a determined effort to restore Mohammedanism to its pristine purity, and the most earnest Moslems gradually became his followers. Converting to his views Mohammed Ibu Saud, the powerful Sheikh of Der-'aiyeh, whose daughter he married, he induced his father-in-law to draw his sword for the establishment of a pure Mohammedan theocracy.

The Bedouins flocked to his standard; the towns of Arabia, less inclined to adopt the new faith, had to be conquered. In A. D. 1765 (1172 of the Hegira) the father-in-law died, and on June 14, 1787 (A. H. 1206), the revivalist or reformer. Under their successors, with the exception of the territory subject to the Imam of Muscat, all Arabia submitted to the Wahabees. The same year Mehemet Ali Pasha of Egypt, prepared to attack them. In 1812 he took Medina, and in 1813 Mecca. In 1816 Ibrahim Pasha, the son of Mehemet Ali, assumed the command of the Egyptian troops and entering Arabia, took Der 'aiyeh in 1818, and capturing Abdullah, son and successor of Saud, sent him to Constantinople, where he was beheaded. The Wahabee movement is not now confined to Arabia; it has spread throughout the Mohammedan

world, and though quiescent at present, still possesses vigorous life, and will doubtless again from time to time break forth. Many adherents of the sect are believed to exist in India, Patna being considered one of their strongholds.

Wahoo, an ornamental shrub, often called burning bush or spindle tree. The name is also given to the winged elm, a small tree of the S. and W. parts of the United States, the hard and close-grained wood of which is used for the hubs of wheels, etc.

Wainwright, Jonathan Mayhew, an American clergyman; born of American parents in Liverpool, England, Feb. 24, 1793; was graduated at Harvard College in 1812; studied theology and was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1818; settled in New York city in 1819; and was there rector of Grace Church in 1821–1834. Three years later he was made assistant in charge of St. John's Chapel, and remained there till November, 1852, when he was consecrated provisional bishop of New York. He was one of the founders of the University of New York, and was deemed one of the most eloquent pulpit orators of his time. He died in New York city, Sept. 21, 1854.

Wainwright, Richard, an American naval officer; born in Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1849; was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1868; promoted commander in 1889; served on various stations and duties and was the executive officer on the battleship "Maine" when she was blown up in Havana harbor in 1898. He commanded the converted yacht "Gloucester" in the war with Spain; took part in the destruction of Cervera's squadron, July 3, 1898; destroyed the Spanish torpedo boats "Furor" and "Pluton" during the fight; and in 1900 was appointed superintendent of the United States Naval Academy.

Waite, Charles Burlingame, an American author; born in Wayne co., N. Y., Jan. 29, 1824; was admitted to the bar in 1847; settled in Chicago and practised there till 1862; was associate justice of the Supreme Court of Utah in 1862–1865 and district attorney for Idaho in 1865–1866. He then returned to Chicago and devoted himself to literary work.

Waite, Morrison Remich, an American jurist; born in Lyme, Conn., Nov. 29, 1816; was graduated at Yale University in 1837; studied law and practised in Ohio; member of the Ohio legislature 1849–1850; in 1871 was appointed one of the attorneys to represent the United States before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva; nominated by President Grant to be chief justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1874, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He died in Washington, D. C., March 23, 1888.

Wake Forest College, an educational institution in Wake Forest, N. C.; founded in 1833 under the auspices of the Baptist Church.

Wakeman, Antoinette Van Hoesin, an American journalist; born in Cortland co., N. Y., Dec. 4, 1854; was educated at the Woman's College, Evanston, Ill.; was a correspondent and writer for the St. Paul "Pioneer Press," the Minneapolis "Journal" and the Chicago "Times" and "Tribune"; served for four years on the editorial staff of the Chicago "Evening Post." During the World's Columbian Exposition she was chairman of the committee on program for the Woman's Press Auxiliary Congress.

Wakemanites, a small party of fanatics existing at New Haven, Conn., in 1855, who regarded an old and apparently insane woman, named Rhoda Wakeman, as a divinely commissioned prophetess, who had been raised from the dead. At her bidding, some of her followers murdered a farmer, Justus Matthews, who, she said, was possessed by an evil spirit. The unfortunate man willingly submitted to the sentence pronounced by the pseudo-prophetess, but the extinction of the sect followed as a matter of course.

Walcott, Charles Doolittle, an American scientist; born in New York city, March 31, 1850; early devoted himself to geological research; became assistant geologist in the United States Geological Survey in 1879; presented the results of his Cambrian researches before the International Geological Congress in London in 1888; director

of the United States Geological Survey since 1894; honorary curator of the department of palæontology in 1892–1897; reappointed to that office in 1898; acting assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., in 1897–1898; and in January, 1902, was elected chairman of the board of trustees of the National University, founded by Andrew Carnegie.

Walden, Treadwell, an American clergyman; born in Walden, N. Y., April 25, 1830; received a collegiate education and was graduated at the General Theological Seminary in 1853; was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1856; held pastorates in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Minnesota. He also preached in various churches in England. In 1864 he was made a member of the United States Sanitary Commission.

Waldenses, a famous Christian community which originally grew out of an antisacerdotal movement originated by Peter Waldo, of Lyons, France, in the second half of the 12th century. A rich merchant, pious and unlearned, he caused the New Testament and a collection of extracts from the Fathers to be translated into Ronaunt, and sold his movable goods for the support of the poor, and devoted himself to preaching the truth to the people by the wayside. Everywhere he found eager listeners, and was followed by groups of simple and earnest persons of both sexes who did their best, even to their dress, to carry out the apostolic ideal, loving to bear the name of Poor Men of Lyons. The tenets ascribed to them in the earliest accounts are chiefly that oaths even in a court of justice are not allowable, that homicide is under no circumstances justifiable, that every lie is a mortal sin, that all believers are capable of priestly functions, and that the sacraments are invalidated by uncleanness of life in the officiating priest.

The Archbishop of Lyons forbade them to preach, but in vain; Pope Alexander III. gave them a modified approval, but Lucius III. anathematized them at Verona in 1184, and Innocent III. at the fourth council of the Lateran in 1215. But it was impossible to compel silence, for the missionary zeal of these sincere enthusiasts was boundless, and their influence quickly grew. Alonzo II. of Aragon ordered them to quit his dominions in 1194, and in Southern France they became involved in the common destruction of the Albigenses, though their quarrel with the Church differed from that of the latter in relating to matters of practice rather than of doctrine.

But under persecution their divergences from the Church naturally grew ever the greater, and we find that gradually, though never uniformly, they came to repudiate the invocation of the Virgin and saints, transubstantiation, and purgatory with all its consequences. Yet they themselves maintained a kind of order of preachers living in voluntary poverty and celibacy. During the years 1336–1346 especially they were severely harassed; 12 were burned in front of the cathedral at Embrun in 1348. Popes Clement VI. and Urban V. stimulated the zeal of the Inquisition, and we read how the fierce Inquisitor, Francois Borel, burned 150 at Grenoble in one day in 1393. Their remnants in France continued to cherish their own faith, more or less under disguise of Catholicism, till they finally merged with the Calvinists after the Reformation.

The 18th century was not a favorable age for persecution, yet even at its close the Waldenses could hold no office nor real estate, nor have physicians of their own faith in Italy. Napoleon allowed their Church a constitution, but this Victor Emmanuel abolished in 1814, though two years later, urged by England and Prussia, he issued a milder edict. Meantime they prospered — Col. John C. Beckwith (1789–1862), who had lost a leg at Waterloo, through reading Dr. Gilly's "Visit to the Valleys of Piedmont" (1823), settled among the people for the last 35 years of his life, marrying a peasant girl, and succeeded in establishing as many as 120 schools. At last in 1848 Charles Albert gave the Waldenses equal political and religious rights, and since that time their progress has been constant if not rapid. In 1889–1890 they had in Italy 44 churches, and 53 stations, 58 pastors and evangelists, and a theological school at Florence.

Walden University, a coeducational institution in Nashville, Tenn.; founded in 1867 under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Waldersee, Alfred Heindrich Carl Ludwig, Count von, a German military officer; born in Potsdam, Germany, April 8, 1832; entered the army in 1850; served with distinction in the campaign of 1860 and in the Franco-Prussian War; became Major-General in 1876, general in 1880, quartermaster-general in 1881, Lieutenant-General in 1882, general of cavalry in 1888; and succeeded Von Moltke as chief of the general staff of the German army in August, 1888. In 1895 he was promoted Field-Marshal, and in 1900 was chosen commander of the allied armies in China. His wife, Mary, born in New York city, Oct. 3, 1837, was a daughter of David Lee, spent her early years in Paris with her sister Josephine, and there married Prince Frederic of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg-Noer, 1864. On the death of her husband in July, 1865, she returned to Paris, where she remained till 1870, when she removed to Wurtemburg, Germany. In 1871 she married Count von Waldersee. She was credited with much influence in the German court, and with having brought about the marriage of Emperor William II. with the Princess Augusta Victoria.

Waldo, Frank, an American meteorologist; born in Cincinnati, O., Nov. 4, 1857; was graduated at Marietta College in 1878 and pursued post-graduate studies at Harvard University in 1880–1882 and then spent a year in Europe. Returning to the United States he was instructor of astronomy at Radcliffe College and later of meteorology at the Corcoran School of Science, Columbian University. He then became a junior professor in the United States Signal Service.

Waldstein, Charles, an American educator; born in New York city, March 30, 1856; was educated at Columbia University, and graduated at the University of Heidelberg in 1875; was made Professor of Fine Arts at King's College, Cambridge, England, in 1893; served as director of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens in 1889–1895; and was professor there in 1895–1897. He had charge of the excavations of the American Archæological Institute at Eretria, Platæa, Heraion of Argos, etc.

Wales, a principality in the S. W. of the island of Great Britain, which since Edward I. gives the title of Prince of Wales to the heir-apparent of the British crown; area, 7,442 square miles; pop. included in that of England. It is divided into 12 counties. As a whole it is very mountainous, particularly in the N., where Snowdon, the culminating point of South Britain, rises to the height of 3,571 feet; and it is intersected by beautiful valleys, traversed by numerous streams, including among others the large river Severn. It is rich in minerals, particularly coal, iron, copper, and even gold, and to these Wales owes its chief wealth. The coal trade is most extensive, and Cardiff is the largest coal port in the world. In 1898 about 24,000,000 tons of coal were produced in Wales. Iron, steel, and copper works are also on a large scale. Besides the mineral industries, there are considerable woolen manufactures, especially of flannel, coarse cloth, and hosiery. The Welsh have many strange customs and peculiar superstitions. They are remarkably fond of poetry and music, and their language is said to be peculiarly adapted to poetical effusions. Their ancient language is, however, falling fast into disuse throughout the principality more especially the S. part. Family distinction is held in great estimation. The aboriginal Celtic race still inhabits some parts of the country. Llewellyn ap Gryffydd was the last prince who exerted himself for the independence of Wales. In 1282 he was subdued by Edward I., and fell on the field of battle. From that time, Wales has been annexed to the English crown; but the union was not complete till the reign of Henry VIII., when the government and laws were assimilated with those of England.

Wales, Prince of, the title applied to the eldest son of the English sovereign since the time of Edward I. In 1902 the Prince of Wales was George Frederick Ernest Albert; born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865. He entered the navy as cadet June 5, 1877, spent two years on the training ship "Britannia," and then accom-

panied by his brother, the late Duke of Clarence, started on a three years' voyage around the world on board the "Bacchante." In 1883 he was made a midshipman on the "Canada," stationed off the North American coast, and in 1885 was promoted to lieutenant, having passed his examinations with distinction. He was made commander in 1890 and opened the Jamaica Industrial Exhibition. In 1891 he visited Ireland with the Duke of Clarence, and on the latter's death in 1892, became heir to the throne and took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of York. He was married to the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, at St. James' Palace, July 6, 1893, the ceremony being attended by the King and Queen of Denmark, the Czarewitch and other illustrious foreign guests. In 1901 he was promoted to rear-admiral, and appointed colonel-in-chief of the Royal Marine Forces. On Jan. 22, 1901, by the death of Queen Victoria, he succeeded his father as Duke of Cornwall, and with the duchess he made a tour of the colonies, opening the 1st Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, and returning in November. He was given the title of Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester on the king's birthday, Nov. 9, 1901.

Walke, Henry, an American naval officer; born near Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 24, 1808; was appointed to the navy in February, 1827; and took part in the Mexican War. Immediately prior to the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, he took measures which prevented the occupation of Fort Pickens by the Confederates. He served with distinction throughout the war; participated in the battle of Fort Henry, for which he received the thanks of the Secretary of War, of Congress, and of the State of Ohio; opened the battle of Fort Donelson and was the last to retire from the front line of battle; took part in the bombardment of Island No. 10, when he voluntarily ran the gauntlet of the Confederate batteries and captured the batteries below the island; and commanded the second division of the fleet at the battle of Grand Gulf, silencing the main fort on Point of Rocks. On April 26, 1881, he was retired at his own request to hasten the promotion of junior officers. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 8, 1896.

Walker, Alexander Joseph, an American editor; born in Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 13, 1819. He successively edited the New Orleans "Delta," "Times," "Jeffersonian," "Herald," and "Picayune," and subsequently the Cincinnati "Enquirer." He died in Fort Scott, Ark., Jan. 24, 1893.

Walker, Amasa, an American political economist; born in Woodstock, Conn., May 4, 1799. He was for many years engaged in commercial pursuits; from 1842 to 1848 lectured on political economy at Oberlin College. In 1862–1863 was Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts. From 1858 to 1869 he was lecturer on political economy at Amherst College. He wrote: "Nature and Uses of Money and Mixed Currency," and "The Science of Wealth." He died in North Brookfield, Mass., Oct. 29, 1875.

Walker, Asa, an American naval officer; born in Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 13, 1845; was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1866; was promoted commander in 1894; was assigned to the command of the "Concord" in 1897, and with her engaged in the battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898. Promoted captain in 1899, he was on duty at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., till 1900, when he became a member of the Naval Examining Board at Washington, D. C.

Walker, Francis Amasa, an American educator; born in Boston, Mass., July 2, 1840; was graduated at Amherst College in 1860; served throughout the Civil War, distinguishing himself on various fields. On Aug. 25, 1864, he was captured at Ream's Station, and for a short time was detained in Libby Prison; was promoted colonel Dec. 23, 1862, and received the brevet of Brigadier-General of volunteers March 13, 1865; was superintendent of the 9th census in 1870–1879; became Professor of Political Economy in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1873; and in the latter year accepted the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he served till his death, Jan. 5, 1897. He was the author of "The Indian Question" "Money," "Money, Trade, and Industry,"

"Political Economy," "History of the Second Army Corps," etc. Died 1897.

Walker, James, an American educator; born in Burlington, Mass., Aug. 16, 1794. He became Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy in Harvard College in 1839; was president in 1853–1860; and editor of the "Christian Examiner" in 1831–1839. He was famous as a pulpit orator. There is a mural monument dedicated to him in the Harvard Church in Charleston, Mass. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 23, 1874.

Walker, James, an American artist; born in England, June 3, 1819; settled in New York city early in life and lived there till 1884, when he went to San Francisco to execute a French battle piece for a private gallery. He became widely known as a painter of historico-military pictures. Died in Watsonville, Cal., in September, 1889.

Walker, John Grimes, an American naval officer; born in Hillsboro, N. H., March 20, 1835; was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1856. During the Civil War he participated in the capture of New Orleans and the operations against Vicksburg in the summer of 1862; was executive officer on board a gunboat at the capture of Wilmington, N. C., and took an active part in several other engagements. He was secretary of the Lighthouse Board in 1873–1878; chief of the Bureau of Navigation in 1881–1889; promoted commodore in 1889; commanded the "Squadron of Evolution" in 1889–1894; and in the latter year, on his promotion to rear-admiral, was assigned to the Pacific station; being particularly charged with the maintenance of peace and good order in the Hawaiian Islands. He was chairman of the Lighthouse Board in 1895–1896; and was appointed president of the Isthmian Canal Commission in 1899.

Walker, Robert John, an American financier; born in Northumberland, Pa., July 23, 1801; was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1819. He entered politics and was elected to the United States Senate from Mississippi in 1836 and 1840. On the accession of James K. Polk to the presidency in 1845, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and continued in that office till March, 1849, during which period he prepared and carried through the tariff bill of 1846, various loan bills, the warehousing system, the Mexican tariff, and a bill to organize the Department of the Interior. Subsequently he was governor of Kansas, was actively occupied in the support of the National government prior to the Civil War, advocating the immediate reënforcement of Southern fortifications and the maintenance of the Union by force; and in 1863 was sent as financial agent of the United States to Europe, where he negotiated the sale of $250,000,000 in 5-20 bonds. He died in Washington, D. C., March 11, 1869.

Walker, Sears Cook, an American astronomer; born in Wilmington, Mass., March 28, 1805; was graduated at Harvard College in 1825. From 1847 till his death he had charge of the longitude computations of the United States Coast Survey, and in this connection he developed with Professor Bache the method of determining differences of longitude by telegraph, which was first put into successful operation in 1849. He died in Cincinnati, O., Jan. 30, 1853.

Walker, William, a noted American filibuster, born at Nashville, Tennessee, 1824; was editor of the San Francisco Herald; led a revolutionary expedition to Central America, and was for some time successful in establishing a military despotism in Nicaragua. He was driven out at length by the natives, and upon returning to make another attempt he was captured and shot by order of court martial in 1860.

Walker, Williston, an American clergyman; born in Portland, Me., July 1, 1860; was graduated at Amherst College in 1883 and at Harvard Theological Seminary in 1886; was Professor of Church History in Hartford Theological Seminary in 1889–1901.

Walking Delegate, a peripatetic official of a trade union, whose duty it is to visit the various places at which members of his craft are employed, and personally ascertain that no laws of that particular trade guild are infracted by the workmen; also, in cases where an unexpected strike has been ordered by the executive board, it devolves on him to notify

men connected with the union to cease work at the place indicated.

Wallace, Alfred Russell, an English naturalist; born in Usk, Monmouthshire, England, Jan. 8, 1823; was educated at Hertford grammar school. He spent many years in traveling, especially in South America and the Asiatic Islands. His observation of animal life early led him on the track of natural selection, and before Darwin gave his famous work to the world he had published "Speculations on the Origin of Species." Wallace differed from Darwin on the subject of the intellectual, moral, and spiritual nature of man, and claimed to be at once a Darwinian and an anti-materialist. He was president of the Land Nationalization Society and a member of various scientific bodies. The Royal Society of London awarded him the royal medal in 1868, and the Geographical Society of Paris the gold medal in 1870. He wrote many scientific and popular books and papers.

Wallace, Lewis (better known as Lew), an American military officer and author; born in Brookville, Ind., April 10, 1827; was lieutenant in the Mexican War in 1846–1847; took a distinguished part in the Civil War in which he served in the campaigns in West Virginia and Kentucky; commanded a division at the capture of Fort Donelson; led the attack in the second day's fight in the battle of Shiloh; took part in the subsequent advance on Corinth; saved Cincinnati, O., from capture by Gen. E. Kirby Smith; and was president of the court appointed to investigate the conduct of General Buell. In 1864 he commanded the Middle Department and the 8th Army Corps, and in the battle of Monocacy (July 9, 1864), prevented the capture of Washington and Baltimore by General Early. He was a member of the commission which tried the assassins of President Lincoln, and in the same year presided over the court which tried Captain Wirz, the commandant of the Andersonville prison. In 1866 he was sent to Mexico on a secret diplomatic mission to President Juarez; was appointed governor of New Mexico in 1880; and was United States Minister to Turkey in 1881–1885. When not engaged in public service he practised law and devoted himself to literature. His publications include: "The Fair God"; "Ben Hur, a Tale of the Christ"; "The Prince of India"; "The Life of Gen. Benjamin Harrison," etc.

Wallace, Sir Richard, an English philanthropist; born in London, England, July 26, 1818; removed to Paris; and became heir to the large fortune of the Marquis of Hertford, including a very valuable collection of paintings and other objects of art, to which he made large additions and which his widow bequeathed in 1897 to the nation. It is valued at $25,000,000 and is permanently on exhibition in Hertford House (the original of Gaunt House in "Vanity Fair"). Sir Richard was well known for his extensive benefactions, especially during the period of the Paris Commune, and these services were recognized in 1871 by his elevation to a baronetcy and his appointment as a commander of the Legion of Honor. In 1873 he was elected to Parliament. He died in Paris, July 20, 1890.

Wallace, Susan Arnold Elston, an American author; wife of Gen. Lewis Wallace; born in Crawfordsville, Ind., Dec. 25, 1830; was married to Gen. Wallace in 1852. Besides contributing to periodicals and reviews, she published: "The Storied Sea," "Ginevra," "The Land of the Pueblos," "The Repose in Egypt," etc.

Wallace, Sir William, a Scotch patriot; born in Ayrshire, Scotland, about 1274. Having slain the son, and several of the retainers of the English sheriff of Dundee, for an insult offered to him, Wallace fled to the woods, and was outlawed. Gathering together a number of followers, he drove the English out of Aberdeen, Forfar, Brechin, and elsewhere, and in 1297 defeated the English army at the battle of Stirlingbridge — thus liberating his country for a time. He was chosen one of the commanders-in-chief of the Scotch army, and afterward guardian of the kingdom, during the captivity of Baliol. He penetrated into England, and ravaged Durham with fire and sword. Edward I., then in Flanders, immediately hastened home, and marched against Wallace, who was defeated. He carried on a guerilla warfare against the English during several

years, was betrayed, and executed in London, Aug. 24, 1305.

Wallace, William Ross, an American lawyer and poet; born in Lexington, Ky., in 1819. "The Liberty Bell" is his best-known poem. Died in New York city, May 5, 1881.

Wallack, James William, an American actor; born in London, England, Aug. 24, 1795. He came to the United States in 1818, and on Sept. 7 made his first appearance in New York city in the Park theater as Macbeth. He became stage manager of the Drury Lane theater in 1820; opened the National theater in New York city and managed it till it was destroyed by fire in 1839; opened Wallack's Lyceum in 1852 and in 1861 built Wallack's theater in New York city. He died in New York city, Dec. 25, 1864.

Wallack, Lester John, an American actor and manager, son of James William Wallack; born in New York, Jan. 1, 1820. He conducted Wallack's Theater, New York city, for 24 years; was identified with the American stage for more than 40 years; and on his retirement in May, 1888, was the recipient of an unequalled dramatic testimonial. He wrote the plays "The Veteran" and "Rosedale." His autobiography, "Memoirs of Fifty Years," was published the year after his death. Died in Stamford, Conn., Sept. 6, 1888.

Wallenstein, Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius, Count von, the great general of the Imperialists, in the Thirty Years' War; born in 1583, of an ancient and wealthy family of Bohemia. As a soldier and leader he gained honor and distinction on his first field by defeating the Turks, who had penetrated into Hungary. From this time he devoted himself to the service of his country, and in a few years rose to be regarded as the most popular and consummate general in Europe; his vast wealth, immense estates, and extraordinary popularity giving him a power and influence hardly less than sovereign. He became in a few years the mainstay and support of the Imperial cause, and, both alone and in conjunction with Tilly, obtained several victories, and more than once raised the empire from the verge of ruin by his counsel and skill as a commander. When Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden invaded the empire with his Protestant army, Wallenstein armed and equipped 50,000 men at his own cost, and, advancing against the successful enemy, drove Gustavus out of Bavaria, and following him into Saxony, forced him at Lutzen to hazard a pitched battle, in which, though the Imperialists were defeated, the death of Gustavus, who fell in the moment of victory, was considered an ample equivalent. The death of the Swedish king made the rest of the war easy, and by Wallenstein's vigilance the empire was again saved. Ferdinand, now firmly seated on his throne, became envious of the man to whom he owed both life and crown, and, taking offense at the devotion of Wallenstein's officers, accused their chief of treason, and issued an order to take him dead or alive. On this Wallenstein fled with a party of friends to the Castle of Egar, where its commander treacherously murdered him and all his devoted friends in 1634.

Wallflower, the common name of a species of plants. They are biennial or perennial herbs or undershrubs. Many of them exhale a delicious odor, and are great favorites in gardens. The best known is the common wallflower, which, in its wild state, grows on old walls and stony places. In the cultivated plants the flowers are of more varied and brilliant colors, and attain a much larger size than in the wild plant, the flowers of which are always yellow.

Wallis, Sir Provo William Parry, a British naval officer; born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, April 12, 1791. He served in the British navy against the French, and in 1813 was 2d lieutenant on the "Shannon" which captured the United States frigate "Chesapeake" off Boston, on June 1, in the engagement in which Capt. James Lawrence was killed. The captain of the "Shannon" being severely wounded and the 1st lieutenant killed, Wallis took command and carried the "Chesapeake" to Halifax. For his part in the encounter he was promoted commander. He became rear-admiral in 1851, vice-admiral in 1857, admiral of the White in 1863, and admiral of the fleet in 1877. By special order of Queen Victoria, he was retained in the service after passing the age of retire-

ment, 70 years. He died near Chichester, England, Feb. 13, 1892.

Wallis, Severn Tackle, an American lawyer; born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 8, 1816; was graduated at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, in 1832. He was a special United States agent to Spain in 1849, to inquire into the title of public lands in Eastern Florida as affected by certain royal grants before the ratification of the treaty of 1819. In 1870 he was made provost of the University of Maryland.

Wall Paper, for ordinary purposes consists of a tough, but not a thick paper, printed with a pattern in size colors. For expensive wall papers a rather stout paper is used, and for very cheap kinds a paper of such poor quality that it can only be pasted on walls without tearing by great care. From the artist's room where the designs are evolved to the shipping department, where they are dispatched, finished in compact bundles, on their several journeys, the process of production is full of interest. The first stage is the designing in water-colors by the artist of the pattern which is to be reproduced. Then, as in chromolithography, the pattern is traced, and an estimate made of the number of colors that are to be used in the sketch. Say there are five, then five seasoned cedar rollers are prepared to receive the five portions of the sketch which contribute the five colors. The process by which these different portions of the sketch are placed upon the rollers is immensely curious. The designs stand from the surface of the rollers in high relief, and consist principally of thin hammered brass and felt. Where solid blocks of color are required that portion of the design is outlined with thin strips of brass which can be bent in any shape, these being pounded into the rollers with a tiny hammer and the spaces between the lines are filled in solid with strips of soft felt. When these surfaces are rolled with paint they print on the paper solid designs which perhaps represent the petals of a flower or the green of a leaf, etc. The first prints of color in the sketch are the body colors. Next in order come the shadings, the embellishments, dots of gilding, etc., each of these being defined on a separate roller. The work of outlining these designs is exceedingly difficult and laborious, the workman following the portions of the design which are traced on the rollers beforehand in order to be exact.

The work of outlining the designs on the rollers being completed, the first step is to print the background on the plain paper. The paper unwinds from large rolls weighing half a ton apiece, slowly passing under the moving machinery, up over rollers which carry it along to the brushes, which move rapidly back and forth across the paper as the latter passes along under them, and it emerges coated evenly with the required tint. This paint, by the way, is all mixed with water. Oil paint is not used at all; and the paint dries several shades lighter than it is in the liquid state.

To go back to the paper which has just received its background; it passes from the brushes up over a bar, traveling away from the machine and stretching out in a long sweep to where a double endless chain extending nearly 200 feet, the entire length of the building, traveling on a sort of miniature elevated railway, moves perpetually around and around the little railway. In these chains are notches which run parallel to each other, and they catch up in their progress, as they pass the nearest point to the tinting machine, wooden rods which are placed in a rack close to the chains. These rods catch the paper at regular lengths, bearing it up on to the little railway from which it hangs in long loops, and the procession of loops hanging from the rods resting upon the notches in the endless chains, marches slowly down the long building, drying enroute from the heat that emanates from a series of steam pipes which are laid along the floor under the railway. The heat grows more and more intense as the procession progresses, and by the time the journey is ended at the other end of the building all vestige of dampness has departed from the paper. The latter is rolled again as fast as it accumulates and deposited in compact bundles on the floor ready for the printing of the design.

The accomplishment of the latter process is done by means of a machine which prints several colors at once. This machine is circular in form, and has places for the adjustment of the

cedar rollers which contain upon their rounded surfaces the different portions of the design to be printed, which represent the different portions of color in the design. Suppose for instance a single design of a spray of wild roses with green leaves on a delicate blue background is to be printed. The background is washed by means of the process described. To print the design say five rollers are used. The first bears the primary pink of the roses and any other touches of pink that may occur in the design. The next color is perhaps the shading of the pink, the darker portions of the petals, the next the green of the leaves, the next the yellow of the stamens of the flowers, and so on, the more intricate the pattern, the more colors it takes to print it, the more work to impress the pattern in its different portions upon the cedar rollers, and the more expensive it is to reproduce. Many of the patterns have finishing dots or lines of gold which lend brilliancy to the effect. These are all defined in the same way on a separate roller.

After the paper has received the whole of the design, winding around the big wheel and passing under each cedar roller, receiving tints, shading and embellishment, it sweeps out over the bar as described before, being caught up in long loops by the sliding rods which move on the endless chains, and the long procession of loops moves in order slowly down the building. At the other end of the little railway the wooden rods drop off from the chain into a big box and as they accumulate they are taken out and removed to the starting point, where they again set out on their slow journey across the building.

An automatic arrangement on the printing machine puts a little red mark on the paper at regular intervals of so many yards, the length of an ordinary roll of wall paper, and at the other end of the building is stationed a boy whose duty it is to roll the paper in the small rolls in which it is sold. As fast as the paper arrives from the drying journey it is wound around a small rod and at each red dot a sort of knife cuts off the paper, the roll is adjusted again and the work of winding proceeds.

Wall Street. The Wall street community is composed of the Stock, Produce, Cotton, Coffee, and Consolidated Exchanges; the United States Sub-Treasury, Assay Office, and custom house; the New York clearing house, a multitude of National and State banks, trust companies, private banking firms, import and export houses, dealers in commercial paper and promoters, representatives of railroad and industrial corporations and of vast private estates, the "Curb" market, and hundreds of corporation lawyers and others who have close relations with the securities markets. It is there that railroads and industrial corporations are organized, financed and reorganized if necessary; that stock and bond securities of all kinds find their level of value; that money can always be borrowed on good collaterals; that money is transferred from one side of the world to the other through the medium of foreign exchange bills; that gold exports or imports are arranged; that money seeks investment in government bonds and all other American and some foreign securities. And it is in Wall street that fortunes are won and lost in stock speculation. Considered as a whole, Wall street is a true barometer of the country's financial condition, reflecting unerringly depression or prosperity. It is always forging a bit ahead of the times "discounting" known or expected factors, and sometimes upset by unexpected occurrences. True to American temperament, the stock market, considered alone, at times reflects an extravagant wave of optimism or an unjustifiable condition of pessimism, but as the money market is always a most reasonable place, normal conditions usually prevail.

The most interesting of all Wall street's interests is the stock market. The Stock Exchange is an unincorporated, voluntary association, resembling in organization a club, and having a membership of 1,100. Memberships or seats fluctuate in value. A man to become a member must buy a seat and then pass an examination before the committee of admissions. If he fails of acceptance he must sell the membership. If he is accepted, he, or his friends who lent the money used in

buying the seat, must sign a paper releasing the membership from all claims. Should he become insolvent the membership is sold and the proceeds are divided among his Stock Exchange creditors. About 500 Stock Exchange firms, exclusive of individual brokers operating alone, transact the business of that institution.

There are 500 telephones on the floor of the Exchange, each in charge of a boy who receives orders from his office and transmits them to the floor broker for execution. In every broker's office there are from 1 to 10 telephones, and many brokers rarely see their clients, who telephone orders from up-town offices, homes, or out of town. In recent years there has been an enormous growth of what are known as "wire houses." There are New York, Chicago or Boston firms which lease private wires connecting with many of the leading cities. The object is to get the latest financial news as quickly as possible, and at any necessary expense, to agencies and customers everywhere. The private wire system of Wall street spreads out through the country like a gigantic web or fan. A private wire to Chicago costs $12,000 a year. About 25 private wires are leased by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company between Wall street and Chicago, and 50 between Boston and Wall street, and 30 between Wall street and Philadelphia. The Western Union and Postal-Telegraph Companies also lease many wires, but the copper wires of the telephone company are mostly used, as they are not so susceptible to break-downs during storms, and they can be readily transformed into long-distance telephones. Should there be any important news, and conversation is preferable to a written message, the brokers in a very few minutes can talk from Wall street to Chicago or Boston, over their private wires, and every afternoon there is a vast amount of business transacted by word of mouth between Wall street and the cities it taps with leased wires. Many of the long wires also connect with the intervening cities. Thus Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo and other cities may be "on" a Chicago wire, and each pays a share for the service.

This is the most expensive part of a broker's business, for "wire" houses employ from 1 to 15 telegraph operators, the most expert being employed and usually receiving $25 each per week. Speed and accuracy are the important considerations. An order to buy or sell on the New York Stock Exchange can be sent from Chicago and executed in four minutes. From Chicago quotations are sent at short intervals over the public wires to San Francisco, Seattle and other far Western cities. The Consolidated Stock Exchange also includes a number of important financial houses, and is unsurpassed in the efficiency of its service, and promptitude and accuracy of its quotations.

The several Wall street news bureaus handle news more quickly than any newspaper and there is no place in the world where newspaper speed and accuracy have reached such perfection. Each news bureau has a staff of reporters, a telegraph and cable service, and each distributes the news printed on small sheets of paper, one using yellow and the other white slips. Messengers run with the slips to the brokers' offices. Each messenger has a route to serve and each tries to outstrip the other. The result is that long before the afternoon papers appear, the brokers have read all the financial news and bulletins of the general news of the day from the "slips." The slips begin to be delivered at the broker's office at about nine o'clock. Opening with a review of the market, the London quotations and general financial and other news follow in quick succession, till at three o'clock in unending procession, slips have been received to the number of 100, 200 or more. In order to provide even greater speed each bureau maintains a page printing electric ticker service. For $30 a month you get the news slips and a news ticker which prints the bulletins of the leading events before they can be delivered on the slips.

Some news bureaus publish daily papers which have a considerable circulation among dealers in stocks, and there are about a half-dozen other financial papers including the "Journal of Commerce," "New York Commercial," "Daily Stockholder" and

"Wall Street News." Each daily paper in New York city supports a Wall street staff of from two to six men. Wall street depends for its printed statistics on the "Financial Chronicle," "Wall Street Journal" and "Poor's Manual," three American institutions that occupy places in the machinery of the broker's office.

Wall street wheels would stop going round if all its messenger boys should ever go on strike. The total number must be from 5,000 to 10,000. They are the brightest and quickest messenger boys on the face of the earth. "Hurry" is in the Wall street atmosphere and they make haste with their work which calls for nimble wits and rapidity of physical action. The duties of the Wall street boys are manifold; they compare stock transactions, make bank deposits, certify checks, transfer and deliver stocks, carry important orders, and they must be able to locate instantly 1,500 different offices in the Wall street district.

Walnut, a genus comprising seven or eight species of beautiful trees. The common walnut is a native of Persia and the Himalayas, but has long been cultivated in all parts of the S. of Europe. The date of its introduction is unknown, but it was certainly cultivated by the Romans in the reign of Tiberius. It is a lofty tree of 60 to 90 feet, with large spreading branches. The leaves have two to four pairs of leaflets, and a terminal one. They have a fine balsamic odor when bruised; this quality, however, being much more marked in some trees than in others. An infusion of them has been found useful in scrofula; when bruised and rubbed on the skin they are efficacious in curing itch; and placed in wardrobes they prevent the ravages of moths. The sap is limpid like water, but contains much sugar, so that the tree is sometimes tapped for it, like the sugar maple, and the sugar is procured by evaporation; a pleasant kind of wine is also made from it. An excellent pickle and a kind of ketchup are made from the unripe fruit. The ripe fruit is one of the best of nuts, and is an important article of export from many parts of the S. of Europe. Walnuts are also exported in large quantities from Kashmir and other Himalayan regions to supply the markets of India. In the S. of Europe walnuts are a very considerable article of food, and when perfectly fresh they are wholesome and nutritious, though in the state in which they are imported into Great Britain they are not easily digestible. Just before they are ripe they are much used in France with vinegar, salt, pepper, and shallots. Among the varieties of walnut in cultivation is one with a very thin shell, which is much esteemed.

Walnuts yield by expression a bland fixed oil, which is much used by painters as a drying oil, and in the countries in which it is produced is a common article of food. The cake left after the expression of the oil is sometimes used as an article of food,

WALNUT.
a, nut; *b*, seed.

and is also used for feeding cattle and poultry. The timber of the walnut is of great value, and is much used by cabinet makers. It is light, though hard and fine-grained; and gun stocks are made of it. The wood of young trees is white, and little esteemed; that of old trees is brown, veined and shaded with darker brown and black. The wood of the roots is beautifully veined. Both the root and the husks of the walnut yield a dye which is

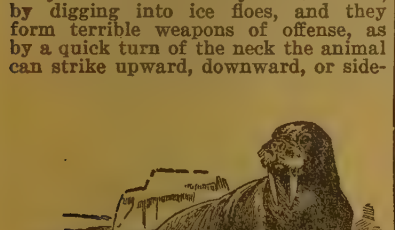
used for staining light colored woods brown. The walnut, when meant to become a timber tree, is best sown where it is to remain, as the roots are much injured by transplanting. The best kinds of walnut for fruit are generally grafted. North America produces the finest walnut, and it is to be regretted that Americans do not more generally appreciate the value of this noble tree, so much superior to the common walnut of Europe, which seems to have had its origin in France and Italy, and to have passed from those countries into more northerly regions. The black walnut of North America is found in most parts of the United States. It is a very large and beautiful tree, the trunk sometimes 6 or 7 feet in diameter; its leaves have more numerous leaflets than those of the common walnut. The timber is even more valuable than that of the common walnut. The butternut is abundant in the N. and N. W. States of North America, and in Canada. It is a tree only about 50 feet high, with trunk about a foot in diameter; leaves with 15 to 17 leaflets; the fruit elongated, and externally covered with a viscid substance. The nut is hard and rough, with prominent ridges, and of good quality. The wood is not apt to split or warp, and is useful for many purposes. Sugar is obtained from the sap, as from that of the maple but is of inferior quality.

Walpole, Horace, Earl of Orford, an English author, 3d son of Sir Robert W. Walpole; born in London, Oct. 5, 1717; was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge. In 1741 he entered the House of Commons and sat for various constituencies up to 1768. He always took a lively but superficial interest in politics, inclining sentimentally to extreme opinions. In 1747 he purchased "Strawberry Hill," near London, where he erected a Gothic villa, laid out the grounds with minute ingenuity, and made it a principal business of his life to adorn and furnish it with objects of curiosity and antiquarian interest. His maintenance was provided for by some sinecure appointments. In 1757 he established a private printing press at "Strawberry Hill," at which he printed not only his own works but those of others. In 1791 he succeeded his nephew in the peerage. He never took his seat in the House of Lords, and appears to have avoided using his title. The works of Horace Walpole are numerous; but his fame as a writer rests on his "Letters" and "Memoirs." The former are held to be unsurpassed in the English language, and both are highly interesting and valuable as a storehouse of the more evanescent traits of contemporary history. His romance, "The Castle of Otranto," is also well known. He died in London, March 2, 1797.

Walpole, Sir Robert, Earl of Orford, an English statesman; younger son of Robert W. Walpole; born in Houghton, England, Aug. 26, 1676; was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge; succeeded to the paternal estate in 1700, and entered Parliament. In 1712 he was expelled from Parliament for breach of trust and corruption, and sent to the Tower, but was returned to his seat the following year. He was Secretary of War and leader in the House of Commons in 1708, paymaster of the forces in 1714 and 1720, and first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer in 1715, and again in 1721, and prime minister from 1715–1717 and from 1721–1742. During his long administration the Hanoverian succession, to which he was zealously attached, became firmly established, a result to which his prudence and political sagacity largely contributed. He relieved the weight of taxation by many improvements in the tariff. In 1724 he was made a Knight of the Bath, in 1726 a Knight of the Garter, and in 1742 was created Earl of Orford. An able monograph on Walpole has been published by John Morley. He died in Houghton, England, March 18, 1745.

Walrus, in zoölogy, called also the morse, seahorse, and sea cow. The walrus is now confined to the regions within the Arctic Circle, though its extinct ancestors had a much wider geographical range. It is a large carnivorous marine mammal, ordinarily from 10 to 12 feet long, with a girth of nearly as much; it is said that it sometimes attains a length of 20 feet; muzzle abruptly truncated, with long and remarkably strong, bristly, moustaches; small eyes; external ear want-

ing, though the orifice is distinctly visible; body large and sack-like, tapering toward the tail; hind limbs short, connected by a membrane which covers the tail, fore limbs strong and stumpy, all with five digits. The hide is of a tawny brown color, with difficulty penetrated by bullets, and has been likened to a tough flexible coat of mail. The upper canines are developed in adults of both sexes into immense tusks, each from 15 inches to two feet long and weighing 10 pounds and upward. The most important function of these tusks is digging shell fish, the favorite food of the walrus, out of the banks and mud of shoal water. They also raise the body out of water, by digging into ice floes, and they form terrible weapons of offense, as by a quick turn of the neck the animal can strike upward, downward, or side-



WALRUS.

ways with equal dexterity. They are said to be monogamous, and the female brings forth at nine months one calf, usually on the ice floes. In disposition they are quiet and inoffensive, unless attacked or during the love season, or if their young are in danger; when they become desperately aggressive, and furiously attack the hunters on the ice or in boats. The numbers of the walrus, owing to reckless slaughter by the sealers and whalers, are fast decreasing, and the few remaining seek unfrequented spots in high latitudes inaccessible to sealers.

Walsh, Henry Collins, an American journalist; born in Florence, Italy, Nov. 23, 1863; was graduated at the University of Georgetown, D. C.; engaged in newspaper work; has been on the editorial staff of various leading newspapers and has also done important literary work; traveled in the Arctic regions, Central America, Morocco, and other countries. During the Spanish-American War he was war correspondent for the New York "Herald," and later was placed on the Sunday staff of that paper. His publications include "By the Potomac, and Other Poems" (1899); "The Last Cruise of the Miranda, a Record of Arctic Adventure," etc.

Walsh, Robert, an American author; born in Baltimore, Md., in 1784. In 1837 he removed to Paris, where he was consul in 1845–1851. He wrote for "Dennie's Portfolio," and edited the "American Review of History and Politics," the first American quarterly (22 vols. 1827–1837); most of the articles were from his pen. Others of his publications are: "Correspondence Respecting Russia Between R. G. Harper and Robert Walsh, Jr." (1813); "An Essay on the Future State of Europe" (1813); biographical prefaces to an edition of the English poets in 50 small volumes; "An Appeal from the Judgments of Great Britain Respecting the United States of America" (1819). He conducted the "American Register" (1817–1818), the "National Gazette" (1821–1837), and the "Museum of Foreign Literature and Science" (vol. i. 1822); and edited "Didactics: Social, Literary, and Political," a collection of aphorisms (2 vols. 1836). He died in Paris, Feb. 7, 1859.

Walsh, William Shepard, an American journalist; born in Paris, Feb. 1, 1854, son of Robert. He was connected with J. B. Lippincott & Co. from 1876 and in 1886 became editor of "Lippincott's Magazine." He wrote many essays, also juveniles, and historical and scientific books for the young; and published a critical commentary, "Faust: The Legend and the Poem" (1887); "Paradoxes of a Philistine" (1888); and "Handy Book of Literary Curiosities" (1892).

Walter, Thomas Ustick, an American architect; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 4, 1804. In 1833 he made the designs for the Girard College building, which on its completion in 1847 was pronounced the finest

specimen of classic architecture in the United States. His next great work was the breakwater at Laguayra for the Venezuelan government. In 1851 his design for the extension of the National Capitol at Washington, D. C., was adopted. Having been appointed government architect, he removed to Washington, and remained there till the completion of the work in 1865. While in Washington he also designed the extensions of the patent office, treasury, and postoffice buildings, the dome of the Capitol, and the Government Hospital for the Insane. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 30, 1887.

Walters, William Thompson, an American merchant and art virtuoso; born in Pennsylvania, May 23, 1820; was educated as an engineer; became identified with the coal and iron industry; was art commissioner from the United States at the Paris Expositions (1867–1878), at Vienna (1873), and trustee of the Corcoran Gallery at Washington, D. C. His private art gallery was the most extensive and valuable (especially in Oriental ceramics) in the United States. He annually gave exhibitions of his pictures, for charity, $30,000 being thus realized and given to the poor of the city. He died in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 22, 1894.

Walthall, Edward Cary, an American lawyer; born in Richmond, Va., April 4, 1831. In 1861 he was made lieutenant in the 15th Mississippi Infantry; was promoted Brigadier-General in December, 1862, and Major-General in June, 1864. He especially distinguished himself during the battle of Missionary Ridge, where he led his brigade over a ridge and held back the National troops till the Confederate army made its escape; and covered the retreat of General Hood's army after the defeat at Nashville. He was in law practice in Grenada, Miss., in 1871–1885, when he was appointed a United States Senator to fill out the unexpired term of Lucius J. C. Lamar; was elected for full terms in 1888 and in 1892. He died in Washington, D. C., April 21, 1898.

Walton, George, an American patriot; born in Frederick co., Va., in 1740. In 1776 he was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was a delegate to the Continental Congress from that year till October, 1781; was elected governor of Georgia in 1779 and 1789; was chief-justice of the State in 1783, 1787, and 1793; and United States Senator in 1795–1796. He died in Augusta, Ga., Feb. 2, 1804.

Walton, Izaak, an English author, known as the father of angling; born in Stafford, England, Aug. 9, 1593. Walton's fame is mainly based on his "Compleat Angler; or the Contemplative Man's Companion," which was first published in 1653 and appeared in a considerably modified form in 1655. Few more popular books exist, and the editions are consequently numerous. He died in Winchester, England, Dec. 15, 1683.

Waltz, a dance said to have originated in Bohemia, now of almost universal adoption. Also, the music composed for such a dance.

Walworth, Ellen Hardin, an American author; born in Jacksonville, Ill.; was founder of one of the three National Societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1890; director-general of the Woman's National War Relief Association in 1898; one of the first three women elected to the School Board under the New York law; and founder and later president of the Post Parliament in New York. She is also a life member of the American Historical Association, a fellow of the American Geographical Society, and a member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical and the New York Historical Societies.

Wampum, the American Indian name for beads made of shells, formerly used as money, or as a medium of commerce. They were also united to form a broad belt, which was worn as an ornament, and was called wampumpaque, or wampeaque. The manufacture of wampum is carried on among the Germans living in the hills of Bergen co., N. J. The interior of a wampum workshop resembles a lime-kiln. The floors are hidden from sight by great heaps of shells, and the rude benches and tools are covered entirely with white-flying dust as the shells

are being ground and drilled, and suggests the application of innumerable coats of whitewash, which in fact it really is.

The wampum makers purchase a cartload of conch and clam shells for 25 cents, delivered at their doors, and when a shell of sufficient thickness is selected it is broken with hammer and chisel into cubes of about two inches in length and one-third of an inch square. This piece of shell is then securely wedged into a vise made of two pieces of wood, connected with a hinge in the center. The jaws of the vise are opened and the shells inserted. Then the vise is closed tightly and held by pressure against the grindstone. In this manner, in a short time, the edges of the shell are rounded, and then the drill is brought into use.

The workman sits at a three-legged table, the top of which is fashioned from the half of a log, the under side still retaining the original bark covering, and, affixing one end of the drill to play freely in a button on his jacket, he next takes up a whalebone bow, similar to the kind used by jewelers, and, giving the cord a turn about the spool on the drill, he works the bow rapidly back and forth, from right to left, till the sharp end of the drill penetrates through the cube of shell from end to end lengthwise. When a sufficient number of cubes are completed they are then smoothed and polished with emery paper and strung on wires, precisely the same as children string beads, and they are then ready for the market. The wampum that is made from the streaked, bluish parts of hard-clam shells is the most beautiful, and therefore more valuable, and is harder and tougher to work. The price paid for the products of this almost obsolete industry is 14 cents a running inch on the string, and the average amount of money made by these shell artisans is about $6 a day during the season.

Wanamaker, John, an American merchant; born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 11, 1838; began his career as an errand boy in a bookstore; was afterward employed as a retail clothing salesman; and in 1861 established with Nathan Brown, the clothing house of Wanamaker & Brown, in Philadelphia. In 1869 he founded a large department store in that city and subsequently converted the A. T. Stewart building on Broadway, New York, into a similar store. In 1889–1893 he was Postmaster-General. He is most active in religious work, and early founded the Bethany Presbyterian Sunday-school, in Philadelphia, which soon became one of the largest in the United States.

Wanderoo, or **Wanderu,** in zoology, the Macacus silenus, from the S. of Hindustan, especially the country bordering the Malabar coast. It is about 2 feet in length, tail 10 to 12 inches. The wanderoos have long, slim bodies, covered with black hair,

THE WANDEROO.

tail of the same color, tufted. The head looks very large because of a mane, or ruff, and beard which sticks out round the face. This mass of long hair is either gray or white, and adds to the sly look of the broad face, soft dull eyes, and broad muzzle.

Wapiti, the name given by the North American Indians to an animal, a native of North America, ranging from the Carolinas to lat. 56–57° N. It is closely allied to but considerably larger than the stag, standing about

54 inches at the shoulder; yellowish brown on upper parts; sides gray, long coarse hair in front of neck, like a dewlap; antlers large, brow-tine duplicated. It frequents low grounds, or woody tracts near savannahs or marshes. The venison is of little value, as it is coarse and dry; but the hide

THE WAPITI.

makes excellent leather. It is called also, but erroneously, the elk and gray moose.

War, a contest between nations and States (international war), or between parties in the same State (civil war), carried on by force of arms, and resorted to either for purposes of advantage or of revenge. Formerly, war was waged at the will of despotic monarchs; now wars usually arise, in the first instance, from disputes concerning territorial possessions and frontiers, unjust dealings with the citizens of one State by another, questions of race and sentiment, jealousy of military prestige, or mere lust of conquest. Civil wars arise from the claims of rival competitors for the supreme power in a State, or for the establishment of some important point connected with civil or religious liberty. In all cases, the object of each contending party is to destroy the power of the other by defeating or dispersing his army or navy, by the occupation of some important part of his country, such as the capital, or the principal administrative and commercial centers, or the ruin of his commerce, thus cutting off his sources of recuperation in men, money, and material. An international or public war can only be authorized by the sovereign power of the nations, and previous to the commencement of hostilities it is now usual for the State taking the initiative to issue a declaration of war, which usually takes the form of an explanatory manifesto addressed to the neutral States. An aggressive or offensive war is one carried into the territory of a hitherto friendly power; and a defensive war is one carried on to resist such aggression. Certain laws, usages, or rights of war are recognized by international law. By such laws it is allowable to seize and destroy the persons or property of armed enemies, to stop up all their channels of traffic or supply, and to appropriate everything in an enemy's country necessary for the support or subsistence of the invading army. On the other hand, though an enemy may lawfully be starved into a surrender, wounding, except in battle, mutilation, and all cruel and wanton devastation, are contrary to the usages of war, as are also the bombarding of a defenseless town, firing on a hospital, the use of poison in any way, or torture to extort information from an enemy.

War, Prisoners of, in general persons captured from the enemy during military or naval operations. In former times the entire people of a vanquished city, state, or nation became the absolute property of the victors; the men were either put to death or with the women and children became slaves. By later usage the combatants or fighting force are the ones commonly considered and treated as prisoners of war. The young, the sick, the aged; Sisters of Charity, physicians, nurses, and others regularly engaged in attending the sick and wounded; clergymen, representatives of the Red Cross and other recognized humane organizations; musicians with an army; and a variety of other peo-

ple are considered noncombatants, and are exempted from the treatment accorded to captured combatants. The status of prisoners of war, as far as laws, rules, and customs go, is exceedingly complicated. Where it is desired to weaken an enemy by depriving it of its fighting material, a nation may hold its prisoners of war till after peace is declared. In such a case it will place them in more or less large bodies in locations where they can be kept under surveillance. During the time they are held they are entitled to food, medical attendance, and necessary clothing. As long as they do not disturb the quiet of the place or plot mutiny or resistance to their guard, they should be treated without violence or harshness.

A French decree of 1811 says: "Any prisoner of war, having the rank of an officer, and any hostage, who, after having given his parole, violates it, shall if recaptured, be regarded and treated like a soldier, as to pay and rations, and confined in a citadel, fort, or castle." The theory of modern usage is well stated by Montesquieu, viz.: "To slay an enemy after the battle, or to reduce him to slavery is no longer permitted by international law; to make him lay down his arms, and to hold him as prisoner of war till the reëstablishment of peace (unless a free retreat be granted him, either at once or at a stated time), are what the laws of modern warfare prescribe." A prisoner of war can no longer be forced to serve in the army of the nation which has taken him. It is often the best immediate policy for a nation to speedily relieve itself of its prisoners of war by exchange or freeing them on parole. A prisoner of more than usual importance in a military or political sense, however, may be held with advantage to the close of the war.

War, Prize of, property captured from an enemy, or an enemy's property captured from a neutral in time of war. If the property is captured in naval operations it is known as prize; if in military operations, it is booty. The entire subject of prize and prize money as considered by the United States government is defined in the statute of 1864. In the articles on Blockade, Contraband, and Neutrality will be found accounts of what articles constitute prizes and how they may be seized. The statute providing for their disposal is in brief as follows: It is the first duty of the commanding officer of a vessel which has made a capture to send the prize, in charge of a prize master and prize crew, into the nearest convenient port for adjudication. The prize master takes with him all documents found on the vessel. On reaching port the prize master reports to the district attorney of the district in which the port is located, and the attorney files in the United States District Court of the district a libel against the prize property, and a marshal is placed in charge of it. The court appoints a prize commission of three members, who treat the property as an individual under charges and proceed to try it, examining all papers and taking the depositions of the prize master, crew, owners, or representatives of the property, and other witnesses. The report or findings of the commission is submitted to the court, which condemns or releases the property according to the testimony. If the property is condemned the court orders its sale at public auction, and decides how the proceeds shall be distributed.

In case the captured vessel is not in a condition to be sent to a port for adjudication, an appraisement is made, the property is sold, and the proceeds are deposited with the nearest assistant treasurer of the United States pending disposal according to law. In military operations the booty really belongs to the sovereign or head of the nation whose army has taken it, and consists of personal property. It has been common for the nation to award a portion or even all of the booty to the army that captured it. Possession of the property for 24 hours usually confirms its title to the captor. Public monuments, works of art, libraries, and paraphernalia of religious worship are excluded from property now considered as booty. Movable property belonging to private persons not taking part in hostilities, is not accounted booty by the laws of war, and cannot be taken from the owners. The exception to this rule comprises merchant ships and their cargoes, which may become naval prizes of war.

War, Rules of, a code of instructions for the government of armies during hostilities. The instructions for the armies of the United States are contained in "General Orders No. 100." issued April 24, 1863, and reissued in May, 1898. These instructions, originally prepared for the United States armies alone and in the midst of the Civil War, were found to be so comprehensive that they were adopted by both France and Prussia in the war between them, and were the bases on which a general European conference afterward acted in drawing up an agreement on this subject. They cover almost ever conceivable feature of military conduct and usage in time of war, and define many technical terms. The instructions embrace 10 sections, viz.:

Section 1.— Martial law, military jurisdiction; military necessity, retaliation. Section 2.— Public and private property of the enemy, protection of persons, and especially of women; of religion, the arts and sciences, punishment of crimes against the inhabitants of hostile countries. Section 3.— Deserters, prisoners of war, hostages, booty on the battlefield. Section 4.— Partisans, armed enemies not belonging to the hostile army, scouts, armed prowlers, war rebels. Section 5.— Safe conduct spies, war traitors, captured messengers, abuse of the flag of truce. Section 6.— Exchange of prisoners, flags of truce, flags of protection. Section 7.— The parole. Section 8.— Armistice, capitulation. Section 9.— Assassination. Section 10.— Insurrection, civil war, rebellion.

The following is a summary of the most important instructions: Military necessity admits of all direct destruction of life or limb of "armed" enemies and of other persons whose destruction is incidentally "unavoidable" in the armed contests of war. Military necessity does not admit of cruelty — that is, the infliction of suffering for the sake of suffering or for revenge, or of maiming or wounding, except in fight, nor of torture to extort confessions. It admits of deception, but disclaims acts of perfidy. It is lawful to starve the hostile belligerents, armed or unarmed, so that it leads to the speedier subjection of the enemy. When a commander of a besieged place expels the noncombatants, in order to lessen the number of those who consume his stock of provisions, it is lawful, though an extreme measure, to drive them back, so as to hasten the surrender. Commanders, whenever admissible, inform the enemy of their intention to bombard a place, but it is no infraction of the common law of war to omit thus to inform them. Surprise may be a necessity.

Retaliation will never be resorted to as a measure of mere revenge, but only as a means of protective retribution, and, moreover, cautiously and unavoidably — that is to say, retaliation shall only be resorted to after careful inquiry into the real occurrence and the character of the misdeeds that may demand retribution. The more vigorously war is pursued, the better it is for humanity. Sharp wars are brief. A victorious army appropriates all public money, seizes all public movable property till further directed by its government, and sequesters for its own benefit or that of its government, all the revenues of real property belonging to the hostile government or nation. The title to such real property remains in abeyance during military occupation, and till the conquest is made complete. The United States acknowledges and protects, in hostile countries occupied by them, religion and morality, strictly private property, the persons of inhabitants, especially those of women, and the sacredness of domestic relations.

Deserters from the American army, having entered the service of the enemy, suffer death if they fall into the hands of the United States. It is against the usage of modern war to resolve in hatred and revenge to give no quarter. Outposts, sentinels, or pickets are not to be fired on except to drive them in, or when a positive order, special or general, has been issued to that effect. Whoever intentionally inflicts additional wounds on an enemy already wholly disabled, or kills him, or orders that this shall be done, shall suffer death if convicted. Martial law is explained as simply military authority exercised in accordance with the laws and usages of war. A place, district, or country occupied by an enemy stands, in consequence of the occupation, under the martial law of the invading or occupying army.

It extends to property and to persons, whether they are subjects of the enemy or aliens to that government. Whenever feasible, martial law is carried out in cases of individual offenders by military courts, but sentence of death shall be executed only with the approval of the chief executive, provided the urgency of the case does not require a speedier execution, and then only with the approval of the chief commander. Martial law should be less stringent in places in countries fully occupied and fairly conquered.

Warbler, a popular name often applied to well-known singing birds of northern climes, whose notes are heard in wood, and hedge, and orchard, many of which commonly receive other popular names, as the blackcap, nightingale, hedgesparrow, redbreast, redstart, stonechat, wheatear, whitethroat, etc., while many receive the name warbler with some adjunct — reed warbler, etc. The more typical genera comprise birds of small size and plain plumage, usually alike in both sexes; most of them are migratory, going a long way S. of their breeding haunts to winter. Numerous species of warblers are found in North

REED WARBLER.

America, as suburban and country residents know, when the sunshine of May ushers in the summertime. They are birds of brighter plumage than the Old World warblers, but resemble them in their habits, and are also migrants.

REED WARBLER'S NEST.

Ward, Artemas, an American military officer; born in Shrewsbury, Mass., in 1727; was graduated at Harvard College in 1748. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary War, and was in command of the besieging forces at Boston till the arrival of General Washington, after which he was stationed with the right wing on Roxbury Heights. In consequence of impaired health he resigned his commission of Major-General, in April, 1776, but at the request of Washington continued to serve till the end of May. He was elected chief-justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Worcester county in 1776; was president of the Massachusetts Executive Council in 1777, and a member of the Legislature for 16 years; and served in Congress in 1791–1795. He died in Shrewsbury, Mass., Oct. 28, 1800.

Ward, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, an American novelist and poet; born in Andover, Mass., Aug. 31, 1844. In 1888 she married Herbert D. Ward, with whom she sometimes collaborated. She is the author of many popular books.

Ward, Henry Augustus, an American naturalist; born in Rochester, N. Y., March 9, 1834; was Professor of Natural Sciences in Rochester University in 1860–1865; and manager of gold mines in Montana and South Carolina in 1866–1869. In 1870 he began to travel in various countries, making large and valuable cabinets of mineralogy and geology, which he distributed among the universities and colleges of the United States. He founded, at Rochester, N. Y., an establishment where these cabinets were prepared, taxidermy executed, and natural-science collections arranged; was acting naturalist on the United States expedition to Santo Domingo; and wrote "Notices of the Megatherium Cuvieri," and "Description of the Most Celebrated Fossil Animals in the Royal Museums of Europe."

Ward, Mrs. Humphry (Mary Augusta Arnold), an English novelist; born in Hobart Town, Tasmania, June 11, 1851; eldest daughter of Thomas Arnold, second son of the great Dr. Arnold of Rugby. In 1872 she married Thomas Humphrey Ward. In 1888 she published the widely read spiritual romance of "Robert Elsmere." Its success was phenomenal. Its successor, "David Grieve" (1892), showed all its faults but hardly all its merits, and yet is said to have brought its author in the first two months no less than $90,000. "Marcella" appeared in 1894; a short story, "Bessie Costrell," in 1895; "Sir George Tressady," a sequel to "Marcella," in 1896; and "Helbeck of Bennisdale," in 1898.

Ward, John Quincy Adams, an American sculptor; born in Urbana, O., June 29, 1830. In 1861 he opened a studio in New York, where he modelled his "Indian Hunter," "The Good Samaritan," Commodore M. C. Perry, with reliefs, "The Freedman," and many busts and small works. In 1869 he built a studio in Forty-ninth Street, New York, where he made the "Citizen Soldier," and statues of Shakespeare, General Reynolds, General Washington, General Israel Putnam, an equestrian statue of General Thomas, General Daniel Morgan and Lafayette. He built a larger studio in 1882, where he made the colossal statue of Washington for the New York subtreasury building, a colossal statue of President Garfield, "The Pilgrim," etc. He designed the crowning group of "Victory" in the arch for the Dewey reception in New York in 1899. For three years he was vice-president, and for one term president of the National Academy of Design.

Ward, William G., an American educator; born in Sandusky, O., Nov. 5, 1848; was graduated at Ohio Wesleyan University in 1872, and studied theology at Drew Theological Seminary; afterward followed special studies at the Universities of Halle and Berlin; was president of Spokane College in 1890–1892, and Professor of English Literature at Syracuse University in 1893–1898. In the latter year he became Professor of English Literature at the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, Mass.

Ward, William Hayes, an American editor, clergyman, and Assyriologist; born in Abington, Mass., June 25, 1835; was graduated at Amherst (1856); and at Andover Theological Seminary (1859). He was a pastor of the Congregational Church and professor at Ripon College in 1860–1868; became editor of the "Independent" in 1870. In 1884 he went to Babylon in charge of an exploring expedition. He wrote much on Oriental archæology for the "Bibliotheca Sacra," and other journals, and prepared the report of the expedition of 1884, and published "Biography of Sidney Lanier" (1885), "Notes on Oriental Antiquities."

War Department, one of the executive departments of the United States government; is under the supervision of a Secretary of War, who has entire control of all matters relating to the equipment, discipline, etc., of the military forces of the country, and is charged with the duty of carrying into effect all laws relative to the army enacted by Congress. His authority in military matters is second only to that of the President of the United States. He is a Cabinet officer, and is usually accounted the third in point of dignity and im-

portance, the portfolios of State and the Treasury being the first two. During the stormy career of the republic this office has several times been one on which devolved the conduct of weighty affairs. The first Secretary of War was Henry Knox of Massachusetts, whose term of office began with that of President Washington. During the second war with Great Britain three secretaries of war followed each other in quick succession. They were John Armstrong, James Monroe, and William H. Crawford. The secretary at the time that war broke out was William Eustis. During the Mexican War William L. Marcy guided the department. During Buchanan's administration, the exciting period just preceding the Civil War, John B. Floyd was at the head of the department, and it was charged that his Southern sympathies induced him to store a large amount of war supplies in the South, which supplies when appropriated by the seceding States enabled them to levy war against the general government. He was succeeded by Joseph Holt, who, on the breaking out of hostilities, severed his connection with the department, and was succeeded by Simon Cameron, who in the same year (1861) gave place to Edwin M. Stanton, under whose guidance the department waged the long and bloody war of secession. Stanton during the reconstruction period was succeeded ad interim by Gen. U. S. Grant, and the following secretaries succeeded in the order named: Lorenzo Thomas, John M. Schofield, John A. Rawlins, William T. Sherman, W. W. Belknap, Alphonso Taft, James Don. Cameron, George W. McCrary, Alexander Ramsey, Robert T. Lincoln, William C. Endicott, Redfield Proctor, Stephen B. Elkins, Daniel S. Lamont, Russell A. Alger, Elihu Root, and William Howard Taft.

Ward's Island, an island in the East river, opposite New York city; forming the N. boundary of Hell Gate. It is nearly circular and comprises about 200 acres. It is in the corporate limits of New York city, and contains a large Insane Asylum for Males, a Home for Invalid Soldiers, a Home for Children, a Lunatic Asylum, and the State Emigrant Hospital.

Ware, Henry, Jr., an American clergyman and religious writer; born in Hingham, Mass., April 21, 1794. He took an active part in the organization of the Unitarian movement. He died in Framingham, Sept. 22, 1843.

Warfield, Benjamin Breckinridge, an American educator; born in Lexington, Ky., Nov. 5, 1851; was graduated at Princeton University in 1871; studied at the Princeton Theological Seminary and at the University of Leipsic; became Professor of New Testament Language and Literature in the Western Theological Seminary in 1878, and continued there till 1887, when he was called to the chair of didactic and polemical theology at Princeton Seminary.

Warfield, Ethelbert Dudley, an American educator; born in Lexington, Ky., March 16, 1861; graduated at Princeton University in 1882; Professor of History in Miami University in 1888–1891; became president and Professor of History in Lafayette College in 1891; and was ordained in the Presbyterian Church in 1899.

War Indemnity, the sum of money paid by the defeated country in an international war to the victorious government. The largest amount ever demanded in this way was $1,000,000,000, which France was compelled to pay Germany after the war of 1870–1871. The war lasted 28 weeks; the number of German troops was estimated in round numbers at 1,000,000; of these they lost 128,000. Germany therefore received in cash $35 a week for each man's services, or $8,000 for each man lost.

In the war of 1866 Prussia took from Austria and her allies a war indemnity of $41,750,000, besides $3,750,000 requisition during the campaign. Prussia had 437,000 men in the field and lost 11,000; the war lasted one month; she received, therefore, $25 a week for each man's services, or $4,200 for each man lost. The war between Japan and China covered about nine months and the amount paid by the latter nation was $185,000,000. The Japanese had 80,000 troops which made the indemnity equivalent to $60 a week for each sol-

dier. But for the intervention of Russia the sum paid by China would have been much larger.

For the Turko-Russian war of 1877, Russia demanded $701,000,000, but her claim was reduced to $160,000,000, which amounted to $6.25 for each soldier. Great Britain has received two indemnities from China, the first, in 1840, being $25,000,000 and the second in 1860 about $10,000,000. The claim of Canada for indemnity for the Fenian raid from the United States in 1866 was settled by England, which country was anxious to maintain friendly relations with the United States government. In every instance where an indemnity has been exacted, save in the case of the Turko-Russian war of 1877, a portion of the vanquished power's territory has remained in military occupation by the victor, at the expense of the defeated nation, till the money has been paid. No indemnity beyond the cession of territory was exacted of Denmark by Austria and Prussia at the close of the war of 1864, and the same thing may be said of Austria at the time of her defeat by France and Italy in 1859. The Sultan of Turkey was forced by the powers to reduce his claims of $50,000,000 on Greece at the close of the war of 1897 to $10,000,000.

The settlement of war claims between the United States and Spain at the end of the war of 1898 was unique. The Spanish-American war lasted four months; it cost the United States $150,000,000, in money and 1,941 men. The Spaniards were defeated in every battle on sea and land, and finally sued for peace. A treaty prepared by a joint commission of American and Spanish representatives, was signed by President McKinley Feb. 10, and by the Queen Regent of Spain, March 17, 1899. By the terms of this treaty the United States relinquished all claims for indemnity of any kind, and agreed to send back to Spain, at its own cost, all Spanish soldiers taken prisoners, with their arms. All the stands of colors, uncaptured ships, small arms and guns of every kind, with their accessories, together with materials and supplies of all kinds belonging to the land and naval forces of Spain and the islands of the Philippines and Guam were to remain the property of Spain. The pieces of heavy ordnance, exclusive of field artillery, in the fortifications and coast defenses were to remain in their places for six months, the United States being permitted to purchase them from Spain during that time if satisfactory terms could be agreed on. The United States further agreed to pay to Spain the sum of $20,000,000. On her part, Spain was to relinquish all claim of sovereignty over Cuba; to cede to the United States the island of Porto Rico, and other islands then under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies; the island of Guam, in the Ladrones; and the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands. In this case it would appear that the victors paid for their success and the conquered profited by their defeat, reversing the old proverb, "To the victors belong the spoils."

At the close of the trouble between China and the powers, growing out of the Boxer uprising in 1900, it was agreed that China pay the powers 450,000,000 taels as an indemnity.

Waring, George Edwin, an American sanitary engineer; born in Poundridge, N. Y., July 4, 1833. When the Civil War broke out he was commissioned major of the 39th New York Volunteers. He recruited six troops of cavalry, which, with the Benton Hussars, were organized into the 4th Missouri Cavalry, of which he was commissioned colonel. In 1877 he turned his attention to sanitary engineering. After the yellow-fever epidemic of 1878 in Memphis, Tenn., he planned and executed a sewerage system in that city which attracted the attention of sanitarians everywhere, and which has been adopted since in many large cities. In 1882 he was appointed a member of the National Board of Health, and remained on it several years. He was commissioner of street cleaning in New York city from Jan. 15, 1895, to Jan. 1, 1898; introduced the white canvas uniforms for street cleaners; and won wide commendation by his effective work. In October, 1898, he was sent to Havana by the United States government to arrange a plan for the sanitary improvement of that

city, and while there contracted yellow fever from which he died in New York, Oct. 29, 1898. A large sum of money was raised by subscription in New York and paid to his widow.

Warman, Cy, an American author; born in Greenup, Ill., June 22, 1855; received a common school education; settled in Colorado in 1880 and was employed in the Denver and Rio Grande railroad shops. In 1888 he engaged in journalism; became editor of the "Western Railway," and in 1892 of the "Creede Chronicle." He traveled in Europe and became known as "the poet of the Rockies." His publications include "Sweet Marie" (a popular song); "Tales of an Engineer" (1895); "The Express Messenger" (1897); "Frontier Stories" (1898); "The Story of the Railroad" (1898); "The White Mail", etc.

Warmoth, Henry Clay, an American lawyer; born in McLeansboro, Ill., May 9, 1842; was admitted to the bar in 1861; entered the Union army in 1862 as lieutenant-colonel. He accompanied President Johnson on his "swing around the circle" through the Eastern and Northern States; became governor of Louisiana in 1868; and was military governor of that State till its new constitution was accepted by Congress, and was then inaugurated as civil governor and served till 1873. He was collector of customs at New Orleans in 1889–1893, and later became president of the New Orleans, Fort Jackson, and Grand Isle railroad.

Warner, Charles Dudley, an American editor and author; born in Plainfield, Mass., Sept. 12, 1829; was graduated at Hamilton College in 1851; admitted to the bar in 1856, and practised in Chicago till 1860, when he removed to Hartford, Conn.; became editor of the "Press" in 1861, and of the "Courant" on its consolidation with the "Press" in 1867. He was connected with "Harper's Monthly Magazine," in charge of an editorial department for many years from 1884. His first book was a compilation for the use of students in schools, called "A Book of Eloquence." He was the author of a large number of works, and editor of "A Library of the World's Best Literature" (1896–1898). He died in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 20, 1900.

Warner, Olin Levi, an American sculptor; born in Suffield, Conn., April 9, 1844; first studied in the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris and later was a student in Carpeaux's studio. In 1877–1878 he modeled "Twilight," a small statue, which established his reputation. His works include "The Dancing Nymph"; "Cupid and Psyche"; reliefs of Joseph and other Indian chiefs; busts of J. Alden Weir, Miss Maude Morgan; and statues of Governor Buckingham of Connecticut, William Lloyd Garrison, General Devens; etc. Died in New York city, Aug. 14, 1896.

War of 1812, the second serious conflict between Great Britain and the United States. It lasted for over two and a half years, beginning June 19, 1812. The principal cause of this war was the interference of Great Britain with American vessels, which she caused to be stopped on the high seas and searched for British subjects who were forced into the navy or imprisoned for refusing to serve. Several times American men-of-war were fired on and compelled to give up seamen in their crews. Great Britain also interfered with our commerce by her blockades and Embargo Act, and a bitter feeling was aroused. James Madison, at that time President of the United States, was personally opposed to a war, but was overruled by Congress, which appropriated large sums for the army and navy. It ended with the treaty of Ghent, which was signed Dec. 24, 1814, and ratified Feb. 18, 1815. The following is a chronology of this war:

1812.

Hull's expedition against Fort Malden.
Fort Mackinaw captured by the British and Indians.
Aug. 5—First Battle of Brownstown, Mich. British defeated the Americans under Van Horn.
Aug. 9—Second battle of Brownstown. Americans victorious.
Aug. 13—British sloop "Alert" taken by the United States ship "Essex" off Newfoundland.
Aug. 16—Hull surrendered the fort and city of Detroit.

Aug. 19—The "Guerriere," a British frigate, captured by the "Constitution" off Massachusetts.
Oct. 13—Battle of Queenston. Van Rensselaer wounded. Brock killed.
Oct. 13—Battle of Lewiston, N. Y.
Oct. 18—British ship "Frolic" captured by the United States ship "Wasp" off North Carolina.
Oct. 25—British ship "Macedonia" captured by the United States ship "United States" off Canary Islands.
Dec. 29—British frigate "Java" captured by the United States ship "Constitution" off Bahia, Brazil.

1813.

Jan. 22—Battle of Frenchtown, Mich. Americans under Winchester defeated by the British General Proctor.
Feb. 24—British brig "Peacock" captured by the United States ship "Hornet" off Demarara, South America.
March 4—Madison began second presidential term.
April 27—Battle of York (now Toronto).
May 1—Fort Meigs was besieged by 2,000 British and Indians under Proctor, who were routed by General Clay with a force of Kentuckians.
May 29—Prevost makes an unsuccessful attack on Sackett's Harbor.
June 1—The United States ship "Chesapeake," Captain Lawrence, captured by the British ship "Shannon," Captain Broke, in Massachusetts Bay.
Aug. 3—Fort Stephenson, Ohio, defended by Major Crogan.
Aug. 14—American brig "Argus" captured by the British ship "Pelican" in the English Channel.
Aug. 30—The Creek Indian War.—Massacre of Fort Mimms, Ala.
Sept. 5—British brig "Boxer" captured by the United States ship "Enterprise" off Maine.
Sept. 10—Commodore Perry's victory over the British commanded by Captain Barclay at the W. end of Lake Erie.
Oct. 5—Battle of the Thames. Tecumseh, the Shawnee chief, killed and the Indian confederacy broken.
Nov. 9—General Andrew Jackson defeated the Creeks at Talledega, Ala.
Nov. 11—Battle of Chrysler's Field, Can.—Americans victorious.

1814.

March 27—Battle of Horseshoe Bend Ala.—Creek War ended.
March 28—American frigate "Essex" captured by the British ships "Phœbe" and "Cherub" off Chile.
April 29—British brig "Epervier" captured by the United States ship "Peacock" off Florida.
June 28—British sloop "Reindeer" captured by the United States ship "Wasp" near the British coast.
July 3—Americans under Generals Scott and Ripley captured Fort Erie, Canada.
July 5—Battle of Chippewa, Canada —Scott defeated the British under Riall.
July 25—Battle of Lundy's Lane Canada.
Aug. 15—First battle of Fort Erie.—British force of 5,000 men repulsed.
Aug. 24—British under Ross dispersed Americans at Bladensburg, Md.
Aug. 24—Washington, D. C., captured by the British under Ross. Public buildings burned.
Sept. 11—Battle of Lake Champlain Captain Downie, British, surrendered his fleet to Commodore McDonough.
Sept. 11—Battle of Plattsburg, N. Y. Prevost, British, defeated by Americans under McComb.
Sept. 12—Ross, British, defeated Americans at North Point, Md. Death of Ross.
Sept. 13—Brooks bombarded Fort McHenry, Md., but withdrew without reducing the fort.
Sept. 15—Fort Boyer, Mobile Bay bombarded by the British without success.
Sept. 17—Second battle of Fort Erie Gen. Jacob Brown dispersed besiegers.
Nov. 7—Gen. Andrew Jackson drove the British from Pensacola, Fla.
Dec. 14—American flotilla surrendered to the British at Lake Borgne, La.
Dec. 23—Preliminary battle nine miles from New Orleans, La.—Gen. Andrew Jackson retired to intrenchments.
Dec. 24—Treaty of Ghent, Belgium peace between Great Britain and the United States signed.

1815.

Jan. 8—Battle of New Orleans.—Fourteen days after treaty of peace

(The British General Pakenham lost 2,000 men, and was killed.—The Americans lost seven men.)

Jan. 15—British squadron captured the United States frigate "President" off the coast of New Jersey.

Feb. 20—British ships "Cyane" and "Levant" captured by the United States ship "Constitution" off Madeira Islands.

March 23—British brig "Penguin" captured by the United States ship "Hornet" off Brazil.

War Prizes, Distribution of Value, the judicial apportionment of the proceeds of sale of condemned prizes of war. If a captured vessel of an enemy or a neutral contains munitions of war all such property is confiscated and passes to the government of the capturing vessel. Where the prize vessel is of superior or equal force to the captor vessel the net proceeds of the sale of vessel and cargo is awarded under the statute to the captors; and where the prize is of inferior force, one-half of the net proceeds goes to the government, and the other half to the captors. All vessels of the navy which aid a captor in securing a prize share with it in the proceeds. The distribution of prize money among the men taking part in the capture is substantially on the following basis: To the commanding officer of a fleet or squadron, one-twentieth part of all prize money awarded to any vessel or vessels under his immediate command. To the commanding officer of a division of a fleet or squadron on duty under the orders of the commander-in-chief of such fleet or squadron, one-fiftieth part of any prize money awarded to a vessel of such division for a capture made while under his command; but such part shall not be in addition to the share he would be entitled to as commander of the vessel making or aiding in the capture. To the fleet captain, one-hundredth part of all money awarded to any vessel or vessels of the fleet or squadron in which he is serving; but if the capture is made by the vessel on which he is serving at the time, he will share in the award with all the officers and men on the vessel in proportion to his annual pay. To the commander of a single vessel, one-tenth part of all awards to his vessel, when the vessel at the time of the capture is under the orders of a superior officer, and three-twentieths when the vessel is independent of such other officer. After this apportionment, the residue of prize money is distributed among all others on duty on the capturing or assisting vessel or vessels at the time of the capture, in proportion to their rates of pay in the service. The law also provides a special bounty where an enemy's vessel is sunk or otherwise destroyed in an engagement, and the officers and crew thus lose the opportunity for acquiring prize money. This bounty is $100 for each person on board an enemy's ship or vessel of war at the beginning of an engagement resulting in its destruction, and is distributed among the officers and crew of the vessel or vessels taking part in the destruction in proportion to their regular pay.

Warrant, to give a guaranty to; to authorize; to give power or authority to, as to do or forbear anything, by which the person authorized is secured or held harmless from any loss, damage, or detriment by such act; as, these thoughts cannot warrant you from suspicion in others. In law, to assure; to secure to, as a grant to a guarantee. To secure, as the valid title of goods to a purchaser; or, to provide indemnification in the event of loss.

In criminal law, the authority issued by a justice of the peace for the apprehension of some one. The warrant should be under hand and seal of the justice; should set forth the time and place of making it, and the cause for which it is made; and should name the person against whom it is granted.

Warrant Officer, one of the highest ranks to which seamen under ordinary circumstances can attain. They are divided into three classes — gunners, boatswains, and carpenters, the gunners taking precedence of the other two. Formerly, before ironclads superseded the wooden ships, there was only one officer of this rank of each class carried on board even the largest ships. Now, in addition to the officer of each class appointed to carry

out the special duties of gunner, boatswain, and carpenter on board every ship, there are usually three or four junior gunners or boatswains appointed to battleships and some of the larger of other classes of ships to perform what are called quarter-deck duties, in addition to which in many of the larger ships an extra gunner or boatswain is appointed for torpedo duties. A certain proportion of these officers who have duly qualified in navigation are now appointed to command torpedo boats.

Warranty, in law, a promise or covenant by deed, made by the bargainer, for himself and his heirs, to warrant or secure the bargainee and his heirs against all men in the enjoyment of an estate or other thing granted. The use of warranties in conveyances has long been superseded by covenants for title, whereby, as the covenanter engages for his executors and administrators, his personal as well as his real assets are answerable for the performance of the covenant.

Warren, Gouverneur Kemble, an American military officer; born in Cold Spring, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1830; was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1850. When the Civil War broke out he became lieutenant-colonel of the 5th New York Volunteers and colonel in August, 1861. He was promoted captain of United States Engineers, Sept. 9, 1861; promoted Brigadier-General of volunteers in September, 1862, for his gallantry at Gaines' Mill, and chief of topographical engineers in February, 1863. In March of the same year he was made chief of engineers in the Army of the Potomac. He was promoted Major-General of volunteers in May, 1863, and in March, 1864, when the Army of the Potomac was reorganized he was placed in command of the 5th corps. In June, 1864, he was promoted major of United States Engineers, which post he assumed in May, 1865, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service. He was brevetted Major-General U. S. A. in March, 1865, and promoted lieutenant-colonel in March, 1874. He died in Newport, R. I., Aug. 8, 1882. A statue was erected to his memory on Little Round Top, Gettysburg, Pa., in 1888.

Warren, Joseph, an American patriot; born in Roxbury, Mass., June 11, 1741. On June 14, 1775, he received a commission as Major-General; and when a majority of the council of war determined to fortify Bunker Hill, he insisted on having a share in the action that would take place. He was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. His statue, by Henry Dexter, was unveiled on Bunker Hill, June 17, 1857.

Warren, Mercy Otis, an American patriot; born in Barnstable, Mass., Sept. 25, 1728. An ardent patriot, she corresponded with the leaders of the Revolution, among them Samuel and John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson. The "Correspondence of John Adams and Mercy Warren" was published by the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1878. She wrote dramatic and satirical poems against the Royalists (1773–1775), which were included in her volume of "Poems, Dramatic and Miscellaneous" (1790). She published "A History of the Rise, Progress, and Termination of the American Revolution, Interspersed with Biographical, Political, and Moral Observations" (3 vols. 1805). She died in Plymouth, Mass., Oct. 19, 1814.

Warren, William Fairfield, an American educator; born in Williamsburg, Mass., March 13, 1833; was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1853. He was appointed acting president of the Boston Theological Seminary in 1866; accepted the presidency of Boston University in 1873 and also the chair of philosophy of religion and comparative theology.

Warship, an armed vessel, built for the purpose of waging war on the water; a naval vessel. Warships have always been an important factor in the armament of those states which have a portion or the whole of their territory contiguous to the seas of the world. In no branch of warfare have the means of offense and defense been, in a few years, the subject of so much change, both in type and effectiveness, as in naval construction

and armament. For many centuries after the invention of firearms the progress in the direction of invulnerable warships was very slow, and it was not till the naval operations of the American Civil War had given to the civilized nations of earth a great object lesson that the development of ships as fighting machines was accelerated. Prior to that time the strength of naval vessels was considered to lie entirely in the number of men and guns that a ship carried. The building by the Confederate government of the iron-clad ram "Virginia" directed attention to the value of armor-clad ships, and especially such ships when armed with a beak or ram, as a means of offense. The construction by Captain Ericsson of the "Monitor," and the successful fight of that vessel against the "Virginia," convinced naval architects that wooden warships were obsolete.

From this point the development of strength in warships is marvelous. Each civilized nation vied with the other in production of what was vainly imagined would prove invincible and invulnerable ships, but as fast as the defensive power of armor was increased the offensive power of the guns with which other ships were armed was augmented. This led to a great reaction in the methods of naval construction, and the efforts of engineers were directed to the production of warships of the swift cruiser type, rather than that of the battleship, and for a while the United States government constructed only swift armored and protected cruisers. The first contract for first-class battleships for the United States navy was signed in 1890, and they were officially designated "coast-line battleships." At the opening of the Spanish-American war the United States had a splendid navy, which proved its prowess in a way that astonished the Old World powers. The building of the American navy continues, and it is certain that the American navy would prove itself worthy of its record in any conflict to come.

Warships, Classification of, the division of the vessels in a navy according to rating and type. In the United States navy the basis of rating is the displacement of a vessel, or, practically, its weight. All vessels having a displacement of 5,000 tons and upward are classed as first rates; those between 5,000 and 3,000 tons as second rates; those between 3,000 and 1,000 tons as third rates; and those below 1,000 tons as fourth rates. The classification by type is first and second-class battleships; armored, protected, partially protected and unarmored cruisers; barbette, single and double-turret monitors; auxiliary cruisers, consisting of large and swift mercantile steamships, partially protected and armed; gunboats; torpedo boats; tugs; patrol boats, adapted from ocean-going tugs and swift steam yachts; and a variety of special vessels such as the dynamite gun vessel "Vesuvius," the harbor defense ram "Katahdin," and the torpedo ram "Alarm." The special vessels provided for the war with Spain included large hospital and ambulance ships; a vessel equipped as a mammoth machine shop, with a large force of skilled workmen to make instant repairs to disabled fighting ships; and vessels fitted up to carry coal, food, ice, and water. The classification by rating differs from that by type. All the battleships are first rates; one double-turret monitor, the "Puritan," is a first rate; all other double-turret monitors are second rates; the cruisers are distributed among the four rates; and the gunboats are third and fourth rates.

In general, first rate ships are named after the States of the Union; second rate after cities in the United States; third rate after important events or names connected with the naval history of the United States; fourth rate after lakes and rivers in the United States; and special vessels for the distinctive service for which they are designed, as the hospital ship "Solace"; the naval repair ship "Vulcan," etc. The monitors as a class are named after rivers and American Indians. All the first-class battleships in service or under construction have a displacement of more than 10,000 tons; five are of 11,525 tons each, three of 10,288 tons, and one of 11,410. The ill-fated "Maine" was a second-class battle-

ship and had a displacement of 6,682 tons, and her only sister ship, the "Texas," has a displacement of 6,315 tons.

War Song, a song having war or warlike deeds for its subject, or one that incites to war; more specifically, such a song sung by soldiers about to charge the foe, or by warriors at a war dance. The following is a list of the principal war songs of various nations:

American.—"Battle Cry of Freedom," the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and "Marching Through Georgia," sung by the Union soldiers in the Civil War (1861–1865); "Dixie's Land" and "Maryland, My Maryland," sung by the Confederates.

Austrian.—Haydn's "Hymn to the Emperor."

Belgian.—The patriotic "Brabanconne."

Danish.—The "Song of Danebrog." The danebrog is the flag with a white cross which fell from heaven in the 13th century at the prayer of Waldemar II., and which ensured him the victory.

English.—"Rule Britannia." Words by Thomson, music by Handel.

French.—(Ancient), the "Chanson de Roland" ("Song of Roland").

French.—(Modern) the "Marseillaise" ("The Marseilles") and the "Chant du Depart" ("Parting Song").

German.—(Modern), Arndt's "Des Deutschen Vaterland" ("The German's Fatherland"), and "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz" ("Hail to Thee in the Conqueror's Wreath"), "Watch on the Rhine," "Sword-song of Korner," etc.

Hungarian.—The "Rakoczy March."

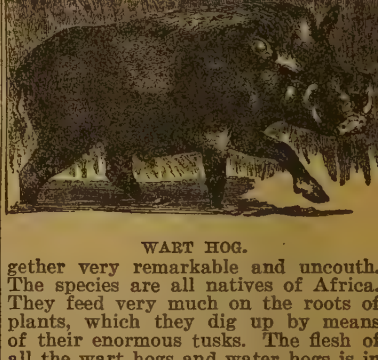
Italian.—Garibaldi's warlike hymn, composed by Mercantino, and Godfredo Mameli's "Italian brethren, Italy has awaked!"

Russian.—"God Protect the Czar!"

Scotch Jacobite Songs.—"The King shall enjoy his own again," and "When the king comes o'er the water." The "Lillibulero" of 1688 created a most marvelous furore.

Wart, a collection of lengthened papillæ of the skin closely adherent and ensheated by a thick covering of hard dry cuticle. From friction and exposure to the air the surface presents a horny texture, and is rounded off into a small button-like shape. Such is the description of the simple wart, which is so commonly seen on the hands and fingers (and rarely on the face or elsewhere) of persons of all ages, but especially of children. Nothing is known of the cause of warts.

Wart Hog, closely resembling the true hogs in most of their characters and particularly in their feet, but remarkably differing from them in their dentition: The number of teeth is much reduced; the canines become the large tusks, and in the adult the last molar only is found in each jaw, which grows to an enormous size as in the elephant. The head is very large, and the muzzle very broad; the cheeks are furnished with large wart-like excrescences, so that the appearance is alto-



WART HOG.

gether very remarkable and uncouth. The species are all natives of Africa. They feed very much on the roots of plants, which they dig up by means of their enormous tusks. The flesh of all the wart hogs and water hogs is in high esteem. They are hunted by dogs, which are often killed in the encounter with them.

Warwick, Richard Neville, Earl of, "the king-maker," a great English nobleman, born 1428, killed 1471. He was the son of the Earl of Salisbury, and became Earl of Warwick by marrying the heiress of the title and estates. Taking the Yorkist side in the Wars of Roses, he was the main instrument in placing Edward IV. on the throne in 1461 in place of Henry VI., and became the most powerful nobleman in the kingdom. Quarreling with Edward on account of the latter's marriage, he went over to

Henry's side, and was able again to place him on the throne, but was slain at the battle of Barnet, and Edward recovered the crown.

Washburn, Charles Ames, an American editor, historian, and novelist; born in Livermore, Me., March 16, 1822. He was editor and proprietor of the "Alta California," and the San Francisco "Daily Times" (1858–1861); minister to Paraguay (1861–1865), residing in that country also from 1866 to 1868. He died in New York, Jan. 26, 1889.

Washburn, George, an American educator; born in Middleboro, Mass., March 1, 1833; was graduated at Amherst College in 1855, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1859; became Professor of Philosophy in Robert College, Constantinople, in 1868; was acting president there in 1870–1877, and became president in the latter year. He was an authority on the political questions of Southeastern Europe. During the World's Parliament of Religions in Chicago, in 1893, he delivered an address on Mohammedanism. He contributed many articles to English and American periodicals.

Washburn, William Drew, an American manufacturer; born in Livermore, Me., Jan. 14, 1831; was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1854; studied law and began practice in Minnesota in 1857. He later acquired large interests in the lumber and flour industries; was a partner for many years in the Washburn and Crosby flouring mills, and afterward became a director in the Pillsbury-Washburn Company, which had a daily capacity of 22,000 barrels. He was the projector and for many years the president of the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad; was also the builder of the Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie railroad, of which he remained president till 1889; held a seat in Congress in 1879–1885; and was a United States Senator from Minnesota in 1889–1895.

Washburn College, a coeducational institution in Topeka, Kan.; founded in 1865 under the auspices of the Congregational Church.

Washburne, Elihu Benjamin, an American statesman; born in Livermore, Me., Sept. 23, 1816. He early tried journalism, but abandoned it to study law at Harvard; was admitted to the bar in 1840 and began practice in Galena, Ill. He was elected to Congress in 1852 and held office till 1869, when he was appointed Secretary of State by President Grant, and soon after minister plenipotentiary to France. During the Franco-Prussian War he made the American legation the refuge of Germans and other foreigners who could not leave Paris. For this service he received special honors from the Emperor of Germany and Bismarck, as well as from the French leaders, Gambetta and Thiers. In 1887 he published "Recollections of a Minister to France." After he returned to the United States he resided in Chicago, where he died Oct. 22, 1887.

Washington, a State in the Western Division of the North American Union; bounded by British Columbia, Idaho, Oregon, Puget Sound, and the Pacific Ocean; admitted to the Union, Nov. 11, 1889; capital, Olympia; number of counties, 36; area, 66,880 square miles; pop. (1890) 349,390; (1900) 518,103.

The surface of the State is exceedingly rugged, being traversed from N. to S. by the great range of the Cascade Mountains about 100 miles from the coast. The highest peaks, all extinct volcanoes, are Mount Rainier, 14,444 feet; Mount Baker, 10,827 feet; Mount St. Helena, 9,750 feet; and Mount Adams, 9,000 feet. Puget Sound extends inland about 80 miles and contains many excellent harbors. The Pacific coast has numerous prominent headlands, including Capes Disappointment, and Flattery. The principal river is the Columbia.

Washington is called the Pennsylvania of the Pacific on account of its mineral wealth, especially in coal, in the Puget Sound basin. Gold is found in the Yakima valley, and silver near Spokane. The principal mineral products in 1900 were coal, 2,474,093 short tons, valued at $4,700,068; coke, 33,387 short tons, valued at $160,165; mineral waters, 62,500 gallons, valued at $8,200; gold, 34,743 fine ounces, valued at $718,200; silver, 224,500 fine ounces, valued at $139,190; granite, $48,900; sandstone, $68,133; marble, $11,836; limestone, $249,163; and clay products, $591,277.

The river valleys and plains of Eastern Washington have under scientific irrigation become exceedingly fertile and productive. Stock raising and dairy farming are becoming important industries. The principal farm crops in 1900 were corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, and hay.

According to the United States census of 1900, the State had 3,631 manufacturing establishments, employing $52,649,760 capital and 36,048 persons; paying $21,360,897 for wages and $49,099,182 for materials; and having an aggregate output valued at $86,795,051. The principal manufactures, according to values of output, are lumber and timber; flour and grist; canned fish; foundry and machine shop products; shipbuilding; railroad cars; and malt liquors.

The governor is elected for a term of four years, and receives a salary of $4,000 per annum. Legislative sessions are held biennially and are limited in length to 60 days each. The Legislature has 34 members in the Senate and 80 in the House. There is one Representative in Congress.

Washington was a part of Oregon Territory till the admission of Oregon, in 1853, when this section was separately organized as Washington Territory. There was subsequently considerable trouble with the Indians. Immigration having set actively in that direction, it was admitted into the Union as a State, Nov. 11, 1889.

Washington, a city, and the capital of the United States of America; in the District of Columbia; at the confluence of the Potomac and the Anacostia, or East Branch, rivers, and on the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Southern, The Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac railroads; 136 miles S. W. of Philadelphia; 226 miles S. W. of New York; 40 miles S. W. of Baltimore, and 185 miles W. of the Atlantic Ocean. The site of the city is an admirable one, surrounded by a circle of hills and comprising a rolling plain, with here and there irregular eminences which provide beautiful and advantageous positions for the various public buildings. The city was laid out expressly for the National Capital and on a scale indicating that it was expected to grow into a vast metropolis; area 69¼ square miles; pop. (1890) 230,392; (1900) 278,718.

The United States and the District of Columbia own an extensive waterworks system, costing $10,000,000. The reservoirs have a storage capacity of 76,000,000 gallons, and the water is distributed through 381 miles of mains. The consumption averages 55,000,000 gallons a day. There are in all 320 miles of streets, of which 266 miles are paved. The streets of Washington are irregularly laid out being from 70 to 160 feet wide. Pennsylvania Avenue is the principal street of the city, having on or near it many of the leading hotels, theaters, stores etc. F street is the next business street in importance. The sewer system covers 418 miles. The streets are lighted by gas and electricity at an annual cost of about $250,000. The average cost of the police department exceeds $743,500 per annum, and that of the fire department $185,000. The annual cost for the maintenance of the city government is over $9,052,000. The annual death rate averages 21.82 per 1,000.

The city contains many magnificent structures. The Capitol, crowning Capitol Hill and costing $13,000,000, is one of the most beautiful public edifices in the world. It is built in pure Classic style, with two immense wings of white marble, extending from a central structure constructed of light yellow freestone painted white. The main front facing E. is beautified with three splendid porticoes adorned by Corinthian pillars. The central portico contains noted groups of statuary, and on the esplanade immediately in front stands Greenough's famous colossal statue of Washington. The entrance to the rotunda is by the celebrated bronze door, designed by Randolph Rogers and made by Von Muller in Munich. It is 17 feet high by 9 feet wide, and cost $28,000. The relief work on the door commemorates the discovery of America by Columbus. The walls of the interior of the rotunda, which is 180 feet high and 96 feet in diameter, are ornamented with eight panels containing paintings of scenes in American history; while in a space 9 feet wide encircling the hall at a height of 107

feet there is a series of relief illustrations, also of American history. Above the rotunda is built the famous dome, which is 96 feet in diameter and 220 feet from the floor at its highest point. The exterior of the dome is 135½ feet in diameter, 241 feet above the main buildings, and 307½ feet from the ground. A spiral flight of stairs between the inner and outer walls leads to the gallery of the dome, which affords an excellent view of the fresco paintings overhead. The cupola on the top of the dome is 17 feet in diameter and 52 feet high and is surmounted by a ball on which stands a bronze statue of "Liberty" 19½ feet high, by Crawford. The next most impressive feature of the Capitol is the National Statuary Hall, formerly the Old Hall of the Representatives. In form it is semi-circular, and contains 24 columns. The ceiling is 57 feet high at the apex and the length of the room is 96 feet. Here are statues of the two most eminent men from each State in the Union. The Hall of Representatives in the S. wing is said to be the finest legislative chamber in the world. It is 36 feet high and 139 feet long by 93 feet wide. It contains galleries with 1,500 seats for spectators, and desks for members (386 in 1903). The Senate chamber is 113 feet long by 81 feet wide. It also contains galleries accommodating 1,000 visitors, and desks for 90 Senators. Both of these chambers are tastefully decorated and are splendid specimens of architecture. The Capitol also contains the Vice-President's room, various committee chambers, etc. The grounds surrounding the Capitol comprise about 50 acres, and are divided into the East and West grounds. They form a beautiful specimen of landscape gardening and are adorned with numerous pieces of statuary and many fountains.

The Capitol will in the near future receive the most extensive addition which has ever been made to it. This statement is especially significant from the fact that the entire history of the building has comprised a series of additions to a nucleus of rather meager proportions. The present project dates from the spring of 1901, when the architect of the Capitol was directed by act of Congress to prepare plans for the extension of the central portion of the Capitol, for the renovation and decoration of the rotunda and for the erection on ground adjacent to the Capitol of a fireproof building for office, storage and power-plant purposes.

Presumably no architect would have the temerity to suggest any radical change in the structure of the Capitol; but in the interest of adherence to the present style it is particularly fortunate that plans for an enlargement such as is now contemplated were handed down to the present architect of the Capitol from his distinguished predecessor, the late Thomas U. Walter, architect and engineer, perhaps best known to fame as the creator of the great white dome of the Capitol and the marble wings now occupied by the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively. Not only was the enlargement of the Capitol provided for in the plans prepared years ago, but the extension soon to be undertaken will in reality but carry out the original conception of an enlarged Capitol as evolved by Architect Walter at the time he planned the Senate and House wings and capped the structure with its stately dome. Moreover, the new portion, instead of appearing incongruous or out of harmony with the present pile, will actually add to the majesty of the effect when it is viewed as a whole.

The old Capitol building, fostered by George Washington and designed by Thornton, was considered to afford, when completed in 1830, ample accommodations for the then existing and probable future needs of the country. However, the tremendous progress of the nation soon rendered imperative the provision of more space. Then came the first extension begun in 1851 and completed in 1859. Congress authorized and Architect Walter carried out the construction of the marble additions at the N. and S.

In this, as in all of his work in connection with the Capitol, the architect adhered faithfully to the spirit of the original; and realizing at the same time that the future might again find the Capitol inadequate in accommodations, he devoted much time to the preparation of plans for an extension to the E. of the present build-

ing — an addition which would harmonize with what already existed, and also give additional beauty to the splendid dome which he designed and erected, and which he hoped would one day grace a completed structure. The most eminent architects have agreed that in meeting present exigencies it would be unwise to alter the original plan in any particular as concerns the exterior proportions and alignments. The construction of the addition contemplated will cost approximately $2,500,000, and while it involves the removal of the old portico at the E., it does not involve the removal of the principal walls of the old and historical portion of the Capitol. The present front wall of the old building remains as the rear wall of an open court which lights the W. side of the proposed addition.

It is difficult for even the persons thoroughly familiar with the building to appreciate what an enormous addition will be made to the capacity of the structure by this new construction. The area will be increased in the aggregate from 132,730 square feet to 184,120 square feet, an increase of 51,390 square feet, or 38 per cent. Otherwise expressed, the increase of the capacity of the building amounts to 1,854,400 cubic feet, of which amount 1,068,000 cubic feet are provided in the new E. front, or in other words, the addition to be built E. from the central portion of the building as at present constituted. It may seem well-nigh incredible that there is available space for such an addition as is proposed with so slight a departure from the present perspective. As a matter of fact, however, the central flight of marble steps on the E. front, leading to the portico of the rotunda, is indented 20 feet within the line of the two marble wings. Not only will all the space of this indentation be occupied by the addition, but it will project about 15 feet beyond the line of the wings, thus eliminating all suggestion of a rambling appearance in the building considered as a whole, as well as any suspicion of the undue size of the dome.

In the interest of the maintenance of absolute harmony, the extended front will be faced with a magnificent portico of fluted Corinthian columns, so elaborate and superior in gener contour and size as to unmistakabl dominate the porticoes of the wing In short, the new construction will n only convey an impression of greate depth and compactness in the enti building, but will also provide larger, broader and consequently mo imposing base for the massive dom

The new Congressional Library built just E. of the Capitol in a squa comprising about 10 acres. It is thr stories high, 470 feet long by 340 wid is constructed of white New Hamp shire granite in the Italian Renai sance style, and cost $6,347,000. Th building contains an octagonal readin room, 100 feet in diameter. The are many magnificently carved marb arches. The library is constructe around four spacious inner courts an in all has over 2,000 windows, whic make it the best lighted building o its kind in the world. Besides th reading room, there are a lecture hal copyright record rooms, a large a gallery, a map room, etc. The who library could be made to accommoda 6,000,000 volumes. In 1900 it co tained nearly 1,000,000 books, exclu sive of pamphlets, and the accretion are from 10,000 to 15,000 volume each year.

The United States Treasury build ing is 1¼ mile W. of the Capitol. is constructed of granite in the Ion style, and cost $6,000,000. It is thr stories high and 468 feet long by 20 wide. An Ionic colonnade modele after the Temple of Minerva Athens, is built on the E. front. O the W. front is a magnificent centr entrance with eight colossal monolith columns. There are in all about 20 rooms including the cash room, whic is finished with rich marble and o cupies two stories; the gold room, co taining millions of dollars in go coin; the Redemption Division; coun terfeit room, etc. All of the Unite States notes, bonds, etc., are mad here.

The building of the State, War, an Navy Departments is one of th largest public edifices in Washingto It is built of granite in the Roma Doric style, is four stories high, 56 feet long by 342 feet wide, covers 4 acres, and cost $11,000,000. In th N. and E. wings are the War an

Vavy Departments; in the S. portion the State Department. The building contains in all 566 rooms, including the Hall of the Secretary of State, he Ambassador's Room, and the library with 60,000 volumes. In the tter apartment the Declaration of ndependence is preserved.

The building of the Patent Office, lso known as the Department of the nterior, is located in the central part f the city. It is 453 feet long by 351 eet wide, and is constructed of grane, marble, and freestone, in the Doric tyle. The main entrance faces F treet, and is reached by a broad airway of granite steps. The portico as 16 enormous Doric columns suporting a classic pediment. The building contains besides offices and other ooms the model room, in which there re great numbers of models, repreenting every department of mechanal art. The length of the floor in he latter room is 1,350 feet, or over of a mile. The offices of the Secetary of the Interior, of the Comissioner of Patents, and of the Inan Bureau are on the second floor.

The building of the Land Office, rmerly occupied by the Postoffice Deartment, and costing $1,700,000, is of hite marble in the Italian or modied Corinthian style, and is 300 feet ng by 204 feet wide. It is three ories high and on the 8th street side as sculptures illustrating the teleraph and railroad.

The Pension building is constructed the Renaissance style. It borders Judiciary square, covers 80,000 uare feet, is 75 feet high, and 400 et long by 200 feet wide. On the exrior and on a level with the second oor is a notable band of sculpture in rra-cotta, 3 feet in height, and, 1,200 et in length. It represents an army campaign, supported by sailors and ats of the navy.

The Smithsonian Institution is a agnificent structure, erected of red ndstone in the Romanesque style. is 477 feet long by 150 feet wide d has 9 towers from 75 to 150 feet height. It was established by ames Smithson. The remaining notorthy buildings include the Bureau Education, Department of Agrilture, Army Medical Museum and ibrary, building of the Commission of Fish and Fisheries, the United States Naval Observatory, Executive Mansion or "White House," a National Soldiers' Home, etc. The buildings of note not belonging to the government include the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the Masonic Temple, Odd Fellows' Hall, "Evening Star" building, the "Baltimore Sun" building, Washington Market, the court house, New Willard, Raleigh, Shoreham, Arlington, and Gordon hotels, and the Cosmos, Army and Navy, Washington, and Metropolitan clubs.

Monuments.— These include the Washington Monument, the Naval Monument, in honor of the officers, sailors and marines who were killed in the Civil War, the Lafayette Monument, with statues of Lafayette, Rochambeau D'Estaing, De Grasse, and Duportail, statues of Washington, Franklin, Webster, two of Lincoln, General Rawlins, Admiral Farragut, Martin Luther, Admiral Dupont, President Garfield, and Chief-Justice Marshall; and equestrian statues of Gen. Winfield Scott, Nathanael Greene, George H. Thomas, W. S. Hancock, John B. McPherson, and Andrew Jackson.

Banks.— On Sept. 30, 1901, there were 11 National banks in operation, having a combined capital of $2,775,000; and a surplus fund of $1,603,460. The exchanges at the United States clearing house in the year ending Sept. 30, 1901, aggregated $138,260,424, an increase over the preceding year of $6,731,523.

Education.— The city has 125 buildings used for school purposes. At the close of the school year 1898–1899 the children of school age numbered 72,000; the enrollment in public day schools was 45,560; and the average daily attendance was 31,220. There were 1,191 teachers, and public school property of an estimated value of $5,000,000. The white and negro pupils are provided with separate schools. The institutions for higher education are the Columbian University (Bapt.), Howard University (non-sect.), Gallaudet College (non-sect.), Georgetown University (R. C.), the Catholic University of America, Gonzaga College (R. C.), American University (M. E.), National University Law and Medical Schools.

Churches and Charitable Institutions.— There are about 225 churches in Washington, representing all of the principal denominations, and many of the smaller ones. The charitable institutions include the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, National Deaf-Mute College (the only college in the world for deaf-mutes), Government Asylum for the Insane, Providence Hospital, National Homœopathic Hospital, Garfield Hospital, Emergency Hospital, Columbia Hospital for Women, the Louise Home, Reform School for Boys, Reform School for Girls, Industrial Home School, Washington Orphan Asylum, House of the Good Shepherd, the Children's Hospital, St. Ann's, St. Vincent's, and St. Joseph's Orphan Asylums, Home for the Aged, etc.

Finances.— On July 1, 1878, the duties of the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the District of Columbia were transferred to the Treasurer of the United States. Since that date an annual appropriation has been made by Congress sufficient not only to pay the interest on the outstanding bonds, but also, it is believed sufficient to liquidate the whole debt of the District by 1924, in which year the 3.65 per cent. loan matures. On April 1, 1901, the total funded debt of the city was $15,075,600. In 1900 the assessed valuations were, real estate, $179,351,811; personal property, $11,497,933; total, $191,049,744; tax rate, $15.00 per $1,000.

History.— It cost the Federal Congress a long and bitter wrangle to decide where the capital should be; and the decision was made at last by a political "bargain." Sectional jealousies were strong, and members of Congress from New England and from New York were afraid that those from the South might gain undue advantage over them. So stubborn grew the contest that it was feared the republic, as yet none too strongly welded together, would be shattered before a settlement could be made, and but for the political sagacity of Alexander Hamilton there might have been grave danger.

The Southern members, eagerly seconding Washington's fondly cherished desire, had asked that the seat of the Federal government be established on the banks of the Potomac and when Congress refused this reques their anger had rivaled the anger o the Northern men at the opposition o the South to Federal assumption o State debts incurred during the Rev olution. Might it not be, Hamilto asked Jefferson, at a chance meeting i front of the President's house in Phil adelphia, that the Southern men woul agree to vote for the assumption o the State debts if the Northern me would support a bill for a capital o the Potomac, and would not the Sec retary of State exert his good offices t bring about such result? The sugges tion came as if on the thought of th moment; but it was so earnestly an eloquently put forward by Hamilto that Jefferson declared that "thoug a stranger to the whole subject," h would be glad to lend what aid h could. With his powerful aid the as sumption bill secured the sanction o Congress.

The site of the present city, cov ering the lower portion of the district was selected by Washington in Jan uary, 1791, but it had been admire by him many years before. When a boy he saw it while riding over th country on horseback, and he spoke o it when as a young man he campe with Braddock on the hill where th naval observatory now stands.

Washington, always more of a mer chant and engineer than artist, ha thoughts of a great commercial cit there, with the navigable Potoma reaching to the sea to help it in th race for supremacy; and it was wit more than his usual zeal and hopeful ness that in the early spring of 179 he set about planning the future sea of government. The private owners o the land proved a source of vexatio and of some delay. Many of thes were the descendants of a little ban of Scotch and Irish who had settled o the land 100 years before, and had in herited from their fathers ability t drive a hard bargain.

Aged David Burns, a justice of th peace and a tobacco planter in a smal way, proved the most stubborn an greedy of all. Even Washington wa at first unable to do anything wit "obstinate Mr. Burns," who did no want a capital at his front door an did not care whether or not the sea

of government came to the banks of the Potomac. Washington argued with him for several days, explaining to him the advantages he was resisting; to all of which, so the tradition runs, Burns made reply:

"I suppose you think people here are going to take every grist that comes from you as pure grain; but what would you have been if you had not married the widow Custis?"

Burns at last capitulated, and transferred his 600 acres which he did not wish to see spoiled for a good farm to make a poor capital, on the same terms that had been made with the other owners of the site — the government to have one lot and the original owner one lot alternately, the latter being also paid $125 per acre for such part of his land as might be taken for public use. Burns stipulated that the modest house in which he lived should not be interfered with in the laying out of the city; and since this condition was agreed to by Washington, Burns' cottage stood till a few years ago, one of the historical curiosities of the capital.

After David Burns, the most considerable owners of the land taken for the federal city were Samuel Davidson, Notley Young and David Carroll, the last named one of the three commissioners selected by Washington to have entire charge of the surveying and laying out of the district and the erection of the necessary public buildings. The other commissioners were Thomas Johnson of Maryland and David Stuart of Virginia; and on April 15, 1791, with impressive Masonic ceremony and in the presence of a goodly assemblage, they laid the first boundary stone of the district at Jones' Point, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. Early in the following September, the commissioners decided to call the federal district the Territory of Columbia — a little changed some years later to the District of Columbia; and the city to be established on the river bank the City of Washington — this without knowledge of the President, but with the common consent of Congress and the people.

Meanwhile, Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant had been chosen by Washington to draw the plan of "the new Federal town." L'Enfant, a Frenchman, and a kinsman of D'Estaing, was a skilled military engineer who had come to America in April, 1777, in the train of Lafayette. He devoted the spring and summer of 1791 to elaborating his plans for the projected city. One point he quickly settled — he would not plan for 13 States and 3,000,000 of people, but for a republic of 50 States and 500,000,000 people; not for a single century, but for 1,000 years. Dominated by this thought, he builded better and wiser than any one in his lifetime was willing to admit; for the chief men of his day, meagerly educated and reared in the practice of the strictest private economy, were provincial in their ideas of art and government expenditure.

Jefferson was almost the only man then conspicuous in public life who had had the advantages of extensive foreign travel; and even Jefferson wished the city laid out in the regularity of squares, with all the streets intersecting at right angles, as in Philadelphia, and unfortunately, in most other American cities. L'Enfant made the regular chess-board squares as Jefferson wished, but he put in so many avenues running at acute angles that the monotonous effect was happily destroyed, and the opportunity was presented for making the capital the magnificent city it has since become.

The States of Maryland and Virginia, prompted by the location of the federal capital within their borders, voted $192,000 to the United States to aid in the erection of the projected public buildings; and in March, 1792, soon after the completion of the survey of the city, the commissioners advertised for designs for the Capitol and for "the President's house," offering in each instance a premium of $500 and a building lot to the author of the accepted design. Among the submitted designs for the executive mansion was one by James Hoban, a young architect of Charleston, S. C. This design, which followed that of the palace of the Duke of Leinster in Dublin, being approved. Hoban was awarded the premium, and engaged at a salary of 100 guineas per year to superintend the construction of the mansion, which was soon called the White House.

For the Capitol 16 designs were submitted by as many architects; but all, after careful examination, were counted unworthy of serious consideration. Soon, however, Stephen L. Hallett, a French architect residing in New York, sent to the commissioners a sketch of a design which met with favor, and he was invited to perfect it. Hallett had not completed his labors when Dr. William Thornton, an Englishman, who had lately taken up his residence in America, submitted a design to Washington and Jefferson which so pleased them that the President requested its adoption, suggesting that as Thornton had no practical knowledge of architecture, the execution of his design be intrusted to Hallett. Thornton's design thereupon was accepted by the commissioners, and Hallett was appointed supervising architect with a salary of $400 per year. The corner stone of what was to be the N. wing of the Capitol was laid on September 18, 1792, when Washington delivered an oration and the Grand Master of the Maryland Free Masons an appropriate address. "After a ceremony," to quote a contemporary account of the affair, "the assemblage retired to an extensive booth, where they enjoyed a barbecue feast."

Ill-timed and unseemly bickerings between architect and commissioner, the opposition of L'Enfant to raising funds by a public sale of lots, and many such difficulties delayed the completion of the N. wing till 1800; but even these were not the only obstacles with which the builders of the federal city were compelled to contend. At the first sale of lots the hurtful rumor was industriously spread that Congress would never remove to the Potomac, but would remain in Philadelphia. In 1792 Washington wrote to the commissioners that unless greater activity prevailed, their whole previous labor might be lost; and later he was obliged to make residence on the spot compulsory with them. Most serious and embarrassing of all was the ever present need of money. It had been hoped that before the sums subscribed by Virginia and Maryland were expended, the sales of lots would supply the balance needed to complete the public buildings. This expectation was only partly realized — many of the early contracts for the sale of lots were afterward repudiated,— and before the walls of the Capitol and the White House had reached the roof line, the commissioners were obliged in 1796 to ask Congress for an appropriation of money. Congress responded to this request by authorizing the commissioners to negotiate a loan of $300,000. This loan was guaranteed by the government, but the money was not to be had on the terms proposed. After some delay, the State of Maryland, at Washington's personal request, took two-thirds of the loan, stipulating that the commissioners who were all men of means, should add their individual guarantee to that of Congress — a startling indication of the government's poor credit. In 1798 Congress, again appealed to by the commissioners, voted an appropriation of $100,000, and in the following year the State of Maryland lent them half that sum, requiring, as before, private security for its repayment.

As a result of all these efforts, work on the Capitol and the White House made fair progress, and two other public buildings were begun and pushed to completion. These were erected at the corners of the 20-acre plot set down on L'Enfant's design as "the President's grounds." One, known as the Treasury Department building, occupied a portion of the site of the present Treasury building. The War Office, as the other building was called, occupied the site of the central portion of the present State, War, and Navy building. This latter building, enlarged by the addition of a third story and a wing, was known in later years as the Navy Department building, being removed in 1871 to make room for the new building.

When Washington last beheld the city which bears his name, shortly before his death in 1799, it was a straggling settlement in the woods, almost wholly devoid of streets, with 30 or 40 residences,— most of these small and uncomfortable,— and an unfinished Capitol and President's house. Indeed, Washington long remained a sparsely built, unsightly city and a comfortless place of residence. For more than a generation its growth in population was less than 600 a year, a rate of in-

crease that would now put to shame almost any village in the land; and so late as 1840 De Bacourt, the French minister, could write that Washington was "neither a city, nor a village, nor the country," but "a building-yard placed in a desolate spot, wherein living is unbearable."

All this was changed by the struggle for the Union, which doubled the population of Washington and brought in freedom and Northern enterprise, but more important still, by a thousand moving and glorious associations, endeared the capital to the people of the whole country. Then came its remaking by Shepherd and his associates. Now it is a truly imperial city, and the judgment of Washington and the genius of L'Enfant are vindicated.

Washington, University of, a coeducational non-sectarian institution in Seattle, Wash.; founded, 1862.

Washington, Booker Taliaferro, an American educator; born a slave in Hale's Ford, Va., about 1859. After the Civil War he removed to West Virginia, where he worked in the mines, attending school in the winter. In 1875 he was graduated with honors at the Hampton Institute, Va.; was a teacher there till in 1881, when he was elected by the State authorities of Alabama principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, which he organized and built up. He received the degree of A. M. from Howard University in 1896, and dined with President Roosevelt in 1902.

Washington, Bushrod, an American jurist; born in Westmoreland co., Va., in 1762; was nephew of George Washington, and became heir to his papers and library; was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, and of the Virginia ratifying convention in 1788; associate justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1798–1829. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1829. His nephew, Augustine Washington, came into possession of the Washington residence, of Mount Vernon. He died in 1832.

Washington, George, the greatest of the world's great men, and first President of the United States; born of English stock in Westmoreland co., Va., Feb. 22, 1732. His father died early, but his mother, Mary Ball, gave him an admirable training, which was continued later by his elder half-brother, Augustine. Of actual schooling he had little, save such as sufficed to make him a practical surveyor. He spelt badly, but was able to do accounts well; he wrote poor verses, but was careful to copy out 50 odd "rules of behavior"; he had as little of the true literary afflatus as any youth of genius could well have, but he tamed the wildest horses and dominated the most unruly of his schoolmates. In short, he was a young Virginian Cyrus, riding well, shooting well, and telling the truth. But if it was fortunate for his country that he escaped becoming an epic poet, it was equally fortunate that he gave up the idea of entering the English service as a midshipman on account of a dutiful regard for his mother's wishes. One can contemplate with pleasure the picture he presents as a 16-year-old explorer, surveying the lands of Lord Fairfax amid the wild passes of the Alleghenies. The youth who so bravely fronted all "moving accidents by flood and field," who gained a reputation for sobriety and prudence both with the savage tribes he was forced to encounter and the official circles of Williamsburg, was doing precisely the work best fitted to prepare him for the higher labors of his manhood.

He rose rapidly, and in three years was made adjutant-general of militia in one of the border districts. But he was soon called away to accompany his invalid brother Lawrence on a voyage to the West Indies. This was destined to be his only experience of foreign travel; but he was by nature little capable of being tainted by provincialism. Returning to Virginia, he found his military charge renewed, and was given speedy opportunity for active service. He was dispatched by Governor Dinwiddie in the fall of 1753 on a mission to the French invaders of the Ohio region — a dangerous task, which others had declined, but which he accepted with alacrity. He braved the rigor of the season and the peril of the long and almost unknown way, and in about three months' time was back at Williamsburg with the French answer. Neither savages nor treacherous guides, nor ice-gorged rivers could prevail against so bold a heart or so keen an eye; nor could flattery at

home undermine a nature so well balanced, a modesty so innate and pure. He was at once put in command of the temporary militia of the colony, and was subsequently made lieutenant-colonel of the augmented forces. His superior officer soon died, however, and he was left in full charge of the expedition to the Ohio. He acquitted himself admirably in the fight at Great Meadows, but was forced to capitulate shortly after, the result being honorable, and on the whole fortunate, considering the rashness of the enterprise.

The death of the French officer Jumonville in a preliminary skirmish led to a curious sort of reputation for the young colonial soldier, the future liberator of America being denounced as an assassin because of an absurd mistake by which the leader of a scouting party was converted into the bearer of a flag of truce. But while French censure could not hurt Washington, Dinwiddie's conduct with regard to the reorganization of the Virginian troops did; and after a manly remonstrance he resigned, showing in this matter, as well as in his subsequent refusal to submit to be outranked by officers holding royal commissions, that perfectly poised dignity of character for which he is probably more noted than any other great man in history. When Braddock, however, offered Washington a post as aide-de-camp which he could accept with honor, he was glad enough to march against the foe and to tender advice which no man in America was better fitted to give and no commanding officer less likely to profit by. The prudence of Washington as a counselor, as well as his intrepid conduct at Fort Duquesne, taught all discerning observers that he had in him the stuff of which not only good border soldiers but also great generals are made; and one of these observers, the eloquent preacher Samuel Davies, was wise enough to predict that "that heroic youth, Colonel Washington," would one day render his country some distinguished service. For a time his services were chiefly directed toward securing the safety of the Virginia borders, and he found leisure to make a visit to Boston on military business, as well as to fall in love.

His marriage with the widow, Martha Custis, took place in January, 1759, and those who are wont to accuse Washington of lacking sentiment may be advised to study carefully all that can be learned about the romantic affair. Military life seemed over for him, and he settled down as a gentleman farmer, serving his colony in the House of Burgesses, where he was formally thanked for his exertions in the public behalf, but was too modest to be able to reply; looking after the interests of his parishes in the local vestries, dispensing hospitality in true Virginian style, and superintending his estates in a thrifty fashion peculiarly his own; and last, but not least, keeping up his spirits and his health by frequent indulgence in the manly sport of fox hunting. At the age of 30 he was plainly the greatest soldier in the colonies, the man to whom all eyes would turn should any public danger impend; and if no danger came, he would nevertheless be one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of the "Ancient Dominion." He had thus little to wish for except children. But if children did not come, his life was destined to be filled with a higher love and more absorbing cares. He was to be the Father of his Country. From his seat at Mount Vernon, which he had been progressive enough to link with the rest of the world by a private wharf, he watched the clouds gathering in the political heavens, and he showed a statesmanly prescience in being almost the first American to perceive that a complete break with England was necessary to the peace and prosperity of the colonies.

He was no revolutionist, but neither was he afraid to trust the conclusions of his own mind; and if he was no orator, he was at least not the man to mince his words. Cæsar himself did not more thoroughly see the necessity for one-man rule at Rome than Washington saw the necessity for public independence in America. He declared at Williamsburg, in 1774, that he was ready to raise 1,000 men, support them at his own expense, and march them to the relief of Boston. A few weeks later he rode on horseback with Patrick Henry and Edmund Pendleton to attend the 1st Continental Congress in Philadelphia. He was, by the confession of Henry himself, easily the greatest man among the delegates. The 2d

Congress saw him again in attendance, and ready to give his life for his country. But though he could brave death he could not face praise, and he left the chamber when John Adams nominated him to be Commander-in-Chief of the Continental forces. The next day he accepted the post, while protesting his own unworthiness and refusing to accept any pay beyond a reimbursement of his expenses. No Roman of old ever came forward to save the State with purer intentions or with more favorable auguries of success. Though to weaker spirits the prospect was appalling, strong men drew happy omens, not from the flight of birds and the entrails of victims, but from the justice of the common cause and the character of Washington. Nor did they mistake, nor do we now mistake, when we assign the success of the Revolution to these two causes.

As one retraces the weary years that elapsed between his taking command (July 3, 1775) and his laying down his office (Dec. 23, 1783), it is perceived clearly that under Providence the issue of the mighty struggle depended on him. Had he lost heart at the supineness and bickerings of the people at large, had he grown weary of correcting the blunders of incapable subordinates, had he disdained to control a fatuous Congress, or to put down a wretched cabal among his own officers, had his nerves given way at the sight of the sufferings at Valley Forge; had his spirit wavered at frequent defeat — in short, had he been anything but the noble patriot and great commander that he was, the course of history might have been changed, and the United States might have died in its birth and forever, or come into existence again years later and under far different auspices. But he was Washington — the noblest figure that any people has ever set in the forefront of its life and history. While he lived and fought on with his ragged troops, the Union was maintained in spite of all State squabbles; while he was in command, any alliance made with France must be one which America could accept with dignity; while his brave heart beat, repulse meant only fresh resolve, and hardship and suffering only more splendid rewards of triumph.

It is idle to deny that he was the soul of the Revolution, and it is equally idle to ask whether or not he was a great general. Whether he was, technically speaking, a master of the art of war, students of that art may decide; though it is as well to remind them that Frederick the Great praised his Trenton campaign as a masterpiece of strategy. But that he is worthy to rank with the supreme commanders of history, no man of sound judgment and capable imagination will deny. Not that he always won his battles, or won them in the most approved way; not that he flamed like a comet in the heavens, threatening desolation to the nations; not that he moved across the world's stage like a Karl or a Timor. His career does not enthrall us as does that of Alexander; it has not such tragic elements of inspiration and pathos as has that of Hannibal; it does not leave us breathless with admiration as does that of Cæsar; it does not exalt us and horrify us as does that of Napoleon. But it does give us that supreme sense of satisfaction which flows from the perception of harmony and proportion; it does thrill us with the intense and elevated joy which must ever follow the spectacle of great powers consciously working for the successful accomplishment of divine justice; it does fascinate us by means of those elements of sublimity and pathos that are never absent from the contemplation of a lonely but serene elevation above the common tide of humanity.

Nor are concrete evidences of his greatness as a soldier lacking. We remember the Berserker rashness and daring displayed at Fort Duquesne and at Monmouth, and we recall William the Conqueror at Hastings. We watch him at the crossing of the Delaware and at Valley Forge, and we recall Hannibal on the Alps. We observe him turning a ragged body of suspicious New Englanders into trained soldiers ready to die for him, and we recall no less a man than Cæsar. We see him put down the Conway cabal and reduce Congress to his bidding, and we recall Marlborough. We see him quell Lee with his fiery eye and biting words, and we somehow recall Cromwell. We watch him in his tent, brooding over the treason of Arnold and weighing the claims of mercy and justice in the case of Andre, and we

recall only his own imperial self. Yes, Washington the general is a supremely great man, and those who deny the fact do so because they have not been able to survey his career from the proper point of view. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that to the trained student his greatness is even implicit in his proclamations to his soldiers from first to last.

He was no master of style, but certainly for directness and vigor of phrase, for patriotic purpose, for clear-sighted content, his circular letter to the governors of all the States (June 8, 1783) is unsurpassed among the political documents of the world. His entire correspondence from the time he retired from command of the army till he reëntered the service of his country as its first President, is a monument to his modesty, to his magnanimity, to his prudence, and his wisdom. Frederick the Great himself, resting from war that he might restore order and peace to the people, is no grander figure than this victorious American general, watching from Mount Vernon the fortunes of his country, and lending the weight of his counsel and his example to the sacred cause of union. He served this cause still further by presiding over the convention in 1787, and 1789 he entered on the presidency of the nation, assuming a new role for which he was admirably fitted and in which he was destined to achieve magnificent success.

To many persons Washington the statesman is harder to realize than Washington the general. This is probably a result of political partisanship. Men look back to those two great founders of parties, Jefferson and Hamilton, and forget the chief who dominated and controlled them. Washington really made Hamilton and he always used Jefferson when he needed him; it was thus perhaps in accordance with weak human nature that Hamilton should have been ungrateful to his memory, while Jefferson was impelled to pay him a tribute — noble in spite of its jealous touches. No fact in history is more clearly established than that Washington was the chief figure in his own administrations. He came to the chair of State with the best equipment possible, and he would have left it vacant forever had it been requisite to fill it with a successor who should be his equal. He had not the analytic mind of Hamilton nor the philosophic grasp of Jefferson, but his training for the duties of a statesman had been superior to theirs. He came of a race used to act and to command. From an early age he had to rely on himself, and so he attained to that self discipline which is indispensable to a political leader. Circumstances determined that he should learn the lessons of life from men rather than from books; thus he stood in no danger of becoming a doctrinaire. His early experiences as a surveyor, a backwoodsman and a soldier gave him a true sympathy with democracy, and hence enabled him to understand the only rational principle on which a stable government could be founded in America; while his good birth and training, and his position as a planter aristocrat, put him in touch with that English past from which it would have been impossible for the new nation to break entirely. Add to all this the fact that his nature was essentially straightforward and manly, and that he had not a conspicuous weakness, that his mind was clear and flexible, and if not quick, certainly not slow, and we surely have as well equipped a statesman as the world's history can furnish.

Compared with him, how the other figures of the period, even the greatest shrink and diminish! The spiritual dignity of his altruism sits not on Franklin; his breadth and catholic charity of judgment belong neither to Hamilton nor to Jefferson: and who would think of comparing with him the Madisons, the Jays, the Morrises, the Ameses, the Wilsons of the time, able and patriotic men though they all were? Dignity, steadfastness, uprightness, serenity, benignity, wisdom — these are the characteristics of Washington's statesmanship, whether we regard his firm policy of resistance to the insolence of revolutionary France, or his refusal to plunge his country into a second war with England, or his cordial acceptance of the financial measures of Hamilton, or his steady accentuation of the national principle, or his noble efforts to reconcile his cabinet, or his strong but humane policy toward the Indians, or his prompt crushing of the Whisky Re-

bellion, or finally, his progressive views on the subjects of slavery and national education, and his prophetic comprehension of the importance of the West. A perfect equipoise of powers which taken separately would not be supreme, appears to be the characteristic mark of his rare variety of genius, which among men of action is illustrated in Alfred the Great, and among men of letters, in Sophocles. It is to this class that Washington belongs — to the class of men whose balance of faculties is so serenely perfect as to constitute genius of perhaps the highest order. What shall we say of such a man, save that he was as great in peace as he was in war; that he was veritably the Father of his Country?

Washington became Commander-in-Chief of the American army on June 15, 1775, and for several years his history was that of the Revolutionary War, elsewhere recorded. Suffice it here to say that he created the American army; fought the English generals, Howe, Clinton, Burgoyne, and Cornwallis, with various results; till, finally, he surrounded Cornwallis at Yorktown, and compelled him to capitulate. To his intrepidity, prudence, and moderation, the United States is almost wholly indebted for the independence which was secured to it by the treaty of peace concluded in 1783. Soon after this event, Washington resigned his commission to Congress, and in his address on that occasion, the magnanimity of the hero was blended with the wisdom of the philosopher. He returned to his seat at Mount Vernon and, like Cincinnatus of old, he returned to his former and favorite pursuits of agriculture. The federation of the States having failed to afford an efficient government, Washington proposed conventions for commercial purposes, which led to the Convention of 1787, of which he was a member, which founded the present Federal Constitution, considered by him as the only security against anarchy and civil war. Under this Constitution he was chosen President, and inaugurated in New York, April 30, 1789. His government was marked by that well-tempered prudence which distinguished all his conduct. Having been reëlected as President, he held office till 1797, when he again retired to his estate at Mount Vernon. In 1797, when there arose a difficulty with France, threatening hostilities, he was appointed Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief, a post which he accepted with extreme reluctance, but with that spirit of obedience to the call of duty which had been the governing rule of his life. On Dec. 12, 1799, he was exposed in the saddle, for several hours, to cold and snow, and attacked with acute laryngitis, for which he was repeatedly and largely bled, but sank rapidly, and died, Dec. 14.

Washington was childless, but most happy in his domestic relations. He was mourned even by his enemies, and deserved the record: "First in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The following estimate of the character and intellect of the great American patriot is from President Jefferson:

"His mind was great and powerful, without being of the very first order; his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of a Newton, Bacon, or Locke; and, so far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion. Hence the common remark of his officers of the advantages he derived from councils of war, where, hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best; and certainly no general ever planned his battles more judiciously; but, if deranged during the course of action, if any member of his plan was disarranged by sudden circumstances, he was slow in readjustment. The consequence was, that he often failed in the field, but rarely against an enemy in station, as at Boston and York. He was incapable of fear, meeting personal danger with the calmest unconcern. Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, never acting till every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely weighed; refraining, if he saw a doubt; but, when once decided, going through with his purpose, whatever obstacles opposed. His integrity was the most pure, his justice the most inflexible, I have ever known; no motives of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was, indeed, in every sense of the word, a wise, a good, and a great man. His temper was natural-

ly irritable and high-toned; but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendency over it. . . . . His person was fine, his stature exactly what one could wish. Though in the circle of his friends, where he might be unreserved with safety, he took a free share in conversation, his colloquial talents were not above mediocrity, possessing neither copiousness of ideas nor fluency of words. In public, when called on for a sudden opinion, he was unready, short, and embarrassed. Yet he wrote readily, rather diffusely, in an easy and correct style. He read little, and that only on the subjects of agriculture and English history."

Washington, Treaty of, a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed May 8, 1871. Under its terms the "Alabama" claims, the San Juan boundaries, and certain fisheries disputes were settled by arbitration.

Washington Agricultural College, an educational, non-sectarian institution in Pullman, Wash.; founded in 1892.

Washington and Jefferson College, an educational institution in Washington, Pa.; founded in 1802, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

Washington and Lee University, an educational non-sectarian institution in Lexington, Va.; was founded in 1749 by the Rev. William Graham as an academy at Timber Ridge meeting house, afterward developed into Washington University, and finally received its present name in honor of General Robert E. Lee, who after the Civil War became its president. He is buried in the college chapel, where a noble recumbent statue in marble marks his resting place.

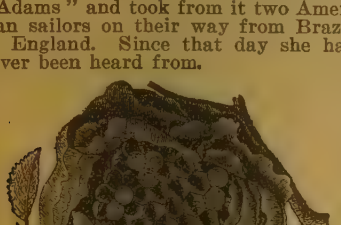
Washington Monument, a magnificent monument erected by the American people, in honor of George Washington. It stands in the Mall, a public park on the banks of the Potomac and Tiber creek, Washington, D. C. The corner stone was laid by President Polk, July 4, 1848, and Dec. 6, 1884, the cap stone was set in position. The foundations are 126½ feet square and 36 feet 8 inches deep. The base of the monument is 55 feet 1½ inches square, and the walls 15 feet ¼ inch thick. At the 500 foot mark, where the pyramidal top begins, the shaft is 34 feet 5½ inches square and the walls are 18 inches thick. The monument is made of blocks of marble two feet thick, and it is said there are over 18,000 of them. The height above the ground is 555 feet. The pyramidal top terminates in an aluminum tip, which is 9 inches high and weighs 100 ounces. The mean pressure of the monument is five tons per square foot, and the total weight, foundation and all, is nearly 81,000 tons. The door at the base, facing the capitol, is 8 feet wide and 16 feet high, and enters a room 25 feet square. An immense iron framework supports the machinery of the elevator, which is hoisted with steel wire ropes two inches thick. At one side begin the stairs, of which there are 50 flights, containing 18 steps each. Five hundred and twenty feet from the base there are eight windows, 18 x 24 inches, two on each face. The area at the base of the pyramidal top is 1,187¼ feet, space enough for a six-room house, each room to be 12 x 16 feet. The Washington monument is the highest monument in the world; total cost, $1,500,000.

Washington University, a co-educational, non-sectarian institution in St. Louis, Mo.; incorporated in 1853. It has been formed by the union of six schools started at different times: the undergraduate department, which includes the college; the St. Louis Law School; the O'Fallon Polytechnic School; the Henry Shaw School of Botany; the School of Fine Arts; the St. Louis Medical College; and the Missouri Dental College. To the university have been attached three secondary schools: The Smith Academy for Boys; the Mary Institute for Girls; and the manual training school.

Wasp, the name applied to a number of insects, belonging chiefly to the family vespidæ. They live in societies composed of females, males, and neuters, or workers. The females and neuters are armed with a sting. Their nests are usually of a material resembling brown paper, but some species build them of common clay.

Wasp, The, an American warship, built in Washington, D. C., in 1806, and commanded by Capt. Jacob Jones.

On Oct 18, 1812, she captured the British brig "Frolic," and was herself captured the same day by the British vessel "Poictiers." Also an American sloop-of-war, 22 guns and 160 men; built at Newburyport in 1814. On May 1, 1814, she left Portsmouth in command of Capt. Johnston Blakely. On June 28 she captured the British sloop "Reindeer," and on Sept. 1, fought and captured the British brig "Avon." On Oct. 9 following she spoke and boarded the Swedish brig "Adams" and took from it two American sailors on their way from Brazil to England. Since that day she has never been heard from.



NEST OF COMMON WASP SEEN FROM BELOW.

Wasson, David Atwood, an American clergyman, poet, and essayist; born in Brooksville, Me., May 14, 1823; was graduated at the Bangor Theological Seminary; accepted a pastorate in Groveland, Mass., but was soon dismissed for the liberality of his views. He then devoted himself to literature, writing chiefly for periodicals. He was called to Boston in 1865, but preached less than a year, owing to ill-health. He died in West Medford, Mass., Jan. 21, 1887.

Waste Lands, according to the general use of the term, uncultivated and unprofitable tracts in populous and cultivated countries. The term waste lands is not employed with reference to land not reduced to cultivation in countries only partially settled.

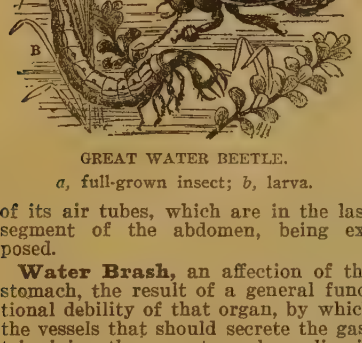
Watch, the act or state of watching; a keeping awake for the purpose of attending, guarding, preserving, or the like; attendance without sleep; vigilance, vigil. A person or number of persons set for a guard over the persons, property, or interests of others; a watchman or body of watchmen; a sentry, a sentinel, a guard. Also, the period of time during which one person, or a body of persons, watch or stand sentinel, or the time from one relief of sentinels to another; hence, applied to a division of the night when the precautionary setting of a watch is more generally necessary.

Also any contrivance by which the progress of time is perceived and measured; as, a timekeeper actuated by a spring, and capable of being carried on the person. The essential difference between a clock and a watch has been defined to be that the latter will run in any position, but the former in a vertical position only. Since the invention of the cheap spring clock this definition must be abandoned. Another characteristic which was formerly distinguishing was that the watch escapement was always controlled by a balance wheel and spring, while the clock escapement was generally governed by a pendulum. Watches are said to have been invented at Nuremberg, about the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century. America now makes the best watches.

As a nautical term, the period of time occupied by each part of a ship's crew alternately while on duty. This period is one of four hours, the reckoning beginning at noon or midnight. But in order to prevent the constant falling of the same watch to the same portion of the crew, the time between 4 P. M. and 8 P. M. is divided into two short watches of two hours each, technically known as dog watches.

Water, a clear, colorless, transparent liquid, destitute of taste and smell, and possessing a neutral reaction. It is one of the most important and most widely-distributed substances in nature, occurring universally in one or other of its three physical states = liquid, solid, or gaseous. As a liquid it constitutes the great mass of the oceans, rivers, and lakes, which cover nearly three-fourths of the earth's surface; in the solid state it exists permanently in the form of ice or snow in the polar regions; and as a vapor is a constituent of the ærial envelope of the earth, and the exhalations of volcanoes and boiling springs.

Water Beetles, beetles which live on or in the water. The Dytiscus, common in stagnant water, is olive-green above, and oval in shape. The respiratory organs of the perfect insect are not adapted to obtaining air from the water; it comes occasionally to the surface of the water for air, where it lies on its back, the openings



GREAT WATER BEETLE.

a, full-grown insect; *b*, larva.

of its air tubes, which are in the last segment of the abdomen, being exposed.

Water Brash, an affection of the stomach, the result of a general functional debility of that organ, by which the vessels that should secrete the gastric juice throw out a clear, limpid water; hence its medical name of pyrosis.

Water-Color Painting, the most delicate of the graphic arts. It has had a large share in the modern prosperity of the fine arts, and of late has been practised by eminent artists in various countries, as the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Austria. In the illumination of missals water colors were used mixed with the body white; and the same is true of the miniature painting of the 18th century. Frescoes and painting in tempera were also in a sense works in water color. But the art of water color, as we now understand the term, had its origin in quite a different way. Durer and certain of the German, Flemish, and Dutch artists were accustomed to outline drawings with a reed pen, and fill in those outlines with an auxiliary flat wash. Gradually the hard lines were replaced by touches with the brush, and the result was a monochrome in browns and grays, bistre or India ink. These again came to be tinted, and so suggested the full use of colors. Rembrandt often drew in brown, and added dashes of strong color; and Rubens produced something very like modern water-color drawings.

The modern art became emancipated from the old traditions by "gradual disuse of the general shadow tint, and imitation of the local color, not alone of the objects themselves, but of every modification resulting from light, dark, half-tint, or distance, a method which at once led to far greater truth and richness than could ever have been attained by merely passing color over the universal shadow tint." The stained drawing gradually gave way to the more perfect tinted drawing. But the tinted style predominated till 1790; and it may be said that the water colors of the 18th century were tinted monochromes. It was in the 19th century that Girtin and Turner showed what scope and power there were in the art.

Water Colors, pigments prepared for the use of artists and others by mixing coloring substances in the state of fine powder with a soluble gum such as gum arabic. These are made up in the form of small cakes, which are rubbed down with water and applied with a brush to paper, ivory, and other materials. Moist water colors are made up with honey or glycerine as well as gum, and are prepared so as to be kept in small earthenware pans or metallic tubes. Dry cakes require to be rubbed down with water on a glazed earthenware palette or slab, but moist colors can be mixed with water for use by the friction of a brush so that the japanned lid of the box which contains them serves for a palette. The latter are accordingly very convenient for sketching from nature.

Water Dog, a variety of the dog having a curly coat, long ears, a rounded head, and webbed toes. It seems to be allied to the poodle, but differs from the latter in its firmer set

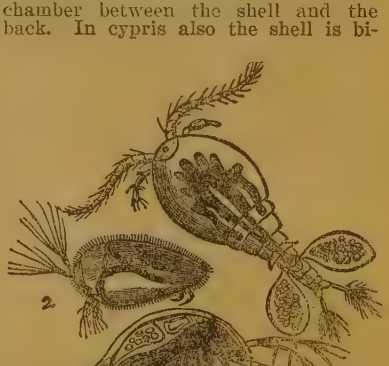
and stouter body, and in its larger size. The water dog is highly intelligent, but less so than the retriever. It is usually of a greyish white varied with black and brown.

Water Dropwort, a genus of plants of the natural order Umbelliferæ. A number of species are natives of Great Britain, large perennial plants, with a strong and generally disagreeable aromatic smell, and compound or decomposed leaves. The common water dropwort and the hemlock water dropwort, or water hemlock, are both common in wet

HEMLOCK WATER DROPWORT.

places in Great Britain and throughout Europe, and both are narcotic acid poisons. The roots of the latter have some resemblance to parsnips, and hence fatal accidents have frequently occurred. The fine-leaved water dropwort, called water fennel by the Germans, is also common in ditches and ponds both in Great Britain and on the Continent. It is not so poisonous as the other species just named. It was at one time erroneously regarded as a specific against pulmonary consumption; but it has been advantageously employed in pulmonary complaints.

Water Flea, a popular name for minute aquatic Crustaceans such as daphnia, cypris, and cyclops. The common Daphnia pulex, abundant in fresh water, is a good representative. The body is enclosed in a bivalve shell; there is a large single eye; a parir of large antennæ are used as swimming organs. The daphnids are marvellously prolific, and for prolonged periods parthenogenetic. There is an interesting difference between the winter eggs which require fertilization and the summer eggs which do not. The females have a dorsal brood chamber between the shell and the back. In cypris also the shell is bi-



WATER FLEAS.
1, Cyclops communis; 2, Cypris unifasciate; 3, Daphnia pulex.

valve; there are five pairs of appendages on the head and two on the body; most of these are used in swimming or creeping. Among cyprids parthenogenesis again occurs, and in some species males have never been observed, while parthenogenetic development has been traced for as many as 40 successive generations. The females bear large egg sacs. In cyclops the body is more distinctly segmented and the shell is not bivalve; the head bears antennæ, mandibles, and maxillæ, and the first five segments of the thorax bear swimming appendages. Water flees feed on microscopic plants and

animals and on organic debris, while they themselves — often occurring in countless swarms — form an important part of the food supply of certain fishes.

Water Gas, gas obtained by the decomposition of water. Water in the form of steam is passed over red-hot coke, resolving it into hydrogen and carbonic oxide, the oxygen being absorbed. The hydrogen and carbonic oxide are then passed through a retort, in which carbonaceous matter, such as resin, is undergoing decomposition, absorbing therefrom sufficient carbon to render it luminous when burned.

Water Hen, generally distributed throughout the world. They frequent ponds covered with aquatic herbage, overgrown water-courses, and the banks of slow rivers, swimming and diving with facility, assisted by an expansion of the membrane along the sides of the toes.

Water Lily, an exogenous aquatic plant including eight genera, and all possessing submerged root stocks. They are found in all temperate climates, and attain great size in the tropics. The white water lily is the familiar flower of ponds and placid streams throughout North America, its large and chaste flowers claiming precedence for beauty among the indigenous flora. The lotus has similar flowers, but tinted with pink, and has strongly toothed floating leaves; it is the white lotus of the Nile. The blue lotus has fragrant blue flowers. Several species and numerous varieties are in cultivation as ornamental plants. The Victoria Regia is the name given in honor of Queen Victoria to the most magnificent genus of the order. There is only one species recognized by botanists, a native of the Amazonian region of South America, where it was first observed by the unfortunate botanical traveler Hænke, in 1801, and said to have been met with by the French naturalist D'Orbigny in 1827, but not made known to European horticulturists till after its discovery in British Guiana 10 years later. This noble water lily has floating leaves of a bright green above, and a deep purple or violet on the lower surface, measuring as much as 7½ feet in diameter, with a uniformly turned-up margin of about 3 inches, thus resembling huge shallow trays. The flowers, which are proportionately as large — some measuring 14 inches in diameter — are of all shades from white to pink, and are delightfully fragrant.

WHITE WATER LILY.

Waterloo, Battle of, an important battle won by the allied forces over Napoleon, near Waterloo, a Belgian village 11 miles S. of Brussels, June 18, 1815. The preliminary battles had been at Ligny, June 16 (when Napoleon had defeated the Prussians under Blucher), and at Quartre-Bras, on the same day (when the allies under Wellington compelled the French Marshal Ney to retire). At Waterloo the French numbered about 72,000. The allies (British, Dutch, and Germans), under Wellington, had about 67,000; the Prussians (about 50,000 more), under Blucher, came up in time to take part in the close of the battle, and in the pursuit. The battle began about 11:30 A. M. Briefly it may be said to have consisted of a series of brilliant but unsuccessful charges made by the French, and dogged resistance on the part of the British; in the evening the French Old Guard charged, but unavailingly; after which the allies advanced. The French lost about 35,000, and many prisoners; the allies about 22,000. Marshal Grouchy, though he defeated Blucher at Wavre, June 18, failed to prevent him from joining Wellington, and himself failed to come to Napoleon's aid, though but a few miles

distant. The rout of the French was complete, and the disaster final to Napoleon, the result being his deposition and exile to St. Helena.

Waterloo, Stanley, an American author; born in St. Clair co., Mich., May 21, 1846. Was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1869. Was editor of St. Louis "Journal," and Chicago "Tribune"; later editor-in-chief of the Chicago "Mail" and other papers.

Waterman, Thomas Whitney, an American lawyer; born in Binghamton, N. Y., June 28, 1821; was educated at Yale University, and admitted to the bar in 1848; followed his profession in New York city till 1870, and then settled in Binghamton, N. Y. He died in Binghamton, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1898.

Water Melon, a favorite and delicious fruit cultivated in the United States, India, China, Japan, the Eastern Peninsula, Egypt, etc., for its juice, which is cool and refreshing, but somewhat insipid. It is the melon of Scripture.

Water Meter, a contrivance for measuring the amount of water received or discharged through an orifice.

Water Power, a general phrase applied to the various means by which the energy of moving water may be utilized. To make such a source of energy effectual, it is necessary and sufficient to have the water falling from a higher to a lower level. Such conditions more or less favorable exist in all streams, though in many cases the fall is so slight and the velocity of the water so small that practically no useful work can be obtained. Of the various machines by which the necessary transformation is usefully effected, the most common are what are known as water wheels, in their several forms of turbines, undershot wheels, breast wheels, and overshot wheels.

Waterproof Cloth, cloth rendered impervious to water. There are numerous processes for waterproof fabrics of all kinds. The earliest patent, that of Macintosh (1823), consisted in covering cloth with a paste obtained by dissolving caoutchouc in benzol or coal naphtha. In the treatment of cotton and linen cloth a small proportion of sulphur is generally added. A thin layer of this rubber solution is spread on the fabric by special machinery, after which the cloth is doubled, pressed, and finished in calenders, the waterproof layer being thus in the center of the finished material. Textiles thus manipulated become also impervious to air, and from a hygienic point of view unsuitable for prolonged personal wear. This led to the introduction of other solutions and methods of application intended to produce fabrics, which, while resisting rain, do not altogether obstruct ventilation. Consecutive dipping of cloths in soap and alum solutions, or in gelatine and gall solutions, or in a solution of acetate of lead and then in a solution of alumina, has been resorted to with more or less success. The substance called algin, obtained from the seaweed, has been strongly recommended for the same purpose. Another recent patent process consists in treating the fibers in the solution instead of the manufactured textile, and the fabric thus produced, while rain-resisting, offers the same ventilation as ordinary materials.

Water Rabbit, an American species, most abundant in the swampy tracts bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries in the Southwestern States, whence it is also called the swamp hare. It is an excellent swimmer, and subsists chiefly on the roots of aquatic plants.

WATER RAIL.

Water Rail, a bird generally distributed over America and Europe, and fairly common, though not often seen, from its shy, retired habits. It frequents marshes and bogs, and

swims and dives well, but is bad on the wing. It is a delicious bird for the table.

Water Rattle, the diamond rattlesnake. It sometimes reaches eight feet in length; yellowish-brown with dark brown spots, belly yellowish, tail black or barred with black. Found in damp and shady places from North Carolina to Texas, and varieties of it range into California and Mexico. It is exceedingly poisonous.

Waters, Clara Erskine (Clement), an American author; born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 26, 1834. In 1883–1884 she made a tour round the world. The first of her many publications was the "Simple Story of the Orient."

Waterspout, a remarkable phenomenon occurring for the most part at sea, but occasionally on land, though generally in this latter case in the neighborhood of water. A waterspout at sea is usually formed in the following manner: A dense cloud projects from its center a body of vapor, in form something like a sugar loaf with the point downward. This cone is agitated by the wind till it assumes a spiral form, and gradually dips more and more toward the sea, where a second cone is formed having its point upward. The clouds above and the water below are violently agitated by the physical influences at work. Suddenly the descending and ascending cones of water or vapor meet in mid-air, and form one united pillar which moves onward vertically in calm weather, but obliquely to the horizon when acted on by the wind. The junction of the two cones is generally accompanied by an electric flash. After continuing in this form for a short time the waterspout bursts, in some cases with terrific violence, and to the destruction of anything in the vicinity. Many a ship has been overwhelmed in this manner, and sunk in a moment with all on board. In November, 1855, five vessels were destroyed by a waterspout in the harbor of Tunis. Waterspouts on land are cones or pillars of vapor descending from the clouds. Land waterspouts are usually very destructive in their effects. On Aug. 30, 1878, the town of Miskolcz, in Hungary, was destroyed by a waterspout with considerable loss of life. These phenomena are, however, more common in India than in Europe. One which occurred at Dum-Dum, near Calcutta, was ascertained to be 1,500 feet in height, and it deluged half a square mile of territory to a depth of six inches.

The cause of these phenomena has been assumed to be (1) electricity; (2) vortical motion; or (3) a combination of these causes. M. Weyher has, however, succeeded in producing them artificially, and his method shows that vortical motion is the great factor in the production of waterspouts. By means of a rotating tourniquet placed over cold water, an aerial eddy is caused which draws up the water, in the form of a spout composed of drops, to a considerable height, when the water is heated a clearly defined waterspout is seen. With from 1,500 to 2,000 rotations per minute, the vapor from heated water condenses into a visible sheath, enveloping a clearly-defined and rarefied nucleus, conical, and tapering downward. As in natural, marine spouts, water drops are carried up and thrown out beyond the influence of the upward current.

Water Turkey. According to Ripley and Dana, this bird is a constant resident in Florida, and the lower parts of Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia; in spring it goes up as far N. as North Carolina, breeding along the coast; in these various localities it bears the name of water crow, Grecian lady, water turkey, and cormorant.

Watkins, John Elfreth, an American scientist; born in Ben Lomond, Va., May 17, 1852; was graduated at Lafayette College in 1871; was mining engineer for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in 1871–1872. He was curator of the United States National Museum in 1877–1892, and was made superintendent and curator of its technological collections in 1895. His publications include "History of the Pennsylvania Railroad," 1846–1896"; "The Evolution of the Railway Passenger Car";

and many papers on the evolution of the telegraph, railroads, etc. Died 1903.

Watson, George Lennox, an English naval architect; born in Glasgow, Scotland, Oct. 30, 1851; received a collegiate education, learned the trade of shipbuilding; and in 1872 began business in Glasgow as a naval constructor. He became widely known in 1880 as the builder of the yacht "Vanduara," which out-classed the Prince of Wales' celebrated yacht "Formosa." In 1887 he built the "Thistle" and later the "Valkyrie II." and "Valkyrie III." to compete for the "America" cup. In 1893 he designed the "Britannia" for the Prince of Wales, a yacht said to be the fastest racer in the world. In all he designed over 400 vessels, including steam yachts, cargo, passenger, and mail steamers, etc.

Watson, James Craig, an American astronomer; born in Ontario, Can., Jan. 28, 1838; was graduated at the University of Michigan at the age of 19, and appointed Professor of Astronomy in that institution at the age of 21; called to the chair of astronomy in the University of Wisconsin in 1879. He was the discoverer of 23 asteroids, and received the Lalande medal of the Paris Academy of Sciences for the discovery of six of them in one year. He was a member of the Eclipse Expeditions to Iowa in 1869 and to Sicily in 1870, and took charge of the Transit of Venus Expetion to Peking, China, in 1874. He was also the discoverer of several comets. His most lasting work was the writing of his "Theoretical Astronomy," a standard work on the computation of orbits and the theory of perturbations. He died in Madison, Wis., Nov. 23, 1880.

Watson, John, pseudonym Ian Maclaren, an English clergyman and author; born in Manningtree, Essex, England, Nov. 3, 1850; was graduated at Edinburgh University (1870); studied theology at New College, Edinburgh, and Tubingen; ordained minister of the Free Church, Logiealmond, Perthshire (1875); called to Free St. Matthew's, Glasgow (1878); translated in 1880 to Sefton Park Church, Liverpool, one of the most important congregations of the Presbyterian Church of England; received Hon. D. D. in 1895 from St. Andrews University, and a similar degree in 1897 from Yale University, where he lectured on preaching (1896). Till 1893 Dr. Watson was known as a popular preacher and able minister; but in that year he acquired additional distinction and wider fame by writing a series of Scotch idylls for the "British Weekly." When collected and published in book form under the title of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," they became widely popular in the United States and Great Britain. "The Days of Auld Lang Syne," a second series of idylls, published in 1895, also reached a large circulation. A novel from Dr. Watson's pen "Kate Carnegie and Those Ministers," was published in 1896.

Watson, John Crittenden, an American naval officer; born in Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 24, 1842; was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1860; in 1861 promoted to master and attached to the "Sabine"; in 1862 transferred to Farragut's flagship, the "Hartford," on which he served through the war, being in the battles at Fort Jackson and St. Philip, the passage of the Vicksburg batteries in 1862, passage of Port Hudson in 1863, and Mobile Bay in 1864. During the latter engagement Admiral Farragut took up his position in the port-mizzen rigging, the better to observe the progress of the fight. Lieutenant Watson, seeing the danger to which he was exposed, procured a rope and lashed him to the rigging. He was made commodore Nov. 7, 1897. In the Spanish-American war he commanded the blockading squadron on the N. Cuban coast, and organized a fleet which it was said was intended to operate against the coast cities of Spain. In 1899 he succeeded Admiral Dewey in command of the Asiatic squadron at Manila.

Watson, Thomas E., an American journalist and politician; born in Columbia co., Ga., Sept. 5, 1856; elected to the 52d Congress and was the People's party nominee for Vice-Pres-

ident of the United States in 1896. He is respected for the vigor and frankness of his opinions, and in 1903 wrote a life of Thomas Jefferson which has attracted attention.

Watson, William, an American scientist; born in Nantucket, Mass., Jan. 19, 1834; was graduated at Harvard University in 1857; Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Descriptive Geometry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1865–1873; and became secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1884. In 1860–1863 he gathered information which was used in 1864 in founding the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Watt, the name of the electrical unit of activity or rate of doing work. It is measured by the product of the voltage or electromotive force of the source into the current supplied. Thus a dynamo which is yielding 30 amperes at a voltage of 100 is working with an activity of 3,000 watts. The watt is equal to 0.735 foot-pound per second; so that one horse power per second is equal to 746 watts. It is customary to use the kilowatt as the practical unit. It is equal to 1,000 watts or 1.2 horse power per second.

Watt, James, a British inventor; born in Greenock, Scotland, Jan. 19, 1736. Having determined to adopt the trade of mathematical instrument maker he went to London (1754) to learn the art, but ill-health compelled him to return after only a year's apprenticeship. Shortly after his return he endeavored to establish himself in Glasgow. The corporation objecting, he was appointed in 1757 mathematical instrument maker to the university, and resided within its walls till 1763, when he removed into the town. From this time till 1774 he acted as a civil engineer — made several surveys for canals and harbors, and some of his plans were afterward carried into execution. It was during this period that he conceived and gave shape to his improvements on the steam-engine, which have rendered his name famous. To give his inventions practical form he associated himself in 1774 with Mathew Boulton, the firm of Boulton & Watt, having their works at Soho, Birmingham. He retired from business in 1800.

Watt was a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and member of the National Institute of France. He was twice married, and was survived by one son, who carried on the establishment at Soho in partnership with a son of Mr. Boulton. Besides improving the steam engine, Watt invented or improved a variety of mechanical appliances, including a letter-copying press. He was a man of high mental powers generally, and possessed a wide and varied knowledge of literature and science. He died in Heathfield, Staffordshire, Aug. 25, 1819.

Watterson, Henry, an American journalist; born in Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1840. His first work as journalist was with the "Democratic Review," and "The States," in Washington, D. C. He edited the "Republican Banner," Nashville, Tenn., before and after the Civil War, in the interim serving with distinction in the Confederate army. He edited, in Louisville, Ky., the Louisville "Journal" (1867–1868); and the Louisville "Courier-Journal" since 1868. He published: "History of the Spanish-American War"; "Abraham Lincoln"; etc., and continues to be one of America's most brilliant journalists.

Watts, Isaac, an English hymnologist; born in Southampton, England, July 17, 1674. He studied at a Nonconformist academy at Newington, London; was appointed (1698) assistant clergyman to the congregation worshiping in Mark Lane; some years after (1702) sole pastor of the same body. Forced by bodily weakness to resign his charge (1712), he spent the rest of his life at the family seat of Sir Thomas Abney, Abney Park, near London. He wrote "Hymns and Spiritual Songs"; "Divine and Moral Songs for the Use of Children"; "A Manual of Logic"; several volumes of "Sermons," besides other works of less note. As a religious poet Watts has been always widely popular. He died in Theobaldo, Herts, England, Nov. 25, 1748.

Wave, one of a series of undulating inequalities on a surface; an undula-

tion; a swelling outline. The undulating streak or line of luster on cloth, watered and calendered. Anything which advances and recedes, rises and falls, comes and goes, or increases and diminishes with some degree of regular recurrence, like a wave; as, a wave of prejudice, a wave of popularity, etc. A waving or undulating motion; a signal made by waving the hand, a flag, or the like.

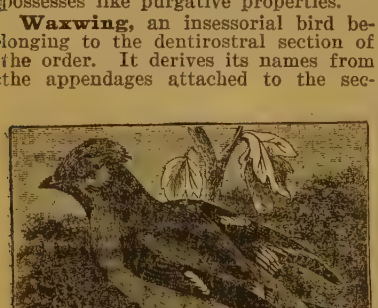
In physics, an undulation; a movement which, though it seems progressive, is in reality only up and down, or, to a certain extent, to and fro, though it is transmitted to a distance by the fact that at each successive point the otherwise similar motion of a single particle takes place a little later in time = the time which it takes for the motion to be communicated from the preceding moving particle. Waves exist in water, in air (sound waves), in ether (light waves), etc. A wave on the ocean alternately rises into a ridge and sinks into a depression (the trough of the sea). Anything floating, say a quantity of sargasso seaweed, rises on a billow and sinks again as the wave falls, without otherwise changing its place. Even the undulatory movement affects the water only to a few feet in depth, where, unless there are submarine currents, all is still. When a wave comes inshore and enters a narrow gulf, it becomes affected both by the return of the reflex waves from its sides and the friction of the bottom, if the water be shallow, so that instead of a movement mainly up and down, it now becomes progressive, and breaks in a series of billows on the sands or rocks. In the former case the water runs up the sand, and then recedes considerably before the next wave comes in. Sea waves are mainly caused by the wind. If a breeze blowing off the shore cause ripples near the land, these will rise higher the farther they are from the shore if the cause which brought them into being continues to operate. Out on the open ocean they rise to some feet in elevation, but it is a great exaggeration to call them "mountains high"; they have, however, beeen witnessed approximately 60 feet from trough to summit in the Atlantic. When they rise into a sharp ridge, and the wind is strong, they crest over, break, and fall on the leeward side with abundant spray; but this does not occur on the ocean to the same extent as near the shore. The force of waves is so great that, geologically viewed, they are a potent force in altering the conformation of coasts. When in a storm they break with transcendent force on a shore they scoop out soft shales into caves, allowing the harder rocks above in time to fall in, or they break off portions of those harder rocks themselves, besides grinding against each other any fallen slabs which may already be lying on the beach.

Wax, a name given to various animal and vegetable substances having analogous physical peculiarities, but differing somewhat in chemical constitution and in other properties. They are all hydrocarbon compounds allied to oils and fats, but common wax differs from the ordinary fats in containing no glycerin. Common wax, which forms the honeycomb of the various species of bees, is in its unbleached condition a hard unctuous solid, possessing usually a faint sweetish odor, but no taste. It is easily separated from the extraneous matter of the comb by melting in water, when the wax floats on the surface of the water as a thin, oily fluid, which is drawn off and allowed to solidify into cakes. A large amount of unbleached wax from almost all regions is annually imported into the principal countries. The preparation of purified or white wax is accomplished by exposing the substance in very thin flakes or shreds to the influence of the atmosphere and light, the wax being periodically watered and turned, as is done in the case of grass bleaching of linen, etc. When the whole of the surface color has disappeared the wax is remelted, and a new surface is thereby obtained for exposure, and the treatment is thus continued till a uniform white color is obtained throughout the mass. It is semi-transparent, tasteless, and inodorous, softening so as to admit of being molded by the fingers at 85° F., and melting at 145° F. It is chiefly used for making candles of

unequalled beauty and illuminating effect, for modelling and making wax flowers and fruits. Medicinally, white wax has emollient properties, and is chiefly employed as an ingredient in ointments and in the preparation of simple ointment. Yellow wax is also used as an ingredient of plasters and ointments. Owing to its high price, white wax is much adulterated with spermaceti and inferior waxes, and even with starch, etc.

Wax Tree, a genus of tree in which some of the tropical American species yield a copious supply of the yellow resinous juice characteristic of the order. This gum resin so much resembles gamboge in appearance that it is called American gamboge: it possesses like purgative properties.

Waxwing, an insessorial bird belonging to the dentirostral section of the order. It derives its names from the appendages attached to the sec-



BOHEMIAN WAXWING.

ondary and tertiary quill feathers of the wings, which have the appearance of red sealing-wax. An American waxwing is the cedar bird.

Wayland, Francis, an American educator; born in New York city, March 11, 1796; was graduated at Union College in 1813, and was president of Brown University in 1827–1855. He was the author of many valuable works, including: "Elements of Moral Science," "Elements of Political Economy," "Limitations of Human Responsibility," "Domestic Slavery Considered as a Scriptural Institution," "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy," etc. He died in Providence, R. I., Sept. 30, 1865.

Wayne, Anthony, an American military officer; born in East Town, Chester co., Pa., Jan. 1, 1745; became a land surveyor; was an intimate friend of Franklin, and early took an active interest in public affairs. Having married and settled to farming (1767), he was elected to the Pennsylvania convention and Legislature in 1774, served on the committee of safety, and in 1775 raised a regiment with which he took part in the campaign against Canada. He fought with distinction and was wounded at the battle of Trois Rivieres (Jan. 3, 1776); held the fortress of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence till May, 1777; and, after receiving the commission of Brigadier-General, led a division at Brandywine (Sept. 11), and commanded the right wing at Germantown (Oct. 4). He made a dashing raid on the British lines in the winter of 1777–1778, carrying off a great quantity of supplies, and on the night of July 15, 1779, achieved the most brilliant of the American victories in the storming of Stony Point, for which he received a gold medal and the thanks of Congress. By a bayonet charge he rescued Lafayette in Virginia in 1782; made a daring attack on the whole British Army at Green Spring (July 6), and defeated the British and Indians in Georgia. After the war "Mad Anthony" retired quietly to his farm, but he was made Major-General in 1792, and again took the field, this time against the Western Indians, whom he overthrew at Maumee Rapids, and forced to conclude the treaty of Greenville (1795). On his way back to his farm at Waynesboro he died at Presque Isle (now Erie), Dec. 15, 1876. A monument was erected to him at Waynesboro in 1809.

Waynesburg College, a coeducational institution in Waynesburg, Pa.; founded in 1851 under the auspices of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Weasel, in zoölogy, the genus Putorius; length about 12 inches, of which the tail constitutes nearly a quar-

ter; body extremely slender and arched, head small and flattened, eyes black and remarkably quick and lively, ears short and rounded; the neck is long, being but little shorter than the trunk and very flexible; tail short, and without a terminal tuft of hair; legs short, and furred to end of toes. Upper part light reddish-brown, under surface quite white. It feeds on mice and rats, moles and small birds, and, according to Bell, it would appear that this animal ought rather to be fostered as a destroyer of vermin than extirpated as a noxious depredator. Occasionally the weasel becomes white in winter, though the tail always retains its reddish tinge, as that of the ermine does its black tip.

Weather Bureau, the government office maintained by all civilized nations for the systematic observing and predicting of the weather from day to day. Many of these were established before weather predictions were considered practicable or even possible, and in such offices the original object of the institution was the collection of climatic statistics considered as an important item in the description of the country and the study of its agriculture, diseases, and other vital phenomena. Of such older statistical bureaus may be instanced the Weather Bureau, formerly of the Signal Office in the Department of War at Washington, but now a part of the Department of Agriculture. The appointment of official predicters in all countries whose territories are sufficiently well covered by telegraph stations is at once a demonstration of the revolution that has taken place in our ideas with regard to the utility of meteorology, concerning which science it is only a comparatively few years since prominent astronomers and physicists expressed grave doubts as to the value of the great accumulation of observations, and as to the possibility of developing any thing more than a crude and useless guess as to the weather of the forthcoming day.

The bill introduced by General Paine, after some modifications, became a law, Feb. 4, 1870. Under this and subsequent laws the meteorological work, at first conducted by the chief signal officer of the army, has come to be the most extensive and in some respects the most important of that done by any single government office; its growth and success is largely due to the foresight of General Myer, the enthusiasm of General Hazen, and the economy of General Greely. The evident utility and great popularity of the work of the weather bureau proved an immediate stimulus to the development of similar work in Europe, and since 1872 the larger weather bureaus throughout the world have been established, the older and smaller ones have been modified, and meteorology, in place of being considered as a branch of chemistry or physics, or a chapter of statistics, is treated like astronomy as an independent, well-organized science, whose field of work is quite definite, and whose utility is unquestioned. On July 1, 1891, the United States Weather Bureau was made a branch of the Department of Agriculture. It has over 1,000 employes, and the average of correct forecasts is four out of five.

Weather Fish, called also the mud fish and thunder fish. It is about a foot in length, dark-brown above, flecked with black; abdomen orange, with black spots. In Germany and Austria it is regarded as a weather prophet, because it usually comes to the surface about 24 hours before bad weather, and moves about with unusual energy. This habit has sometimes led to its being confined in a glass globe as an animated barometer.

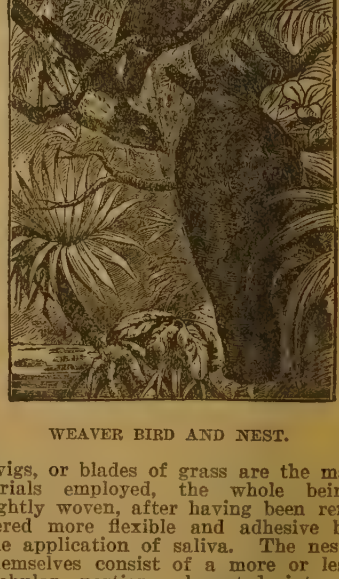
Weather Signal, a signal for indicating weather conditions. Five flags are used by the United States Weather Bureau to indicate the temperature and ordinary conditions of the weather. They are numbered 1 to 5, but some are used in couples to form combinations. No. 1 is a perfect white square and indicates "clear or fair weather." No. 2 is all blue, also square, and its meaning is "rain or snow." No. 3 is a black triangle and is called the "temperature signal." It is always used in combination with either the white or blue square. When placed above the white or blue flag it means that the weather will be warmer, and when below, that it will be colder. When it is omitted altogether, the significance is that the tempera-

ture will be stationary. Sometimes three flags are used in combination. For example, when the triangular flag is at the top of the pole, with the white square immediately below it, and the blue square below the white, the signal reads "warmer, fair weather, followed by rain or snow." No. 4 is the "cold wave" signal. It is a white square with a black square in the center of the white. It shows up very clearly, and can never be mistaken for anything else. No. 5 indicates "local rains or showers." It is a square flag, of which the upper half is white and the lower blue.

Weaver, Aaron Ward, an American naval officer; born in the District of Columbia, July 1, 1832; was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1854. In 1858–1859 he cruised along the African coast in the sloop "Marion," and returned in command of the prize slaver "Ardennes." He served with distinction through the Civil War, participating in numerous engagements; was promoted commander July 25, 1866; captain, Aug. 8, 1876; and rear-admiral, June 27, 1893; and was retired Sept. 26, 1893.

Weaver, James B., an American lawyer; born in Dayton, O., June 12, 1833; was admitted to the bar in 1854; served in the Union army during the Civil War, becoming a Brigadier-General of volunteers. After the war he practised law in Iowa; filled several offices in that State; edited the "Iowa Tribune," published in Des Moines; was a member of Congress in 1879–1881; the Greenback candidate for President of the United States in 1880; again in Congress in 1885–1889; and in 1892 again became a candidate for the presidency, this time on the People's party ticket, receiving 22 electoral votes.

Weaver Bird, a popular name for a species of birds whose names have reference to the remarkable structure of their nests. The weaver birds are large finches, with somewhat elongated bodies, moderate wings, long tails, and very bright coats, the latter often varied in the breeding season. Yellow and yellowish-red are the prevailing tints, but species occur in which black, red, white, or gray predominates. The weaver birds are extremely social, and many of the species live in large colonies during the period of incubation. The nests of the various species differ considerably in shape and general structure, some building a separate nest for the male, while the female sits in another on her eggs, till relieved by her mate; others again contain more than one chamber, as that of the golden weaver bird; while the social weaver birds construct an umbrella-like roof, under which from 800 to 1,000 separate nests have been found. But in all cases fibers, slender



WEAVER BIRD AND NEST.

twigs, or blades of grass are the materials employed, the whole being tightly woven, after having been rendered more flexible and adhesive by the application of saliva. The nests themselves consist of a more or less globular portion, elongated into a tube below, with the entrance at the bottom or at the side. They are very generally suspended at the extremities of branches, and often over water, probably as affording security, against monkeys, snakes, and other enemies. The Mahali weaver bird is said to insert thorns into its nest, as a further

protection against marauders. It is a noteworthy fact that the golden weaver bird has begun to build on the telegraph wires by the side of the railway in Natal, owing to the rapid destruction of the willows before advancing civilization.

Weaving, the art of interlacing yarn threads or other filaments by means of a loom, so as to form a web of cloth or other woven fabric. In this process two sets of threads are employed, which traverse the web at right angles to each other. The first set extends from end to end of the web in parallel lines, and is commonly called the warp; while the other set of threads crosses and interlaces with the warp from side to side of the web, and is generally called the weft or woof. In all forms of weaving the warp threads are first set up in the loom, and then the weft threads are worked into the warp, to and fro, by means of a shuttle. It was by this fundamental process of interlacing two sets of thread in looms of simple mechanism that the mummy cloths of Egypt, the fine damasks and tapestries of the Greeks and Romans, the Indian muslins, the shawls of Cashmere, and the famed textile fabrics of Italy and the Netherlands were produced. From the latter countries weaving by means of a hand loom was introduced into England.

This loom consists of a frame of four upright posts braced together by cross beams, the center beam at the back being the warp beam, the beam in front being that on which the web is wound, while just below this, in front, is the breast beam for the support of the weaver at his work. At the top of the loom is an apparatus by which the heddles are lifted or lowered by means of treadles under the foot of the weaver. These heddles consist of two frames from which depend cords attached by a loop or eye to each thread in the warp. As these threads are attached to the frames, alternately, it follows that when one heddle is raised every second thread in the warp is also raised, while the remaining threads are depressed; and this is called shedding the warp. When the warp threads are thus parted there is left a small opening or shed between the threads, and it is through this opening that the weaver drives his shuttle from side to side. The shuttle, which is hollow in the middle, contains the weft-thread wound round a bobbin or pirn, and as the shuttle is shot across the web this weft thread unwinds itself. When the thread is thus introduced it is necessary to bring it to its place in the fabric. This is accomplished by means of the lay or batten, which is suspended from the top of the loom, and works to and fro like a pendulum by an attachment of vertical rods at each side called the swords. Attached to the lay is what is called the reed, which is a sort of comb having a tooth raised between every two threads of the warp, and so by driving up the lay after a weft thread has been introduced the weaver strikes home that thread to its place in the cloth.

A great improvement was made on the hand loom when John Kay about 1740 invented the fly shuttle, as it was called. This enabled the weaver to drive the shuttle both ways with the right hand by means of a cord attached to a box or trough placed at each end of the shuttle race, which impelled the shuttle to and fro at each jerk of the cord. But the most important improvement was made on the hand loom by Joseph Jacquard of Lyons, who, in 1801, invented an apparatus by which the most intricate patterns could be woven as readily as plain cloth. This is accomplished by an ingenious arrangement of hooks and wires, by means of which the warp threads are lifted in any order and to any extent necessary to make the shedding required by the pattern. The order in which these hooks and wires are successively lifted and lowered is determined by means of a series of pasteboard cards punctured with holes, the holes corresponding to a certain pattern and the cards passing successively over a cylinder or drum. The hooked wires pass through these holes and lift the warp threads in an order which secures that the arranged pattern is woven into the fabric. When the pattern is extensive the machine may be provided with as many as 1,000 hooks and wires.

Another development was made in

the art of weaving by the invention of the power loom by the Rev. E. Cartwright in 1784. In the power loom, which has been gradually improved and adapted to steam power, the principal motions of the old method of weaving, such as shedding the warp threads, throwing the shuttle, and beating up the thread, are still retained. The frame of the power loom is of cast iron, and motion is communicated to the loom by means of a shaft, the stroke of the lay being made by cranks attached to the driving shaft, while the shuttle is thrown by means of a lever attachment at the center of the loom. Though the principle of the loom is the same in all kinds of weaving, yet there are numberless modifications for the production of special fabrics. The lappet loom is one suitable for weaving either plain or gauze cloths, and also for putting in representations of flowers, birds, or the like.

Cross weaving is a term applied to that process in which, as in gauze weaving, the warp threads, instead of lying constantly parallel, cross over or twist around one another, thus forming a plexus or interlacing independent of that produced by the weft. Double weaving consists in weaving two webs simultaneously one above the other, and interweaving the two at intervals so as to form a double cloth. Kidderminster or Scotch carpeting is the chief example of this process. Pile weaving is the process by which fabrics like that of velvets, velveteens, corduroy, and Turkey carpets are produced. In the weaving of these fabrics, besides the ordinary warp and weft, there is what is called the pile warp, the threads of which are left in loops above the surface till cut, and the cutting of which constitutes the pile.

Webb, Alexander Stewart, an American educator; born in New York city, Feb. 15, 1835; was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1855; entered the Civil War as major of the 1st Rhode Island Infantry, Sept. 14, 1861; served with distinction and was wounded at Gettysburg; was in the Rapidan and Wilderness campaigns; promoted lieutenant-colonel 49th Infantry, July 26, 1866; transferred to the 5th Infantry, March 15, 1869; brevetted Major-General, U. S. V. and U. S. A.; was discharged at his own request, Dec. 3, 1870. He became president of the College of the City of New York in 1869, and wrote, "The Peninsula: McClellan's Campaign of 1862."

Webb, Charles Henry (pen name John Paul), an American journalist and humorist; born in Rouse's Point, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1834. His journalistic work was done on the New York "Times" (1860–1863); the "Evening Bulletin," and the "Californian," San Francisco (1863–1866; the latter he founded); and the New York "Tribune," for which, mainly, his humorous articles were written. He invented an adding machine. He wrote several burlesque dramas, etc.

Webb, James Watson, an American military officer and diplomatist; born in Claverack, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1802. Having a taste for military life he obtained a lieutenancy in the artillery; became adjutant in 1825, served for a time under General Scott; resigned from the army in April, 1827, to take up journalism. He was connected with the "Morning Courier," New York (1827–1829); "The Morning Courier and New York Enquirer" (1829–1859). He died in New York city, June 7, 1884.

Weber, Carl Maria von, a German composer; born in Eutin, Germany, Dec. 18, 1786. His father was a musician, and had him carefully educated. He learned for a time painting and engraving, but music was his passion, and he began to compose at the age of 12. At the close of 1816 he settled at Dresden, where he was the founder and director of German opera. In 1822 he went to Berlin, to bring out his "Der Freischutz" (The Free-Archer), the most celebrated of his compositions, and which at once gave him rank with the great masters of his art. In 1826 Weber visited London to superintend the production of his "Oberon," which he had composed for Covent Garden Theater, and was brought out, conducted by Weber himself, April 12, 1826. Soon after unmistakable symptoms of pulmonary disease presented themselves, and the

health of the great composer sank rapidly, and his illustrious career closed on June 5, 1826, when he was found lifeless in his bed.

Webster, Albert Falvey, an American story-writer; born in Boston, Mass., in 1848. His best stories were printed in "Scribner's," "Appleton's," and the "Atlantic Monthly," and include: "Our Friend Sullivan," "Little Majesty," "An Operation in Money," "My Daughter's Watch," "Miss Eunice's Glove." He died at sea, Dec. 27, 1876.

Webster, Daniel, an American statesman and orator; born in Salisbury, N. H., Jan. 18, 1782. He was a child of the wilderness, and but for our system of school education, which, even then, pushed the means of instruction into remote solitudes, he would never have been enabled to bring his great faculties to bear in public life Daniel was the second son of Ebenezer Webster, a small farmer and justice of the county court. He entered Dartmouth College in 1797, and taught school in winter to pay his expenses. He was graduated in 1801, and commenced to study law, but was induced, by an offer of a salary of $350 a year, to become preceptor of an academy at Freburg, Me., paying his board by copying deeds. In 1804, he went to Boston, and entered the law office of Mr. Gore. In 1805 he was admitted to the Boston bar, passed one year in the practice of his profession at Boscawen, and on the death of his father, established himself at Portsmouth, N. H., and married in 1808.

Having engaged in politics as a member of the Federalist party, he was elected to Congress, where he immediately took rank with the foremost men of the country. He took his seat in the special session of May, 1813, and on June 10 delivered his maiden speech on the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees. This, and his mastery of the question of currency and finance, secured him a high position. At the close of the session, however, he removed to Boston, where during a period of seven years, he devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession, and occupied a position as a counsellor and an advocate, above which no one has ever risen in this country. In 1822, he was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, and on Dec. 22, 1822, he pronounced at Plymouth on the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, the first of that remarkable series of discourses, or orations, which put him in the first rank among American orators. In 1829, he delivered an oration at the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument; in 1843, one on its completion. In 1826, he pronounced the eulogy of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, two fathers and Presidents of the American Republic, who died on the same semi-centenary anniversary of the Declaration of Independence; and in 1851, a patriotic discourse on the laying of the corner stone for the extension of the Capitol at Washington.

In 1822, he was elected to Congress from Boston, and distinguished himself by his speeches on the Holy Alliance, and the Greek revolution, and his labors in the revision of the criminal laws of the United States. In 1826, he was chosen a United States Senator; and in 1830, rose to the height of his forensic renown, in a speech of two days, in the debate with Senator Hayne, of South Carolina, on the right of "nullification." Webster and Clay were the leaders of the opposition during the administration of Jackson and Van Buren. In 1841, he became Secretary of State under President Harrison; remained in the administration of President Taylor till 1843; and was a third time Secretary of State in 1850, in the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore. On various occasions Webster had been an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency. He aspired again to that position in 1852, but his advocacy of compromises on the slavery question had given offense to the Abolitionists, and the choice of the convention assembled at Baltimore fell on Gen. Winfield Scott. The great orator died a few months after, Oct. 24, 1852. Webster's figure was commanding; his countenance was remarkable even in repose, but when animated by the excitement of debate it "spake no less audibly than

his words." His gestures were vehement, without being undignified; and his voice was unrivaled in power, in clearness, and in modulated variety of tone. The most complete edition of his works is that published in 1851, in six volumes 8vo.

Webster, Noah, an American lexicographer; born in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 16, 1758. He was graduated at Yale College in 1778, having served in the Revolutionary War in his junior year; was admitted to the bar in 1781, but relinquished it for teaching in 1782; and in 1788 settled in New York as a journalist. Thence he removed to New Haven in 1798, and thence to Amherst in 1812, returning to New Haven in 1822. In 1783–1785 he published his "Grammatical Institute of the English Language," in three parts, "Webster's Spelling Book," "A Plain and Comprehensive Grammar," and "An American Selection of Lessons in Reading and Speaking." All these works had an enormous sale. His literary activity was henceforth very great, the works issued by him during the next few years including important legal and linguistic studies. In 1806 he published an 8vo. English dictionary, which led the way for his great work, the "American Dictionary of the English Language." In preparing this work he visited England, and he finished the dictionary during an eight months' residence in Cambridge. In June, 1825, he returned to America. The first edition of his dictionary was published in 1828 (2 vols. 4to.); it was followed by a second in 1840; since which time a number of editions have appeared, and the work has grown into the greatly improved and enlarged "International Dictionary." He died in New Haven, Conn., May 28, 1843.

Wedgwood Ware, a superior kind of semi-vitrified pottery, without much superficial glaze, and capable of taking on the most brilliant and delicate colors produced by fused metallic oxides and ochres; so named after the inventor. It is much used for ornamental ware, as vases, etc., and, owing to its hardness and property of resisting the action of all corrosive substances, for mortars in the laboratory.

Wednesday, the name of the fourth day of the week (in Latin, dies Mercurii, day of Mercury), derived from the old Scandinavian deity Odin or Woden.

Weed, the name given to each of those plants which grow wild in cultivated grounds, and injure the crops; which they do both by choking them and by exhausting the soil.

Weed, Stephen Hinsdale, an American military officer; born in New York city in 1834; was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1854; served in Texas and Florida in 1856–1857; was promoted captain in May, 1861; and had command of a battery in the Maryland, Peninsular, and Northern Virginia campaigns; was chief of artillery in Falmouth, Va., in 1862–1863; promoted Brigadier-General of volunteers for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Chancellorsville. During the battle of Gettysburg, while holding back the Confederates from an important point on Little Round Top, he was fatally shot. The position was afterward named "Weed's Hill." General Weed died near Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Weed, Thurlow, an American journalist; born in Cairo, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1797; was employed as a lad in several printing offices; served as a private in the War of 1812; and afterward edited newspapers in Western New York, till in 1830 he founded the Albany "Evening Journal," an anti-Jackson, Whig, or Republican paper, which became the organ of the party, and which he controlled for 35 years. He was a leading party manager in State and National politics in 1824–1876, exercising almost supreme influence in nominations and appointments, while declining all offices for himself. He was influential in nominating Harrison in 1836 and 1840, Clay in 1844, Taylor in 1848, and Scott in 1852; with Seward and Greeley controlled New York; supported Lincoln and the Civil War; and went for him on a mission to Europe in 1861–1862. In 1867–1868 he was editor of the New York "Commercial Advertiser." He wrote: "Letters from Europe and the West Indies," "Reminiscences," "Autobiography." He died in New York city, Nov. 22, 1882.

Weed, Walter Harvey, an American geologist; born in St. Louis, May 1, 1862; was graduated at the Columbia School of Mines in 1883; and was then appointed geologist on the United States Geological Survey. In 1883–1889 he was on the geological survey of the Yellowstone Park. He discovered that colors in hot springs and deposits in geysers are caused by algæ. He also discovered Death Gulch in that park where bears, elk, etc., are killed by inhaling carbon dioxide gas emitted from an extinct hot spring. In 1889–1898 he was engaged on a general geological exploration of Montana, and made important discoveries.

Week, the space of seven days; the space from one Sunday, Monday, etc., to another; the most obvious and convenient division of the natural or lunar month. The division of time into weeks did not exist among the aborigines of America when the New World was discovered, nor did it exist among the Polynesians, the Japanese, or, it is now believed, the Chinese. It is nearly universal in India, and was found thoroughly rooted when the first Christians went to that country. So has it been from a period of high antiquity in Scandinavia, the names of the several days being connected with identically the same planets in the two regions; so that, if at noon on Sunday in Sweden one could be transported in a moment to India, he would find it Aditwar (= Sunday) there, and so of any other day in the week. The Hebrews, and it is thought the other Semites, had the institution of weeks, the days apparently being simply numbered first, second, third, etc. During the early centuries of their history the Greeks and the Romans had not the institution of weeks, there having been ancient forgery in connection with Homer's oft-quoted passages on the subject. Dion Cassius, in the 2d century after Christ, considered that the week with the planetary names of the days had been introduced into Rome only recently, and from Egypt. The establishment of Christianity under Constantine confirmed the change, and thence the septenary division of time spread to the whole Christian, and subsequently to the Mohammedan world.

Weevil, a popular name for a large number of beetles, marked by the prolongation of the anterior part of the head into a beak or proboscis, generally used by the females as an ovipositor, and by both sexes as a boring organ. They were formerly ranked in one family, but Le Conte constituted them a special group with the title rhynchophora, and divided them into several families. According to some authorities there are about 30,000 species; and most would allow at least half that number. Many of the weevils are dangerous enemies to the agriculturist, destroying grain, fruit, flowers, leaves, and stems.

The boll weevil has done great destruction to cotton. At Dallas, Texas, on November 6, 1903, in an address at the National Boll Weevil and Cotton Convention, James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, called attention to the defective methods of Texas farming as he had observed them, and declared that under them all the money in the United States Treasury could not exterminate the boll weevil pest. He advocated better methods — particularly deep ploughing. "The United States government," Mr. Wilson said, "had spent during this year more than $1,000,000 in Texas to help the farmers." He declared that the boll weevil pest could not be exterminated, and added: "You cannot keep it this side of the Sabine and Mississippi rivers, either. It is going across."

Weidner, Revere Franklin, an American theologian; born in Center Valley, Pa., Nov. 22, 1851; was graduated at Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa., 1869, and at the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, in 1873; was ordained in the Lutheran Church; Professor of Dogmatics and Exegesis at Augustana Theological Seminary, Rock Island, in 1882–1891. In the latter year he became president and Professor of Dogmatic Theology at the Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary.

Weighing Machine, a machine for ascertaining the weight of any object; a common balance, a spring balance, a steelyard, or the like. The

term also applies to an automatic device that will register the weight of a person standing on a platform after a coin has been dropped into a receptacle through an opening called a slot.

Weight, the force with which a given body is attracted to the earth, and is, in accordance with Newton's Second Law, measured by the product of the mass into the acceleration. For all bodies at the same distance from the earth's center the acceleration is the same; and hence the weight is simply proportional to the mass. Consequently we may compare masses by comparing their weights; and this is really what is done in all operations of weighing.

Weights and Measures. Of the earliest standards of length the principal were the palm or handbreadth, the foot, and the cubit (from elbow to tip of mid-finger). There were two leading cubits: the natural cubit in Egypt, Chaldea, Phœnicia, and Greece = 6 palms = 2 spans = 1½ foot = 18.24 inches; and the royal cubit of Memphis, found also in Babylonia and Chaldea = 20.67 inches. The Greek foot (= 12.16 inches) passed into Italy and was there divided into 12 unciæ (inches); it was afterward shortened, becoming as small as 11.65 inches. The Romans used a 3-foot ulna. The Saxons used an ell or yard of 36 inches, based on the Roman foot. This was continued by the Normans in England, various modifications occurring in the ell. Henry II. and Elizabeth made standard yards of 36 inches.

Two-thirds of a cubit made a "foot"; a cubic "foot" of water weighed a talent. When the "foot" was 2-3 the royal cubit, the talent was 655,566 grains; this was the Egyptian, Hebrew, and Olympic monetary talent, later known as the great Alexandrian talent of brass and the Egypto-Roman talent. A talent half this weight was known as the Alexandrian talent of silver, or 327,783 grains; this was divided into 60 minas of 5,463 grains each; these are the origin of the Saxon moneyer's pound of 5,400 grains = Mint pound or Tower pound = old apothecaries pound of Germany; one such pound, in silver coins, was the original form of "one £ sterling," and was divided into 20 "shillings," or 240 "pence" or pennyweights; each pennyweight was divided into 32 monetary grains (wheat grains), each equal to 0.703125 modern grain. The Tower weight was abolished in 1527. The Saxon ounce contained 416.5 grains = nearly, Roman uncia = 1-12 libra; the libra (= 5,015 grains) was the Greek-Asiatic and Persian mina of 5,015 grains. The Troy pound is 5,760 grains = 12 ounces of 20 pennyweights each. Troy weight is now restricted to gold, silver, and jewels, except diamonds and pearls; the latter are weighed in carats (= 3.1683 grains), which were originally 1-144 of the Alexandrian ounce (the twelfth part of the mina of silver). Various larger pounds were early used for merchandise; in 1303 the "avoirdupois" pound (= 7,000 grains) was in use. The standard of capacity is the gallon, which was in 1824 adjusted so as to contain 70,000 grains, or 10 pounds avoirdupois of water at 62° F. and 30 inches bar. pressure; this gallon occupying 227.274 cubic inches, instead of the old Winchester gallon of 274¼ cubic inches. The French or metric system of weights and measures is based on the decimal system. The metric system was legalized in the United States on July 28, 1866.

Weir, a dam or dyke thrown across a river or stream to raise the level of the water for the purpose of diverting it to drive machinery; irrigate land, or supply towns, or to render the upper portion of the stream navigable, or for some other purpose. A weir is constructed of stone, or, as in the United States, of timber, crossing the river at right angles or obliquely.

Weiss, John, an American clergyman and author; born in Boston, Mass., June 28, 1818. He published: "Æsthetic Prose," a translation of Schiller's philosophical and æsthetic essays; "Life and Correspondence of Theodore Parker"; "American Religion." He was a disciple of the Transcendental philosophy, an earnest abolitionist, an advocate of woman's political enfranchisement, and a defender of reason in religion. He died in Boston, March 9, 1879.

Weitzel, Godfrey, an American military engineer; born in Cincinnati, O., Nov. 1, 1835; was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1855; promoted 1st lieutenant of engineers in 1860; was commissioned Brigadier-General of volunteers 1862, and in October defeated a strong Confederate force in Labadieville, La.; was promoted captain of engineers, March 3, 1863, and served in Western Louisiana; and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U. S. A., in July, 1863; was promoted Major-General of volunteers in September, 1864. In March–April, 1865, he had command of all the troops N. of the Potomac river and marched into Richmond, April 3, 1865; was brevetted Major-General, U. S. A., in March, 1865, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel of engineers in 1882. He died March 19, 1884.

Welch, Ashbel, an American civil engineer; born in Nelson, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1809. In 1862 he became manager of the Pennsylvania railroad lines in New Jersey, and subsequently was made president. He introduced the block system in railroading in the United States. He died in Lambertville, N. J., Sept. 25, 1882.

Welch, Philip Henry, an American humorist; born in Angelica, N. Y., March 1, 1849. He had the distinction of being the maker of innumerable newspaper jokes, and short dialogues, the writing of which he made a profession. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1889.

Well, originally a natural flowing spring; later, excavations for water, which are among the most ancient permanent human constructions.

Welland Canal, a ship canal in Ontario, Canada, extending from Port Colborne, on Lake Erie, to Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario, a distance of 27 miles. It was opened to travel in 1833.

Welles, Gideon, an American statesman; born in Glastonbury, Conn., July 1, 1802; studied law; and in 1826 became proprietor of the Hartford "Times." In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln Secretary of the Navy, and filled that office with marked success and credit during the whole of the Civil War. He died in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 11, 1878.

Wellesley College, an American educational institution established in 1870 in the village of Wellesley, Mass., 15 miles S. W. of Boston. The institution is devoted entirely to the higher education of women. The campus contains about 300 acres; which prior to the college establishment comprised a private and highly cultivated country-seat. The institution is non-sectarian, and was founded by Henry F. Durant, of Boston.

Welling, James Clarke, an American educator; born in Trenton, N. J., July 14, 1825; was graduated at Princeton College in 1844; engaged in journalism in 1856–1865, being literary editor of the "National Intelligencer" in Washington. Prior to and during the Civil War he was a strong opponent of secession. He favored the proposition of President Lincoln to free the slaves with compensation to loyal owners, but doubted the constitutionality of the Emancipation Proclamation. He was president of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., in 1867–1870, and Professor of Belles-Lettres at Princeton College in 1870–1871. In the latter year he was chosen president of Columbian University, Washington, D. C. He died in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 4, 1894.

Wellington, a city and capital of New Zealand; on Port Nicholson, an islet of Cook's Strait; on the S. W. extremity of the provincial district of Wellington, North Island. Its harbor is 6 miles long and 5 wide. The provincial district of Wellington has an area of 11,003 square miles; pop. 121,854. It has an equable and healthy climate, but is subject to earthquake shocks. It is intersected by several mountain ranges, but there are many fine agricultural and pastoral districts. Gold was found in 1881.

Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of, a British general and statesman; born in Dublin, Ireland, April 30, 1769. In 1787 he received a commission and after a rapid series of changes and promotions, attained by purchase in 1793 the command as lieutenant-colonel of the 33d Regiment. During 1794 and 1795 he served in Flanders. In 1796 his regiment was dispatched to Bengal. After the capture of Seringapotam he was appoint-

ed, in 1799, to the administration of Mysore, his brother being at this time governor-general. In 1802 he attained the rank of Major-General. Early in 1805, his health failing, Wellesley obtained leave to return home, and arrived in England in September. From November to February he was engaged as Brigadier-General in Lord Cathcart's expedition to the Continent, which was without result. In January, 1806, he succeeded Lord Cornwallis as colonel. On April 10, 1806, he married Lady Catherine Pakenham, third daughter of the Earl of Longford. He was shortly afterward elected M. P. for Rye, and in April, 1807, was appointed secretary of state for Ireland. In 1809 Wellesley was appointed to take the chief command in the Peninsula, which had been overrun by the French. The famous passage of the Douro, and the defeat of Soult which followed, fittingly opened this campaign. For the victory at Talavera (July 28), the first of a long list that subsequently took place in the Peninsula, the government raised the Commander-in-Chief to the peerage as Viscount Wellington. Toward the end of 1810 Wellington fought the battle of Busaco, which was followed by the famous fortification and defense of the lines of Torres Vedras. On August 12, 1812, Wellington entered Madrid. Next followed the battle of Vittoria (June 21, 1813), for which decisive victory Wellington was given the baton of Field-Marshal; then battles in the Pyrenees, the capture of San Sebastian and the crossing of the Bidassoa into France. In 1814 the battle of Orthez was gained, and in the same year the battle of Toulouse, in which Soult's best troops were routed, and the hopes of France in the Peninsula utterly annihilated. Napoleon abdicated on April 12, and a few days later the war was brought to a close by the signing of conventions with Soult and Berthier. In May the triumphant general was created Marquis of Douro and Duke of Wellington. In July he went as ambassador to France and succeeded Lord Castlereagh as British representative in the Congress of Vienna. In April he took command of the army assembled in the Netherlands to oppose Napoleon, and was in command at the battle of Waterloo, at which Napoleon was defeated. With the return of peace he resumed the career of politics. He accepted the post of master-general of the ordnance with a seat in the cabinet of Lord Liverpool in January, 1819. In 1822 he represented Great Britain in the Congress of Vienna. In 1826 he was appointed high-constable of the Tower. On Jan. 22, 1827 he succeeded the Duke of York as Commander-in-Chief of the forces. On Jan. 8, 1828, he accepted the premiership, resigning the command of the forces to Lord Hill. In January, 1829, he was appointed governor of Dover Castle, and lord warden of the Cinque Ports. In 1830 repeated motions for parliamentary reform were defeated. His opposition to reform made the duke so unpopular that he was assaulted by the mob June 18, 1832, and his life endangered. He accepted office under Sir Thomas Peel in 1834–1841, and again in 1846, when he helped to carry the repeal of the corn laws, which till then he had opposed. In 1842 he resumed the command of the forces on the death of Lord Hill. He died in Walmer Castle, Sept. 14, 1852.

Wells, Clark Henry, an American naval officer; born in Reading, Pa., Sept. 22, 1822; was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1846; served through the Mexican War, and accompanied the Atlantic cable expedition in 1857; served through the entire Civil War and later with the squadron off Brazil, and on the coast of Italy. He was promoted rear-admiral April 1, 1884. Died Jan. 28, 1888.

Wells, David Ames, an American political economist; born in Springfield, Mass., June 17, 1828; was graduated at Williams College in 1847, and at the Lawrence Scientific School in 1851; and became assistant professor in the latter institution. In 1866 he was made the chairman of a commission to devise the best means to raise money for the government; in 1866–1870 was a special commissioner of revenue; and in 1879 was appointed a member of the Board of Arbitration for Railroads. He died in Norwich, Conn., Nov. 5, 1898.

Wells, Horace, an American dentist; born in Hartford, Vt., Jan. 21, 1815; was educated in academies; studied dentistry and practised in his native city. He long sought a remedy for preventing pain in extracting teeth. After making a number of unsuccessful experiments he became convinced that nitrous oxide offered the only effective method. On Dec. 11, 1844, he put his conviction to a practical test by having one of his own teeth extracted while under its influence, which was done without pain. He then adopted this gas in his private practice. He died in New York city, Jan. 24, 1848.

Wells, Catherine Boott, known as Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells, an American essayist and novelist; born in England in 1838; was the daughter of Ezra Stiles Gannett (1801–1871), a well-known Unitarian clergyman of Boston, Mass. Her works were collected in volumes.

Welsbach Light, an invention of Carl Auer von Welsbach, an Austrian, in 1884. In Europe it is known as the Auer light. It is based upon the discovery that certain materials become incandescent at a low temperature. The process followed is to saturate a combustible filament in the form of a network with a solution of a salt of a refractory earth, such as zirconium. It is then dried out and burned, the combustible element disappearing and leaving a frame of refractory material, which becomes incandescent at a low temperature. The filament is called a mantle and is exceedingly fragile.

Welsh, Herbert, an American philanthropist; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 4, 1851; was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania (1871); practised art in Philadelphia for several years; became editor of "City and State," a weekly devoted to good government, in 1895. He was one of the founders of the Indian Rights Association.

Welsh, John, an American diplomatist; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 9, 1805; received a collegiate education; became a sugar importer and was active in public affairs in many capacities; took an active part in the relief measures during the Civil War, especially in connection with a committee that raised $1,000,000 for the Sanitary Commission. In 1873 he became president of the Board of Finance of the Centennial Exposition, receiving from the citizens of Philadelphia, at its close, a gold medal, and the sum of $50,000, with which he endowed the John Welsh chair of English literature in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1878 he became minister to England, but resigned after two years. He died in Philadelphia, April 10, 1886.

Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, a name for the Calvinistic Methodists, the great majority of whose congregations are in Wales, and consist in large measure of members speaking the Welsh tongue.

Wemyss, Francis Courtney, an Anglo-American actor and writer; born in London, England, May 13, 1797. He acted in London in 1821, at Philadelphia, 1822; was manager of theaters in several American cities, and secretary of the Dramatic Fund Association from 1852. Among his works are: "Twenty-Six Years as Actor and Manager"; "Chronology of the American Stage," etc. He died in New York, Jan. 5, 1859.

Wen, an encysted tumor varying exceedingly in size and character, and commonly situated immediately under the skin; but occurring also in some of the internal viscera. The causes of their formation are unknown.

Wenceslaus, or **Wenzel,** an Emperor of Germany and King of Bohemia; born in 1361; was the son of Charles IV., whom he succeeded in 1378. He was a dissolute and cruel prince. He favored the Hussites, but was unable to save the life of Huss. He died in 1409.

Wendell, Barrett, an American author and educator; born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 23, 1855; was graduated in 1877 at Harvard, where he afterward taught as an instructor, an assistant professor, and (from 1898) as full Professor of English. He published: "English Composition"; "Cotton Mather," etc.

Wends, the name of a section of the Slavonic race, now dwelling mostly in that part of Germany known as Lu-

satia, partly in Prussia, partly in the kingdom of Saxony. In the 6th century the Wends were a powerful people, extending along the Baltic from the Elbe to the Vistula, and S. to the frontiers of Bohemia. They comprised a variety of tribes. To the Wends of today, Prussia is merely a military expression; they have always remained closely united among themselves, preserving the old customs and considering the mingling of races by marriage as opposed to the laws of origin. The distinctions of caste among them are very marked and scrupulously respected. The nominal religion of the Wends is Protestantism, but whatever they are called on the census, they have not materially modified their beliefs and swerved from their traditions; they present the anomaly of being the last descendants of barbarians, perpetuating in the heart of Western Europe the living memory of an almost forgotten invasion, true to their origin and special characteristics, protected by their forests, their inundations, their rigorous winters, and the peculiar comformation of their strange country from the inroads of the levelling civilization at their very doors.

Wenley, Robert Mark, a Scotch-American educator; born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in July, 1861; was graduated at the University of Glasgow in 1884; and later pursued post-graduate study on the Continent; was assistant Professor of Logic at the University of Glasgow in 1886–1894 and head Professor of the Philosophical Department in 1888–1895. He was made head of the Philosophical Department at the University of Michigan in 1896.

Wentworth, John, an American journalist; commonly known as "Long John" Wentworth; born in Sandwich, N. H., March 5, 1815; was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1836; settled in Chicago; became editor of the "Democrat," with which paper he was connected for 25 years. He was admitted to the bar in 1841; in 1843 he was elected congressman and served six terms. He introduced the first steam fire engine ("Long John") into Chicago, was influential in procuring the city charter and in establishing its public school system, and was twice elected mayor (1857 and 1860), his administrations being vigorous and notable. He died in Chicago, Oct. 16, 1888.

Werewolf, or **Man-wolf,** the same as the French loup-garou, an imaginary being believed in during the Middle Ages. According to an old writer, "The werewolves are certain sorcerers, who having anointed their bodies with an ointment which they make by the instinct of the devil, and putting on a certain enchanted girdle, do not only unto the view of others seem as wolves, but to their own thinking have both the shape and nature of wolves, so long as they wear the said girdle; and they do dispose of themselves as very wolves, in worrying and killing, and most of human creatures." This superstition was widely spread in ancient and mediæval times, and is still prevalent among many savage races, in corners of France, as well as Russia and Bulgaria.

Wesley, Charles, an English hymnist; born in Epworth, England, Dec. 29, 1708, younger brother of John Wesley; educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. He accompanied his brother to Georgia as an ordained clergyman, but after his return to England he became, in 1738, a preacher in the Methodist connection, and materially assisted the success of the movement by his numerous hymns, large collections from which have been frequently published. Two of his sons, Charles and Samuel, were celebrated for musical genius. He died in London, March 29, 1788.

Wesley, John, an English clergyman; founder of Methodism; born in Epworth, England, June 17, 1703, son of the rector of Epworth; educated at the Charter House, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He took his degree of B. A. in 1724, was ordained deacon in 1725, became a fellow of Lincoln College, and lecturer and moderator in classics in 1726; and took priest's orders in 1728. He now gathered together a number of pupils and companions who met regularly for religious purposes, and by so doing acquired the name of Methodists. Among these companions were Hervey, Whitefield,

and Law. In 1735 Wesley accepted an invitation from General Oglethorpe to go to America to preach to the colonists of Georgia. After a stay of two years he returned to England (February, 1738), and in the following May an important event took place in his inner religious life, namely, his conversion. In June he paid a visit to Harrnhut, the Moravian settlement, returning to England in September. Early in the following year (1739) he began open-air preaching, in which he was for a time associated with Whitefield. His first chapel was built in Bristol in 1739. Having now the sole control of the religious body which adhered to him, he devoted his entire life without intermission to the work of its organization, in which he showed much practical skill and admirable method. His labors as an itinerant preacher were incessant. He would ride from 40 to 60 miles in a day. He read or wrote during his journeys, and frequently preached four or five times a day. He held strongly to the principle of Episcopacy, and never formally separated from the Church of England. He contributed to the collection of hymns, the greater part of which were written by his brother Charles. He died in London, March 2, 1791.

Wesley, Samuel, Sr., an English clergyman; born in Winterborne-Whitchurch, England, in 1662. He was the father of Charles, John, and Samuel, Jr. He wrote "Life of Christ: An Heroic Poem," "Eupolis's Hymn to the Creator," etc. He died in Epworth, April 22, 1735.

Wesley, Samuel, Jr., an English hymnist; born in London, Feb. 10, 1690, son of Samuel. He was headmaster of Bundell's grammar school in Tiverton, in 1732–1739. He remained with the old High Church party, and did not embrace Methodism with his brothers. Editions of his poems have been published in 1736, 1743, and 1862. He is best known by his hymns in the Methodist hymn book. He died in Tiverton, England, Nov. 6, 1739.

Wesleyan Methodism, the largest and most important British Methodist denomination, and the parent of some smaller religious bodies now independent of its government.

Wesleyan University, a coeducational institution in Middletown, Conn. In 1830 the original buildings, North College and South College, which had been erected for a military academy, came into the possession of the New York and New England Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in 1831 a charter was obtained, and the university opened its doors and offered its services to aid in the training of students, who hitherto had been obliged to seek outside their Church the advantages of higher education. In 1872 the institution was opened to women, quite a number of whom have been graduated with distinction.

Wesselhoeft, Elizabeth ("Lily" Foster Pope), an American writer; born in Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 20, 1840. Among her works are: "Jerry the Blunderer"; "Sparrow the Trump," etc.

Wessex (West Saxons), one of the most important of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in England during the 6th, 7th, and 8th centuries, and the early part of the 9th, and that in which the other kingdoms were ultimately merged in the reign of Egbert in 827.

West, Benjamin, an American painter; born in Springfield, Pa., Oct. 10, 1738, of Quaker parents. After several years of portrait painting in Lancaster, Philadelphia, and New York city, he went to Rome, Italy, in 1760, and proceeded to England in 1763, where he made his permanent residence. On the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in 1792, West, who had been a member of the Royal Academy from its foundation, was elected president; which chair he enjoyed, with the exception of a short interval, till the close of his life. His "Death of General Wolfe" was among the first of his productions that attracted public notice, especially for the rational innovation on which he had ventured in it, of painting historical personages in a modern dress. There is in the Pennsylvania Hospital, in Philadelphia, a copy (with some alterations) of "Christ Healing the Sick," which was presented to it by West. He died in London, March 11, 1820.

Western Australia, one of the States of the new Commonwealth of

Australia; includes all that portion of the continent situated W. of lon. 129° E. The territory measures 1,430 miles from Cape Londonderry in the N. to Peak Head in the S., and about 1,000 miles from E. to W. The total estimated area is 975,920 square miles, thus making it the largest of the former Australian colonies. The really occupied portion, apart from scattered settlements round the coasts, is almost entirely in the S. W., and is about 600 miles in length, and 50 miles in average breadth. Capital, Perth, on Swan river; pop. 43,000. The rivers in the S. W. are the Blackwood, Murray, Swan, Murchison, etc.; further N., the Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, Fitzroy, etc., none of them navigable at all seasons. The interior of Western Australia is in great part sterile, with extensive tracts of scrub and salt marsh. The S. W. has vast forests, which supply valuable timber for exportation, especially that known as jarrah. The Kimberley and N. districts contain boundless pastures, and there are lands suitable for the growth of sugar, tobacco, wheat, etc. Gold is found at Kimberley and Yilgarn, and at several places between these districts, the chief fields being the Murchison, the Ashburton, and the Rilbarra. The Coolgardie field became prominent in 1895. Copper and lead are found in abundance. The other chief minerals are coal, zinc, and iron. In 1890 responsible government was conferred on the colony by the British Parliament in a new constitution vesting the administration in a governor and Parliament. The latter consisted of a legislative Council or Upper House and a Legislative Assembly or Lower House. Education is compulsory, but not free. In 1900 female suffrage was carried by an amendment to the constitution. Western Australia was first settled in 1829 as the Swan River Settlement, and for many years the population was very small; but in the year 1891 it had risen to 49,782. In 1850 it was made a convict station, and remained such till the abolition of transportation in 1868. Since that time it has been making gradual progress. The population in 1900 was 179,937.

Western College, a coeducational institution in Toledo, Ia.; founded in 1856 under the auspices of the United Brethren Church.

Western Empire, The, a portion of the Roman empire, consisting of Italy, Illyricum, Spain, Gaul, Britain, and Africa, which Valentinian I. reserved for himself, when in 364 he shared the imperial authority with his brother Valens, who reigned in Constantinople as Emperor of the East, and whose territories comprised the E. half of the Balkan Peninsula, Greece, Egypt, Syria, and Asia Minor, as far as Persia. This partition of the Roman empire became final in 395, when Theodosius the Great divided the Roman world between his sons, Honorius, who became Emperor of Rome and the West, and Arcadius, who became Emperor of Constantinople and the East. The Western Empire terminated in 476.

Western Maryland College, a coeducational institution in Westminster, Md.; founded in 1867 under the auspices of the Methodist Protestant Church.

Western Reserve, The, a tract of land in the N. E. of what is now the State of Ohio, once forming part of the claims of Connecticut in the Northwest Territory. When, by the treaty of 1783, Great Britain relinquished the territory S. of the Great Lakes and E. of the Mississippi, disputes arose among the States of Virginia, New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut as to the right of occupancy in that locality. The difficulty was finally settled by the cession of the whole to the Federal government, but Connecticut reserved a tract of nearly 4,000,000 acres on Lake Erie. The State finally disposed of this in small lots to colonists, and so accumulated a very large school fund.

Western Reserve University, a coeducational, non-sectarian institution in Cleveland, O., founded in 1826.

Western University of Pennsylvania, a coeducational, non-sectarian institution in Pittsburg, Pa., founded in 1787.

Westfield College, a coeducational institution in Westfield, Ill.; founded in 1865; under the auspices of the United Brethren Church.

West Indies, or the **Antilles,** an extensive archipelago lying between North and South America, stretching from Florida to the shores of Venezuela. It is divided into the Bahamas, the group stretching from near the coast of Florida in a S. E. direction; the Greater Antilles, comprising the four largest islands of the group, Cuba, Haiti, Porto Rico, and Jamaica; and the Lesser Antilles, stretching like a great bow, with its convexity toward the E., from Porto Rico to Trinidad, near the coast of Venezuela. Almost the whole archipelago lies within the torrid zone. The total area does not exceed 95,000 square miles, of which the Greater Antilles occupy nearly 83,000 square miles. The climate is extremely hot, and the islands abound in tropical productions. Except Haiti, in which there are two republics, Porto Rico and other islands recently acquired by the United States from Spain, and a few islands off the coast of South America, the West Indian Islands are in the possession of European powers. Two-thirds of the inhabitants are negroes. Pop. 5,000,000.

West Indies, Danish, a group of three islands, St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, which belong to Denmark, a proposed treaty ceding them to the United States having been defeated in the Danish Rigsdag, largely through influence brought to bear by the islanders themselves, the colored portion apprehending unfair treatment in the event of annexation to the United States. These islands lie off the E. coast of Porto Rico, and are, in fact, a mere extension of the marine elevation of which Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti and Porto Rico are the principal representatives, while they also form a connecting link between the Greater and the Lesser Antilles. St. Thomas, the best known of the group, lies 38 miles due E. of the N. E. extremity of Porto Rico; St. John lies 12 miles E. of St. Thomas, while St. Croix lies about 50 miles S. of St. John and St. Thomas, and 60 miles S. E. of the S. E. point of Porto Rico.

The islands are very small, with a comparatively small producing capacity, their chief importance being by reason of the harbors which they offer and their value as a strategic as well as general commercial point. St. Croix, the largest of them, is about 20 miles long and from 1 to 5 miles wide, with an area of about 80 square miles and a population of about 20,000. It is also the most productive of the islands, a considerable area being devoted to the production of sugar cane and tropical fruits. St. John, the smallest of the islands, has an area of about 21 square miles, a population of only about 1,000, and a comparatively small cultivable area, its chief value being in its possibilities for harbor purposes, the natural harbor of Coral Bay being described as one of the best protected natural harbors in the West Indies. St. Thomas, which lies nearest to Porto Rico, is by far the most important in its present availability for harbor purposes, the harbor of Charlotte Amalie having been for more than a century recognized as one of the best, if not the best, natural harbors in the entire West Indies. Nearly the entire population of the island is clustered around the port of Charlotte Amalie, fully 10,000 of the 12,500 population living in that city, and less than 2,000 being engaged in agriculture.

Westinghouse, George, an American inventor; born in Central Bridge, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1846; removed to Schenectady, where he received a public school education; entered the machine shop of his father; and at the age of 15 designed a rotary engine. He served in the Union army in 1863–1864. His inventions include the Westinghouse air brake, electrical machinery, railroad signals, etc.

Westlake, William, an American inventor; born in Cornwall, England, in 1831; removed to Milwaukee, Wis., early in life; later learned the tinsmith's trade; was employed by Capt. John Ericsson to make models for his first hot-air engine. Subsequently he entered the employment of the Lacrosse and Milwaukee Railroad company. His inventions include the Westlake car heater, the globe lantern, the oil cook stove, the stove board, etc. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1900.

Westminster Abbey, the coronation church of the sovereigns of England, and one of the chief ornaments

of London. It is a magnificent Gothic pile, situated near the Thames, and adjoining the Houses of Parliament. In 1065 a church was built here in the Norman style by Edward the Confessor. Part of this structure still remains in the pyx house and the S. side of the cloisters; but the main building, as it now stands, was begún in 1220 by Henry III., and was practically completed by Edward I. Various additions, however, were made, down to the time of Henry VII., who built the chapel which bears his name.

The extreme length of the church, including Henry VII.'s chapel, is 531 feet; breadth of transepts, 203 feet; height of roof, 102 feet; height of tower, 225 feet. The coronation ceremony takes place in the choir, where the coronation stone brought by Edward I. from Scotland is situated beside the coronation chairs of the English sovereigns. Westminster Abbey is distinguished as the burial place of a large number of English kings from Edward the Confessor to George II.; the N. transept is occupied chiefly by monuments to warriors and statesmen; while in the S. transept is situated the "Poets' Corner," the burial and memorial place of most of England's great writers from Chaucer to John Ruskin.

Westminster Assembly, an assembly of divines, lay assessors, etc., which met in obedience to an ordinance of the British Parliament, issued June 12, 1643. They sat 1,163 times, their last meeting being on Feb. 22, 1649. On Sept. 15, 1643, commissioners arrived from the Church of Scotland to aid in the deliberations. On April 20, 1643, the Assembly submitted to Parliament a Directory for Public Worship; between Oct. 1 and Nov. 26, 1644, the Confession of Faith, in two portions; on Nov. 5, 1647, the Shorter Catechism; and on Sept. 15, 1648, the Longer Catechism. The Parliament, though accepting and ratifying the productions of the Assembly, did not allow the spiritual independence which the majority of its members earnestly desired to obtain.

Westminster College, a coeducational institution in New Wilmington, Pa.; founded in 1852, under the auspices of the United Presbyterian Church.

Westminster Hall, the hall of the old palace of Westminster, in London; erected by Richard II. (1397–1399) on the foundations of a structure built by William Rufus. The building is closely associated with many stirring events in English history; but it is chiefly remarkable as the place where were held such great state trials as those of the Chancellor More, Lady Jane Grey, the Earl of Stafford, King Charles I., and Warren Hastings.

Westphalia, the name given at different periods to (1) one of the circles of the old German empire, (2) one of Napoleon's kingdoms (1807–1813), conferred on his brother Jerome; and (3) now to a province of Prussia. The latter is bounded by Rhenish Prussia, Holland, Hanover, Brunswick, Hesse, and Nassau. Its area is 7,803 square miles. The surface in the S. and N. E. is generally mountainous; the Northwest spreads out into extensive and often marshy plains, and belongs to the basin of the Ems; the Northeast and a small part of the East to the basin of the Weser; the remainder, constituting the far larger portion of the whole, belongs to the basin of the Rhine, whose chief tributaries are the Ruhr and Lippe. Munster is the capital. Pop. 2,701,420.

Westphalia, Peace of, the name given to the peace concluded in 1648 at Munster and Osnabruck, by which an end was put to the Thirty Years' War.

West Point, a United States military post in Orange co., N. Y., on the Hudson river, and on the West Shore and the New York, Ontario and Western railroads; 52 miles N. of New York city. It is widely known as the seat of the United States Military Academy. Here are a cemetery where the remains of many distinguished army officers are interred, and the ruins of Fort Putnam. During the Revolutionary War West Point was fortified to control the river, and a heavy chain was stretched across the river to Constitution Island to prevent British warships from ascending the river. In 1777 the place was captured and destroyed by the British,

but new fortifications were built at a cost of $3,000,000. Benedict Arnold was given command of the place Aug. 5, 1780, but escaped on the 25th, after the apprehension of Maj. John Andre, and the discovery of their plot. There are several important monuments in West Point, including the statue of General Sedgwick, the monument of Kosciusko, that of Major Dade, etc. The noted West Point foundry is at Cold Spring on Constitution Island. There are now about 400 regular troops stationed on the reservation, but the number is to be increased to 500.

West Virginia, a State in the South Atlantic Division of the North American Union; admitted to the Union, June 20, 1863; capital, Charleston; number of counties, 55; area, 24,780 square miles. Pop. (1900) 958,800.

The State is hilly and mountainous. The Alleghany Mountains form the Virginia boundary line. A continuation of the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee crosses the State about 20 miles W. of the Alleghanies. This range embraces the Flat Top, Cotton Hill, Greenbrier, Gauley, and Rich mountains. The surface W. of these mountains gradually descends to the Ohio river, this river forming the principal water system of West Virginia. The chief rivers are the Big Sandy, Kanawha, Guayandotte, and Monongahela, all of which are navigable and enter the Ohio. The Kanawha is fed by the Greenbrier, Gauley, Elk, and Coal rivers. The Potomac river forms part of the N. boundary line. There are numerous waterfalls in these streams all of which afford excellent water power, the falls at Harper's Ferry being especially noted.

Every known variety of coal is mined in the State. West Virginia ranks second in the United States in the output of petroleum. Other important mineral productions are coke, salt, mineral water, natural gas, clay products, sandstone, and limestone.

The soil consists of disintegrated limestones, sand, clay, and loam, giving it exceeding fertility. Nearly all garden vegetables and cereals grow abundantly.

There were reported by the United States census in 1900, 4,419 manufacturing establishments, employing $55,719,938 in capital, and 33,085 persons; paying $12,876,902 for wages and $42,632,813 for materials used; and having finished products valued at $74,177,681. The principal articles of manufacture were iron and steel, lumber, and timber products, flour and grist, coke, railroad cars, packed meat, tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, pottery, malt liquors, glass, foundry and machine shop products, and clothing.

On Oct. 31, 1901, there were reported 46 National banks in operation, having $4,046,000 in capital; $3,057,304 in outstanding circulation; and $2,797,250 in United States bonds. There were also 101 State banks, with $4,165,177 capital, and $1,327,480 surplus; and 1 mutual savings bank with $563,264 in savings deposits.

In 1900 children of school age numbered 322,390; the enrollment in public schools, 232,343; and average daily attendance, 151,254. There were 5,916 public school buildings, public school property valued at $3,966,014, and 7,179 teachers. For higher education there were 26 public high schools, 14 private secondary schools, 6 State Normal schools, 2 State preparatory schools for the university, Barboursville College, Broaddus Institute, Methodist Episcopal Conference Seminary, Bethany College, West Virginia University, Ohio Valley College, Lewisburg Female Seminary, 2 State colored institutes; also several large Catholic educational institutions.

The strongest denominations in the State are the Methodist Episcopal, North; Regular Baptist; Methodist Episcopal, South; Roman Catholic; United Brethren; Methodist Protestant; Presbyterian, South; Disciples of Christ; Presbyterian, North; Colored; and Dunkards.

West Virginia has no public debt. On Feb. 1, 1902, the amounts in the various State funds, aggregated $2,013,872.72, of which $435,773.25 was uninvested funds of the irreducible school fund and $622,600 was invested funds of the irreducible school fund. The assessed property valuation in 1899 was, real estate, $149,898,172; personal property, $56,158,736; rail-

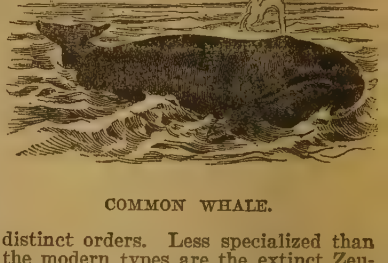
road property, $22,352,381; total, $228,409,289; State tax rate, $2.50 per $1,000; and school tax, $1 per $1,000.

The governor is elected for a term of four years and receives a salary of $2,700 per annum. Legislative sessions are held biennially in odd years, beginning on the second Wednesday in January, and are limited in length to 45 days each. The Legislature has 30 members in the Senate, and 86 in the House, each of whom receives $4 per day and mileage. There are 5 Representatives in Congress under the new appointment.

The history of the State prior to 1861 is identified with that of Virginia proper, of which State it formed part till after the outbreak of the Civil War. The Alleghany Mountains, however, formed a natural line of demarkation between the two sections of the original State, and conditions favoring separation had long existed. These reached a climax on the passage by Virginia of an ordinance of secession, the popular vote in the section W. of the mountains being strongly opposed to it. A convention of loyalists met at Wheeling in June, 1861, and in August adopted an ordinance providing for the formation of a new State to be called Kanawha. In November a constitution was adopted and the name West Virginia chosen. This constitution was adopted by the people by a very large majority in April, 1862, and the State was formally admitted to the Union by Act of Congress and the approval of President Lincoln, June 20, 1863.

West Virginia University, a coeducational, non-sectarian institution in Morgantown, W. Va.; founded in 1867.

Whale, a name that may be taken as equivalent to Cetacean, and applied to any member of that order of mammals, which includes two great sets: the toothed whales, such as sperm whale and dolphin, and the whalebone whales, such as right whale and rorqual, in which the teeth are only embryonic. The order Cetacea is usually divided into three sub-orders: (1) the Mystacoceti or Balænoidea, baleen or whalebone whales; (2) the Odontoceti or Delphinoidea, toothed whales; and (3) the Archæoceti or extinct Zeuglodonts. The differences between the extant sub-orders are so great that any idea of the close relationship must be abandoned; their common ancestry must be far back, and indeed it is doubtful whether our classification might not be brought nearer the truth by recognizing two



COMMON WHALE.

distinct orders. Less specialized than the modern types are the extinct Zeuglodonts of the Eocene period, but it is by no means certain that they should be included within the order Cetacea.

Whaleback, the name of a form of steam vessel invented by Capt. Alexander McDougall, of West Superior, Wis., in 1874. In 1888 the first whaleback barge was built of 437 tons registry and 1,400 tons capacity. Her cost was $45,000 and in two years she netted nearly twice that amount for her owners. The name whaleback was suggested by the resemblance of the visible portions of the vessel, when afloat, to the back of a whale. A whaleback crossed the Atlantic in 1891. At the World's Fair in Chicago (1893), the "Christopher Columbus," a vessel of this type, with a passenger capacity of 5,000, ran between the city and the Fair.

Whalebone, a horny substance, occurring in long, thin plates, fringed at the edges, and acting as a strainer to detain the whale's food when the animal ejects the water which it has swallowed with the medusæ and small fry which constitute its food. The principal source of whalebone is the "right whale," so called, the Balæna mysticetus or australis. Some 300 of

the plates are found in the mouth of an adult whale, and vary from 10 to 15 feet in length. Being very flexible, strong, elastic, and light, whalebone is employed for many purposes.

Wharton, Anne Hollingsworth, an American story-writer; born in Southampton Furnace, Pa., Dec. 15, 1845. Among her books are: "The Wharton Family"; "Heirlooms in Miniature," etc.

Wharton, Mrs. Edith Stevens, an American author; born in New York in 1862; married Edward Wharton, of Boston, in 1885. She wrote: "The Greater Inclination"; "The Valley of Decision"; etc.

Wharton, Francis, an American jurist; born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 7, 1820; was graduated at Yale College in 1839, and admitted to the bar in 1843. From 1856 to 1863 he was Professor of Logic and Rhetoric in Kenyon College, O.; in 1863 was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal Church and became rector of St. Paul's in Brookline, Mass., and in 1866 became a professor in the Episcopal Divinity School at Cambridge, Mass. He also held the chair of international law in the Boston Law School. In 1885 he was appointed solicitor for the State Department. Under a resolution of Congress (1888) he was made editor of the Revolutionary diplomatic correspondence of the United States. He wrote extensively on legal and theological subjects. Died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1889.

Wharton, Thomas Isaac, an American journalist; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1, 1859. He was an editorial writer on Philadelphia journals, and contributed largely to various periodicals. Died April 6, 1896.

What-Cheer, the watchword or shibboleth of the people of Rhode Island. It is derived from the fact that the Indians of that State thus greeted the founder of the colony, Roger Williams, as he and his companions landed from a canoe on Seekonk river, near the site of the city of Providence.

Wheat, the most valuable and, next to maize or Indian corn, the most productive of all the cereal grasses. The native country of the cultivated wheat has generally been supposed to be the central part of Asia; but the Ægilops ovata, a grass of the regions near the Mediterranean, and of Western Asia, becomes transformed by cultivation into wheat and may be regarded as the original form. Wheat is now the breadstuff of 12 European nations, and is extensively used in North America and to a considerable extent in India. It was no doubt widely grown in the prehistoric world. The Chinese cultivated it 2700 B. C. as a direct gift from heaven; the Egyptians attributed its origin to Isis, and the Greeks to Ceres. Ancient monuments show that the cultivation of wheat had been established in Egypt before the invasion of the shepherd kings, and there is evidence that more productive varieties of wheat have taken the place of one at least of the ancient sorts. Innumerable varieties exist. Many parts of the United States and British provinces and wide regions of South America are admirably adapted to its cultivation. Wheat of the finest quality is also produced in Australia. The value of wheat depends mainly on the quantity of fine flour which it yields; the best wheat yielding 76 to 80 per cent., sometimes even 86 per cent., of fine flour. The greater part of the husk of wheat is separated from the flour by the miller, and is known as bran. That portion of the bran which is more finely divided than the rest receives the name of sharps or pollards.

The first wheat in the United States was planted in New England in 1602, and nine years later in Virginia, which was also the birthplace of Indian corn as we know it. In the period that has elapsed since that time, the wheat fields of this country have expanded, till the yield in 1860 was 260,146,000 bushels. Vast as was this quantity, it had increased till the harvest of 1898 amounted to 530,149,168 bushels — more than double the yield 40 years ago. In 1900 the United States farmers raised more wheat than those of any other country in the world — 522,230,000 bushels. The Asiatic and European fields of Russia yielded 458,623,000, while France came next with 309,383,000. When the crop fails in the Old World, the United States is largely depended on

to supply the deficiency. This is why wheat forms one of the principal exports of this country. In 1892 we sent abroad 157,280,351 bushels and in 1897 146,623,250 bushels; the lesser quantity being due partly to crop failures, though the exports of wheat alone have not been less than 50,000,000 bushels within the last five years. The value of the wheat sent to other countries in a single year has been as much as $161,399,132. The price of the cereal has, of course, varied according to the demand, it having a wide range.

Wheat Fly, a yellow and orange-colored two-winged fly, about a tenth of an inch long, with black eyes, the female of which deposits her eggs in the heart of the wheat blossom.

Wheat Moth, of the family Tineidæ; lays from 60 to 90 eggs in clusters of about 20 on a single kernel of grain. In 4 to 6 days these eggs produce little worm-like caterpillars not thicker than a hair. Each burrows in a single kernel, and devours the mealy substance, and the work of destruction goes on so unseen that it is only detected by the softness of the grain or the loss of its weight. When fully grown, the Angoumois caterpillar is not more than one-fifth of an inch long, white, with brownish head, six small jointed legs, and 10 extremely small prop legs. It goes into the chrysalis state within the kernel.

Wheaton, Frank, an American military officer; born in Providence, R. I., May 8, 1833; was graduated at Brown University; entered the army as lieutenant in the 1st United States Cavalry in 1855, and until the outbreak of the Civil War was chiefly engaged in campaigns against the Indians; was promoted captain in March, 1861, and colonel, July 21, 1861; and was appointed a Brigadier-General of volunteers in November, 1862. He served with the Army of the Potomac throughout the Civil War; was promoted Brigadier-General, U. S. A., in April, 1892, and Major-General in April, 1897; and retired May 8, following. Died 1903.

Wheaton, Henry, an American jurist; born in Providence, R. I., Nov. 27, 1785; was graduated at Brown University, 1802; practised law in New York, 1812, and edited the "National Advocate." He was a reporter of the United States Supreme Court in 1816–1827, and then became charge d'affaires to Denmark (1827–1835), and in 1835–1846 minister to Berlin. He died in Dorchester, Mass., March 11, 1848.

Wheaton, Lloyd, an American military officer; born in Michigan, July 15, 1838; served through the Civil War; won distinction in the battle of Shiloh and in other important actions; and became colonel of the 8th Illinois Volunteers. On July 1, 1866, he was appointed captain in the 34th United States Infantry; Sept. 11, 1895, was commissioned colonel of the 7th Infantry; and in July, 1898, was appointed a Brigadier-General of volunteers. During the Spanish-American War he commanded the 1st Brigade, 1st Division of the 7th Army Corps. In January, 1899, he was assigned to duty with the 20th Infantry in the Philippines, and in 1901 was promoted Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

Wheaton College, a coeducational institution in Wheaton, Ill.; founded in 1860 under the auspices of the Congregational Church.

Wheat Starch, the starch or flour of wheat, frequently used in the adulteration of mustard, pepper, etc.

Wheel, a circular frame or solid disk turning on an axis. The essential feature of a wheel is rotation, partial or entire. Its motion may be intermittent, oscillatory, or continuous. Its form may be circular or otherwise; its contour regular or irregular. Its functions may be to transmit motion or to modify it. Its application may necessitate cogs of a given form, or it may be smooth, its surface being free from contact with other portions of the machine. It may be hollow, for the conveyance or measurement of fluids; or it may be the means of propulsion of fluids; or conversely it may be propelled by them. It may form a support, and, by rotation, be made effective in assisting transportation. Wheels receive different names according to the purpose for which they are used; as, balance wheel, cog

wheel, crown wheel, fly wheel, paddle wheel, pinion wheel, scrape wheel, tread wheel, turbine, etc.

Wheel, The, an agricultural league or guild, of the United States, similar in scope and aim to the Granger movement in the West and Northwest, but whose ramifications extended throughout the Southwest. The first Wheel was founded in Prairie co., Ark., in 1880, and for some years the order increased rapidly in strength and influence among the agricultural class.

Wheeler, Andrew Carpenter ("Nym Crinkle"), an American journalist; born in New York, June 4, 1835. He was connected with the New York "Times" and "World," Milwaukee "Sentinel," etc., and was a most able theatrical critic and general writer. Died 1903.

Wheeler, Benjamin Ide, an American educator; born in Randolph, Mass., July 15, 1854; was graduated at Brown University in 1875; became Professor of Philology at Cornell University in 1886 and of Greek in 1888; accepted the similar chair in the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece, in 1896; and was elected president of the University of California in July, 1899.

Wheeler, Crosby Howard, an American missionary; born in Hampden, Me., Sept. 8, 1823; was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1847; and at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1851; went to Smyrna as a missionary in 1857. He was the founder and first president of Euphrates College in Harpoot. In 1896 his house was destroyed during the Armenian massacres in Harpoot and he was compelled to leave the city and return to the United States. He died in Auburndale, Mass., Oct. 11, 1896.

Wheeler, Joseph, an American military officer; born in Augusta, Ga., Sept. 10, 1836; was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1859; served in the cavalry till the outbreak of the Civil War, when he entered the Confederate army, in which he was commissioned Major-General and senior commander of cavalry. He won great distinction during the Civil War as a raider. After the war he entered the law profession; held a seat in Congress in 1881–1899; and was made Major-General of volunteers in May, 1898. During the Santiago campaign in Cuba he commanded the Cavalry Division; participated in the battles of Las Guasimas and San Juan Hill; was appointed senior member of the commission to make arrangements for the surrender of the Spanish army; served in the Philippines as commander of the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, from August, 1899, to January, 1900; was appointed a Brigadier-General, U. S. A., June 16, 1900, and was retired on Sept. 10, following.

Wheeler, Nathaniel, an American inventor; born in Watertown, Conn., Sept. 7, 1820; early engaged in the manufacture of carriages, but about 1848 joined Allan B. Wilson in manufacturing sewing machines. In 1852, on the establishment of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, he became its president, and by his practical knowledge of machinery and ability as an organizer soon built up the largest sewing machine factory in the world. Subsequently he served for six sessions in the Senate and House of the Connecticut legislature; invented and patented various improvements in sewing machines, railway cars, heating and ventilating apparatus, and wood finishing processes. He died in Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 31, 1893.

Wheeler, William Adolphus, an American lexicographer; born in Leicester, Mass., Nov. 14, 1833. He was assistant superintendent of the Boston Public Library in 1867. Besides assisting in the composition of "Worcester's Dictionary" and of the new illustrated edition of "Webster's Dictionary" (1864), he wrote "Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction" (1865); "Who Wrote It?" an index to anonymous literature, left unfinished by him, but completed by Charles G. Wheeler. He died in Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 28, 1874.

Wheeler, William Almon, an American statesman; born in Malone, N. Y., June 30, 1819. He was admitted to the bar in 1845; in 1857 he became a banker and was also connected with the management of railroads. He was a member and presi-

dent pro tem. of the State Senate, 1858–1859; and was elected to Congress in 1860 serving only one term; was president of the State Constitutional Convention in 1867; served in Congress from 1869–1877; was chairman of the committee on the Pacific railroad company. He was the first member of Congress to return his "back pay." He settled the Louisiana difficulties by the bill called the "Wheeler Compromise." In 1876 he was nominated for Vice-President by the Republican party and was elected. He died in Malone, June 4, 1887.

Wheelwork, any combination of wheels for transmitting or regulating motion. The essential element in all such combinations is of course the wheel, which is simply a form of lever so contrived that the power can be applied continuously and uniformly.

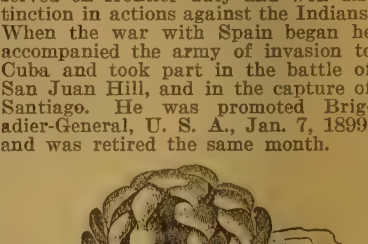
Wheelwright, John, an English-American clergyman, classmate of Oliver Cromwell at Cambridge University; born in Lancashire, England, about 1592; was suspended for nonconformity and came to Massachusetts in 1636. A brother-in-law of Anne Hutchinson, and defender of her religious opinions, he was banished from Massachusetts for seditious preaching, and founded Exeter on the Squamscott. He died in Salisbury, N. H., Nov. 15, 1679.

Wheelwright, John Tyler, an American author; born in Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 26, 1856; was graduated at Harvard College in 1876; admitted to the bar in 1879; filled various public offices. He wrote: "New Chance Acquaintance"; "A Bad Penny"; etc.

Whelk, a popular name for a number of marine gasteropods, and especially applied to species of Buccinum common on the coasts of Northern seas. The well-known common whelk is often dredged for bait or as food for the poor. It occurs from low water to a depth of about 140 fathoms, and burrows in the sand for bivalves, on which it feeds.

Wherry, a light, shallow boat, seated for passengers, and plying on rivers; also a light, half-decked fishing vessel, used in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

Wherry, William M., an American military officer; born in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 13, 1836; was educated at the University of Missouri and studied law; served through the Civil War; was aide to Gen. John M. Schofield in 1862–1866. He afterward served on frontier duty and won distinction in actions against the Indians. When the war with Spain began he accompanied the army of invasion to Cuba and took part in the battle of San Juan Hill, and in the capture of Santiago. He was promoted Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Jan. 7, 1899, and was retired the same month.



EGG OF COMMON WHELK.

Whetstone, a piece of stone, usually a rectangular slab, used for sharpening cutlery or tools.

Whey, the portion of milk which separates as a thin, greenish, clouded liquid, when by the addition of rennet, as in cheese-making, or other acid substance, the milk curdles and the casein portion takes the form of curd. The whey carries with it the greater part of the milk sugar and some portion of nitrogenous matter in the form of albumen and lacto-protein.

Whig, in English history, a term applied to the members of one of the great political parties in Great Britain. Originally it was a Scotch term, and appears to have been first used in Scotland in the reign of Charles I.

From Scotland the term was transferred to England, and was applied to the political party opposed to the Tories. It was first assumed as a party name by those who were chiefly instrumental in placing William III. on the throne. As a political term it has now almost fallen out of use, being superseded by the term Liberal.

In United States history, the name whig was first applied to the supporters of the cause of the colonies against the English king in the Revolutionary War. The name was doubtless applied to the opponents of the king, from the fact that in England the same name was applied to the opposers of the royal prerogative in the time of James II., who were ultimately successful in unseating that monarch. After the Revolution the name Whig disappeared from politics, and the people of the country divided into Federalists and Democrats. The party platform of both parties, being gradually altered to meet existing exigencies, the name Federalist was dropped and the term Whig again resuscitated and applied to the opponents of the Democratic party. This name was retained till the agitation of the slavery question induced the formation of a new party, advocating the abolition of slavery and composed of recruits from the ranks of both the Democratic and Whig parties. To this new party the name Republican was applied, and after its formation the name Whig disappeared from American politics.

Whipper-in, in fox hunting, one who keeps the hounds from wandering, and whips them in, if necessary, to the line of scent. In politics, one who enforces party discipline among the supporters of the government or opposition, and urges their attendance.

Whipple, Henry Benjamin, late P. E. Bishop of Minnesota; born in Adams, N. Y., April 15, 1823; died in 1901. Ordained deacon in 1849 and priest in 1850, he soon became well known by his earnestness, devotion and ability as a Christian minister. His work for the evangelization of the Indians and the elevation of the negroes in the South gained for him universal esteem. The Indians called him "Straight Tongue." He became bishop of Minnesota in 1859, and held that place until his death.

Whippoorwill, in ornithology, a bird common in the E. parts of the United States; about 10 inches long; plumage tawny brown, much mottled and indistinctly marked with small transverse bands. The popular name of the bird is derived from the cry, which bears some resemblance to these words.

Whip Snake. They may be readily distinguished by their excessively slender back and tail, which has been compared to the thong of a whip, and long and narrow head, which ends in a protruding rostral shield or in a flexible snout. They are arboreal in habit, usually green in color, and feed on birds and lizards.

Whirlpool, a spot in a river or in the sea in which through obstructions to flowing water, produced by banks, islands, rocks, or by winds and currents, a rotatory motion is imparted to the moving fluid. Revolutions of such a nature on a minute scale, may be seen on nearly every streamlet; but the term whirlpool is used almost exclusively of the same phenomenon on a large scale. There is a tendency to vortical motion below most waterfalls.

Whirligig, or **Whirlgig Beetle,** a beetle which abounds in fresh water in the United States, and may be seen circling round on the surface with great rapidity. Its eyes are divided by a narrow band, so that, though it has only two, it is made to look as if it had four.

Whirlwind, a violent wind moving spirally, as if revolving around an axis, which has at the same time progressive motion. Whirlwinds are produced by two currents of air proceeding in different directions, and the course of the whirlwind is determined by the stronger of the two currents.

Whiskey, an ardent spirit, distilled generally from barley, but sometimes also from wheat, rye, sugar, molasses, etc. There are two varieties — viz., malt whiskey and grain whiskey. The former is of preferred quality, and made principally from malted barley, and sometimes, though rarely, from rye. The latter is cheaper but stronger, and is made from various substances, as sugar, molasses, potatoes, but principally from unmalted grain, as Indian corn, barley, etc., dried and ground up. If kept sufficiently long, it is said to be equal in quality to malt whiskey.

Whiskey Insurrection, the name given to a local outbreak occurring in opposition to the excise law passed by Congress, March 3, 1791. In ad-

dition to the general objections urged against the measure, the inhabitants of Western Pennsylvania considered the tax an unfair discrimination against their region and raised an insurrection, causing President Washington to call out an army of 15,000 militia. This show of an unsuspected vigor and resource on the part of the government forced the insurgents to disperse without bloodshed.

Whispering Gallery, or **Whispering Dome,** a gallery or dome of an elliptical or circular form, in which faint sounds conveyed around the interior wall may be readily heard, while the same are inaudible elsewhere in the interior.

Whist, a game of cards, so called from the silence necessary to play it attentively and correctly. It was formerly also called whisk. It is played by 4 persons. Duplicate whist consists of two separate games played at the same time.

Whistler, James Abbot McNeill, an American painter; born in Lowell, Mass., in 1834; studied for a time at the United States Military Academy; went to Paris, and afterward settled in London. In 1884 he became a member of the Society of British Artists. In 1859 he began to exhibit in the Royal Academy. He exhibited frequently in the Salon, the Academy, the Grosvenor Gallery, the Society of British Artists, and in 1874 and 1892 held exhibitions of his paintings in London. The finest of his oil pictures are "The Artist's Mother — an arrangement in Black and Gray," shown in the Royal Academy of 1872, awarded a gold medal in the Salon of 1884, and purchased for the Luxembourg Gallery in 1891; the "Portrait of Thomas Carlyle," shown in the artist's exhibition of 1874, and purchased by the Glasgow Corporation in 1891; and the "Portrait of Miss Alexander — Harmony in Gray and Green." Whistler's art is original and individual. On Feb. 11, 1902, the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts awarded him its Gold Medal of Honor. Died 1903.

Whitaker, Alexander, an American clergyman; born in England, in 1588. He baptized Pocahontas, and officiated at her wedding. He wrote "Good Newes from Virginia," one of the first books written in the colonies. Died in Virginia after 1613.

White, Andrew Dickson, an American diplomatist; born in Homer, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1832. He was graduated at Yale in 1853; travelled in Europe; attache to legation of the United States, St. Petersburg, 1854–1855; studied in the University of Berlin; Professor of History and English Literature, University of Michigan, 1857–1863; returned to Syracuse and elected State Senator, (1863–1867); chosen first president of Cornell University, 1866; has in addition to the presidency filled the chair of modern history; was appointed by President Grant, commissioner to Santo Domingo to study and report on question of annexation, 1871; by President Hayes minister to Berlin, 1879–1881; by President Harrison minister to St. Petersburg, and continued under President Cleveland, 1892–1894; appointed member of the Venezuelan Commission, 1895–1896; ambassador to Berlin under President McKinley, 1897, resigned Aug. 5, 1902; president of the American delegation to the International Peace Congress at The Hague in 1899.

White, Edward Douglas, an American jurist; born in the parish of Lafourche, La., Nov. 3, 1845; was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, Md., and at the Jesuit College in New Orleans. During the Civil War he served in the Confederate army. After the war he practised law. He was State Senator of Louisiana in 1874; associate justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in 1878; and United States Senator in 1889–1894. While still in the Senate he was appointed an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court.

White, Eliza Orne, an American author; born in Keene, N. H., Aug. 2, 1856; was educated under public and private tutors and devoted herself to literature.

White, Greenough, an American educator; born in Massachusetts in 1863; became an Episcopal clergyman. He was Professor of Literature and of Ecclesiastical History at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., 1885–1894. Died 1901.

White, Horace, an American editor; born in Colebrook, N. H., Aug. 10, 1834. He settled in Chicago, was editor of the Chicago "Tribune" (1864–1874); and subsequently became connected with the New York "Evening Post." He wrote many pamphlets and essays on political, social, and financial topics.

White, John Blake, an American artist; born near Eutaw Springs, S. C., Sept. 2, 1871; studied under Benjamin West in London in 1800–1804. Returning to the United States he established himself in Boston, but on account of the lack of practice went to Charleston, S. C., and became a lawyer; was successful in the latter profession, and was several times a member of the South Carolina Legislature. He died in Charleston, S. C., Aug. 24, 1859.

White, Richard Grant, an American Shakespearean scholar; born in New York city, May 22, 1822. His journalistic work was in connection with the New York "Courier and Enquirer" (1851–1858), and "World" (1860–1861); and the London "Spectator" (1863–1867), for which he wrote "Yankee Letters." Among his published books are: "Memoirs of the Life of William Shakespeare, with an Essay towards the Expression of His Genius," etc., "Words and their Uses," "The Riverside Shakespeare," with biography, introductions and notes; an annotated edition of Shakespeare, etc. He died in New York city, April 8, 1885.

White, William, an American clergyman; born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 4, 1748. He was graduated at the College of Philadelphia in 1765; completed his theological studies in 1770; and went to England to obtain holy orders. The degree of D. D., the first honorary degree of the University of Pennsylvania, was conferred on him in 1782. During the Revolutionary War, Dr. White sided zealously with the colonies. In 1786 he was elected bishop, being consecrated in Lambeth palace, England, in 1787. He lived to see the Church in the States thoroughly organized, consecrating 11 bishops. He died in Philadelphia, July 17, 1836.

White Ants, in entomology, a popular name for any of the Termitidæ. But they belong to different orders, the venation of the wings being different. A white ant looks not unlike a soft immature earwig, but without the forceps. They constitute the most destructive insect pests to be found in the tropics. They do not attack human beings, their ravages being confined to property. They make their way into houses through some minute aperture which they have formed in the floor or in the wall. Up to the moment of emergence they give no indication of their existence, and when they come forth, which they do in thousands, they take every means in their power to shun observation, while busily engaged in destructive work. Nothing external may reveal the fact that the joists or rafters on which they have been operating are weakened and rendered unsafe by being all pierced internally with their galleries. If they can effect an entrance into a library they bring up mud and construct tunnels with it so as to glue one book to another, and eat away the leather or cloth by which the boards were affixed to the book itself, besides rounding off the angles of a number of the volumes. Every historical document in tropical regions is in danger from these destructive creatures.

WHITEBAIT.

Whitebait, the name by which the fry of the herring, and sprat are known in the market, and when served for the table.

Whiteboys, the name of an illegal association formed in Ireland about 1760. The association consisted of starving day laborers, evicted farmers, and others in a like condition, who used to assemble at night to destroy the property of harsh landlords or their agents, the Protestant clergy, the tithe collectors, or any others

that had made themselves obnoxious in the locality.

White Brethren, in Church history, a body of enthusiasts who appeared in Italy at the beginning of the 14th century, and, under the leadership of a priest claiming to be Elias, declared a crusade against the Turks in order to obtain possession of the Holy Land. They were met at Viterbo by the papal troops, and were dispersed. Their leader was carried to Rome, where he was burnt as a heretic in 1403.

White-candlewood, a large tree with pinnate leaves and bunches of purple pear-shaped fruits. The juice of the tree is as black as ink; its wood has a pleasant smell and takes a fine polish. It grows in the Carolinas.

White Caps, lawless bands in Southern Indiana, who, from 1880, undertook the regulation of the manners and morals of that section. They met in secret places, wore regalia which they donned in the woods, rode by night, attempted to regulate the people with whom they lived, and held their hands against society and law. These regulators of the morals of their neighborhoods dressed differently in different parts of the country which they terrorized. Where they were regularly organized and did the most mischief, around English and Marengo, they had nearly a full uniform, a complete regalia. They wore white paper foolscaps, with paper masks, and coats of coffee sacking. To make the coats they merely cut arm or sleeve holes in the sides of coffee sacks close to the bottoms and holes in the bottoms to put their heads through. The whole White Cap movement was borrowed from English outlawry.

White Chapel, a celebrated parish of London, England, where the mysterious "Jack the Ripper" operated in 1888–1891. It contains the Tower of London.

White City, a popular name given to the grounds on which the World's Columbian Exposition was held, because white was the predominating color of the exterior of the buildings.

White Clover, a perennial creeping plant, sometimes a foot and a half high, the leaflets obovate or obcordate, toothed, sometimes with a semilunar band at the base; flowers white or somewhat roseate.

White Colors. The principal white pigment, and the most important of all painters' colors, is white lead. Zinc white or Chinese white is a hydrated oxide of zinc, and pearl white is yielded by the nitrate of bismuth. A fine chalk yields Spanish white, and whiting is ground chalk.

White Cross, an organization similar in many respects to the famous Red Cross, from which it differs chiefly in the fact that it is distinctly American. It was founded in 1898 by Mrs. Jane Creighton, of Portland, Or., who became its first president. Its emblem is designed to represent the cross bandages of white on the blood-red field of war, encircled by the blue of the firmament, comprising the triple color of the Union. The motto of the organization is "Truth, Charity and Philanthropy," and its purposes include not only the caring for wounded and sick American soldiers and sailors, but the aiding of the widows and orphans of those who are killed in battle or die of disease or accident. The organization is self-supporting, and all it asks of the National government is recognition and protection.

White Cross Society, a society instituted in or about 1883, at Bishop-Auckland, England, to urge on men the obligation of personal purity; to raise the tone of public opinion on questions of morality; and to inculcate a respect for womanhood.

White Elephant, an elephant affected with albinoism. Such animals appear to have been known to the ancients. They are highly esteemed by some Eastern potentates, and are considered sacred in Siam. A specimen purchased by the late P. T. Barnum from King Theebaw of Burma was brought to the United States in 1884. It is generally reported that when the King of Siam desires to ruin any one, he makes him a present of a white elephant. The sacred elephant has an enormous appetite, and, being sacred, it is a crime to let it die, so that the gift generally entails ruin on the recipient.

White Feather, the symbol of cowardice, a term introduced in the days when cock fighting was in vogue. As a thoroughbred game cock has no white feathers, a white feather was a proof that the bird was not game.

Whitefield, George, an English clergyman; born in Gloucester, England, Dec. 16, 1714. At the age of 18 he entered as servitor at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he became acquainted with the Wesleys, and joined the small society which procured them the name of Methodists. He was ordained deacon in 1736, and soon became very popular as a preacher. In 1738 he went to the American settlement of Georgia, where his ministrations gave great satisfaction to the colonists. In the following year he returned to England to procure subscriptions for building an orphan house in the settlement. Having taken priest's orders, he repaired to London, where the churches in which he preached proved incapable of holding the crowds who assembled to hear him. He now adopted preaching in the open air, and visited various parts of the country, addressing vast audiences. In 1739 he again embarked for America, and made a tour through several of the provinces, preaching with great effect to immense crowds. He returned to England in the following year, where for a time differences between him and Wesley deprived him of many followers. After visiting many parts of England, Scotland, and Wales he again returned to America, and remained there nearly four years. Soon after his return he was introduced to the Countess of Huntingdon, who made him one of her chaplains. A visit to Ireland and two more voyages to America followed, and for several years his labors were unremitting. He was the founder of the Calvinistic Methodists. At length, on his seventh visit to America, he died in Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 30, 1770.

White Hats, The, in Flanders, in the 14th century, the badge of the democratic party, led by Jacob van Artevelde, the great brewer of Ghent, who was elected their captain in 1338, and was assassinated in 1345. Their next captain was John Lyon, who was supposed to be poisoned by the court party in 1381. Philip van Artevelde, son of the great brewer, next assumed the white hat of the party. He was slain in the battle of Rosebeque, in November, 1382.

White House, a name applied to the presidential mansion in Washington, D. C. The name arose from the fact that it is built of stone and painted white. The total length is 170 feet; depth 86 feet; height two stories, with a portico, containing the main entrance on the N. side. The corner stone was laid in 1792; the house was first occupied by President Adams in 1800; burned by British troops in 1814; and restored in 1818. By metonymy the name has been applied to the office of the presidency itself. There are several other mansions and plantations in the Southern States which have borrowed this title.

White Lady, a spectral figure which, according to popular legend, appears in many of the castles of Germany and elsewhere, by night as well as by day, particularly when the death of any member of the family is imminent. She is regarded as the ancestress of the race, shows herself always in snow-white garments, carries a bunch of keys at her side, and sometimes rocks and watches over the children at night when their nurses sleep. The earliest historical instance of this apparition occurred in the 15th century, and is famous under the name of Bertha of Rosenberg (in Bohemia). The White Lady of other princely castles was identified with Bertha, and this was accounted for by the intermarriages of other princely houses with members of the house of Rosenberg.

White League, the name given a semi-military organization, gathered to repress the negroes of the State of Louisiana, who, it was asserted, were meditating insurrection. The organization had its inception in the city of New Orleans, in 1874, and on the refusal of the city authorities to allow the landing of a cargo of firearms, which the league had imported from New York, a riot ensued which resulted in more than 100 deaths. The league afterward became a powerful factor in Louisiana politics.

White Leprosy, in pathology, leprosy characterized by morbid whiteness of the skin. It does not exactly correspond to the ancient description, but diseases often somewhat alter their character.

White Light, the apparently simple sensation which is nevertheless really produced on the retina by a certain mixture of colors. Ordinarily white light is composed of the whole of the visible colors of the spectrum, as in sunlight; and the fact of white resulting from this mixture can be demonstrated in many ways, as by reuniting the spectral colors themselves, or by revolving rapidly a disk painted with the colors in separate sectors. A similar mixture of pigments fails, partly because the pigments themselves are never pure colors, and partly and chiefly because pigments act rather as absorbents of the light reflected from the paper or other colors underneath than as additional illuminating colors.

White Mountains, a mountain chain of New England, regarded as an outliner of the Appalachian range, commences at the head waters of the Aroostook river, in Maine, where its first summit is Mount Katahdin, and extends in a broad plateau, from 1,600 to 1,800 feet high nearly across New Hampshire, where it has 20 bold peaks, with deep narrow gorges, wild valleys, beautiful lakes, lofty cascades and torrents, forming the "Switzerland of America," and a favorite resort of summer tourists. Mount Washington is the highest summit in New England. These mountains furnish the chief sources of the Connecticut, Merrimac, and Androscoggin rivers. The rocks are ancient metamorphic, with naked granite and gneiss. There are five "notches," or passages, through the mountains: the White Mountain notch, through which the Saco river passes; the Franconian notch, which permits the passage of the Pemigewasset; the Pinkham notch and the Grafton and Dixville notches, through which flows the Androscoggin. A carriage road has been constructed to the summit of Mount Washington on the E. side, and a railroad on the W. side, the latter completed in 1869. The White Mountains were first visited by white men in 1642, but no settlements were made in the region till about 1771. Since 1868 the mountains have been explored by the New Hampshire Geological Survey. There is a meteorological station on the summit of Mount Washington.

White Pass, a pass over the coast range of Alaska, about 10 miles S. of Chilkoot Pass. It was first regularly used in 1897 by travelers to the Klondike gold regions. A wagon road was constructed over it in 1898, and a railroad has been planned across it. The altitude of the pass is about 3,500 feet.

White Quakers, the name given to those Quakers who seceded from the Irish body about 1840, from their habit of dressing in white. They form a small community, chiefly confined to Dublin.

White Ribbon Gospel Army, a religious sect or Christian society giving special attention to moral purity. They first opened places of worship in England in 1884, and have since extended to the United States.

White Shark, one of the largest and most formidable of the family of sharks. It is a native of tropical and sub-tropical seas.

White Swelling, the popular name for all severe diseases of the joints resulting from chronic inflammation in the bones, cartilages, or membranes constituting the joint.

Whiting, fine chalk pulverized and freed from all impurities by elutriation. It is used in whitewashing, distemper, painting, cleaning plate, etc.

WHITING.

In ichthyology, the whiting is met with on all the coasts of Northern Europe, and is caught in great numbers with hook and line. The fish derives its English name from the pearly whiteness of its flesh, which is highly es-

teemed, and large quantities of which are salted and dried.

Whiting, Henry, an American military officer; born in Lancaster, Mass., in 1790. He served with credit in many grades, and retired with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. Died in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 16, 1851.

Whiting, Lilian, an American author; born in Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1857. She was literary editor of the Boston "Traveler" in 1880–1890, and editor of the Boston "Budget" in 1890–1894. She then traveled in Europe. Her publications include "Kate Field: a Record"; "The Spiritual Significance"; etc.

Whitman, Marcus, an American pioneer; born in Rushville, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1802. In 1836 he emigrated with a number of others to work as a missionary among the Indians of the Upper Columbia. Accompanied by his young wife he crossed the plains by wagon, being the first person to reach the Pacific by this means. He was soon followed by a large number of emigrants who settled in what was then known as Oregon, and which now forms the States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. At this time the Hudson Bay Company were using every possible means to secure this territory to the English. When this plan became evident to Dr. Whitman he decided to take every precaution to forestall it. The Ashburton-Webster treaty was then before Congress and was expected to settle the Oregon question. Knowing that the government should have full information as to the true state of affairs, Whitman rode over 3,000 miles on horseback, enduring all the hardships of a Western winter in the mountains, and reached Washington on March 3, 1843, only to find that the treaty had been signed. Fortunately the Oregon question had not been included. Dr. Whitman at once went to work and taught the government the value of the land it had deemed worthless, demonstrated to the people the fertility of the soil of Oregon, and the fact that it could be reached by wagon, and then returned at the head of 1,000 emigrants. By his daring ride and his earnest endeavors Dr. Whitman won this great section for the United States, and the results of his work were secured by the treaty of 1846. In 1847, with his wife and some others, he was massacred by the Cayuse Indians.

Whitman, Sarah Helen Power, an American poet; born in Providence, R. I., in 1803. She married John W. Whitman, a Boston lawyer; was once engaged to Edgar Allan Poe, afterward writing a defense of him entitled "Edgar A. Poe and his Critics" (1860); and was noted for her conversational powers. She published several volumes of poems. Died in Providence, R. I., June 27, 1878.

Whitman, Walt, an American poet; born in West Hills, Long Island, N. Y., May 31, 1819. Like many another man of genius Whitman seems to have owed little to his formal education, as he left school at the age of 12 to serve first in a lawyer's and then in a doctor's office, and finally in a printer's as an apprentice. But that he profited by such schooling as he had is shown by the fact that his next employment was that of itinerant teacher in country schools. He returned shortly to his printing, with spells of summer holiday and even farm work, and in 1846 became editor of the Brooklyn "Eagle." This and his other numerous press engagements were only of short duration, a certain restlessness, making him pass rapidly from one post of employment to another. He even built and sold houses at one time. All along haunted by the yearning and sense of obligation to produce a life work, Whitman seemed quite unable to find full and free expressions for his emotions and thought till he hit upon the curious, irregular, recitative measures in which he composed the "Leaves of Grass." When first issued in 1855 this unique publication was but a small quarto of 94 pages, but it grew in the course of the seven succeeding editions till it contained nearly 400 pages. The later and complete editions, taken together with his prose book "Specimen Days and Collect," may be held to embrace the life work of Whitman as a writer. Summoned to tend his own brother, wounded in the Civil War, he became the brother nurse to every

wounded or sick man in the Union army. About the close of the war he received a subordinate clerkship under the government, and was summarily dismissed by Secretary Harlan as the author of "an indecent book"; though he fortunately obtained a similar post almost immediately. In 1874 he left Washington for Camden, N. J., where he lived till his death, March 26, 1892.

Whitman College, a coeducational institution in Walla Walla, Wash.; founded in 1859 under the auspices of the Congregational Church.

Whitney, Adeline Dutton (Train), an American author; born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 15, 1824. Besides writing a great deal for magazines, she published: "Faith Gartney's Girlhood"; "A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life," etc.

Whitney, Eli, an American inventor; born in Westboro, Mass., Dec. 8, 1765; was graduated at Yale College, in 1792, where he paid his expenses partly by school teaching, partly by mechanical labor. He went to Georgia as a teacher, but finding a generous patron in the widow of General Greene, of the Revolutionary army, he resided on her estate and studied law. The cotton culture at this period was limited by the slow and difficult work of separating the cotton from the seed by hand. Whitney set to work to remedy this under great disadvantages, but the reports of his success prompted some lawless people to break into his workshop and steal his machine, and get others made before he could secure a patent. He formed a partnership with one Miller in 1793, and went to Connecticut to manufacture cotton gins; but the lawsuits in defense of his rights carried off all his profits and $50,000 voted him by the State of South Carolina. Finally in 1798 he obtained a government contract, for the manufacture of firearms, and was the first to effect the division of labor which each part was made separately. He made a fortune by this manufacture, carried out with ingenious machinery at Whitneyville, Conn. He died in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 8, 1825.

Whitney, Henry Howard, an American military officer; born in Glen Hope, Pa., Dec. 25, 1866; was graduated at the United States Military Academy and commissioned lieutenant 4th United States Artillery in 1890. He was on special duty at the War Department from April 1, 1896, till April 11, 1898, when he was detailed as military attache to the United States legation at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic. He communicated with General Gomez and made military reconnoissance of the island of Porto Rico. He served throughout the Spanish-American War on General Miles' staff as captain and assistant-adjutant-general.

Whitney, Josiah Dwight, an American geologist; born in Northampton, Mass., Nov. 23, 1819; was graduated at Yale in 1839, and the year after joined the survey of New Hampshire. The years 1842–1847 he spent in study in Europe, returning to explore, together with J. W. Foster, the Lake Superior region. Whitney next spent two years traveling in the States E. of the Mississippi. He was appointed State chemist and professor in the Iowa State University in 1855. In 1858–1860 took part in the survey of the lead region of the Upper Missouri. He was appointed State Geologist of California in 1860. In 1865 he was appointed to the chair of geology at Harvard, received the L.L. D. degree from Yale in 1870, and had the honor of giving his name to one of the highest mountains in the United States. He died at Lake Sunapee, N. H., Aug. 18, 1896.

Whitney, William Collins, an American capitalist; born in Conway, Mass., July 15, 1841; was graduated at Yale College in 1863, and at the Harvard Law School in 1865; studied law in New York city, and was there admitted to the bar. He took an active part in the proceedings against the "Tweed Ring"; served as corporation counsel in 1875–1882; and was Secretary of the Navy in 1885–1889.

Whitney, William Dwight, an American educator; born in Northampton, Mass., Feb. 9, 1827; was graduated at Williams College in 1845; spent some years abroad in study; in 1854 was made Professor of Sanskrit at Yale, in 1870 of com-

parative philology, holding both positions till death. His writings are authority on all philological questions, and his rank as a Sanskrit scholar is of the first order. His contributions to the "North American Review," the "New Englander," and other periodicals, were numerous and varied. Professor Whitney was the superintending editor of the "Century Dictionary" (1889–1891), and assisted in the preparation of "Webster's Dictionary" (1864). He died in New Haven, Conn., June 7, 1894.

Whitside, Samuel Marmaduke, an American military officer; born in Toronto, Canada, Jan. 9, 1839; entered the United States army in 1858; served with the 6th United States Cavalry through the Civil War; and was afterward engaged for more than 25 years in the Indian wars on the Western frontier. He was in command of the 5th United States Cavalry during the Spanish-American War; and in October, 1898, took command of the 10th Cavalry and accompanied that regiment to Cuba in May, 1899, where he was placed at the head of the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe in January, 1900. He was promoted Brigadier-General in 1901.

Whitsunday, the seventh Sunday after Easter; a festival of the Episcopal Church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost.

Whittemore, Thomas, an American clergyman; born in Boston, Jan. 1, 1800. He was joint editor of the "Universalist Magazine," sole editor and proprietor of the "Trumpet"; member repeatedly of the Massachusetts Legislature. He died in Cambridge, March 21, 1861.

Whittier, John Greenleaf, an American poet; born near Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 17, 1807. The son of a poor farmer, who was also shoemaker, young Whittier obtained his education with that struggle which seems to foster genius, while the bodily frame that so well served him till his decease was developed and hardened by his healthy, outdoor life. He had a notable schoolmaster in Joseph Coffin, an enthusiastic collector of all local legends and antiquities, adding to wild nature the weirder interest of strange dark, and thrilling human deeds and dread-born superstitions. For his technical education Whittier was apprenticed to journalism, beginning with contributions to the "Poet's Corner" and as early as 1829 undertaking the editorship of the "American Manufacturer"; and in 1830 that of the "New England Weekly Review," published in Hartford, Conn. His next move was a return to his native town to a similar post on the Haverhill "Gazette" in 1832, after having published in the previous year "Legends of New England" and "Moll Pitcher." Long before this his poetry had attracted the admiration of William Lloyd Garrison, who rode over from Newburyport to see Whittier when quite a lad, and became his life-long friend. So it fell out that, if Garrison may be called the preacher or prophet, Whittier must be wreathed the poet laureate of abolition. Apart from this strenuous and heroic struggle there is nothing epoch making in Whittier's life literary or personal. He died in Hampton Falls, N. H., Sept. 7, 1892.

Whortleberry, a genus of small shrubs. The species are numerous, mostly natives of the northern parts of the world, with evergreen or deciduous, more or less ovate leaves. The common whortleberry, or billberry varies from a few inches to almost two feet in height, and has ovate deciduous leaves, and dark purple berries, covered with a mealy bloom. A variety occurs, but rarely, with white berries. The berries are very sweet and agreeable, and are much used for making jelly and tarts. The red whortleberry (V. vitis-idæa) is found in the United States and Europe. The berries, dark red in color, are acid, somewhat austere, and not so agreeable as the billberry; yet they make an excellent jelly, and are much used as an accompaniment to venison and other roast meats. Huckleberry, a name of the gaylussacia shrubs of North America, is sometimes given to the whortleberry, as is also cowberry.

Whydah Bird, or **Widow Bird,** the common name of a family comprising beautiful birds, inhabiting

Western Africa, and particularly abundant in the country of Whydah, whence their name, of which widow is a mere corruption. The body of the whydah bird is generally about the size of a canary bird, but the male is remarkable for an astonishing development of plumage during the breeding season, after which its splendid tail drops off, and the sexes are then barely distinguishable.

Wiard, Norman, an American inventor; born in Normandale, Ontario, Canada, in 1826; was early employed as a foreman in a foundry in Bradford, Ontario, and there began the series of experiments in founding ordnance that afterward gave him his world-wide distinction. During the Civil War he was employed by the United States government in the manufacture of ordnance and projectiles. After the war he applied himself to experiments and inventions in his special lines; patented a device for preventing the explosion of steam boilers, which he sold to the United States and Japanese governments; spent two years in Japan in the government employ; was for some time a military engineer in that country; and on his return to the United States conducted a series of experiments in gunnery near Boston, Mass., which attracted wide attention. He died in Reading, Pa., Sept. 11, 1896.

Wide Awakes, the name adopted by political clubs of Republican affinities, organized for the purpose of aiding in the election of Abraham Lincoln, during the presidential campaign of 1860. The first club was organized in Hartford, Conn. They were so popular at home, and their torchlight processions aroused so much enthusiasm that the organization grew rapidly and was imitated in many other places.

Widener, Peter A. Brown, an American capitalist; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 13, 1834; was early engaged in the meat business, in which he acquired a large fortune. Turning his attention to politics he was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Joseph F. Mercer as city treasurer of Philadelphia in 1873, and in 1874 was elected for a full term. He became president of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company, vice-president of the Union Passenger and the Philadelphia Traction Companies; a director of the Continental and Empire Passenger Companies; and in 1902 was head of a syndicate organized to acquire large street railroad interests in New York city. In 1897, he gave his city residence in Philadelphia for a branch of the Free Lending Library; in 1898 presented a collection of 500 rare books to the library; and in 1899 undertook the erection and endowment of a combined home, hospital and industrial school, in Philadelphia.

Widow's Dower. The right of a widow to a share for life or in fee simple in the real estate of her deceased husband, and to a part or all of the personal estate. The widow's interest in the late husband's property is governed by the laws of the several States, which differ widely on this subject, the general tendency of American statutes being, however, to liberal treatment of the widow and to protect her from injustice on the part of other heirs.

Widow Monkey, the Callithrix lugens, from South America. It has been compared to a diminutive black dog with a white face; the neck and fore limbs are also white, and this disposition of color has given rise to the popular name bestowed on the animal by the Creoles, who see in the whiteness of the face, neck, and arms, some resemblance to the veil, handkerchief, and gloves worn by widows of their own race.

Widow Sacrifice, a form of funeral sacrifice in which the widow was slain or induced to commit suicide so that she might be buried with her husband and accompany him to the world of spirits. This practice is mentioned as existing among the Greeks by Euripides and Pausanias, and from Cæsar it may be inferred that it existed also in Gaul. Widow sacrifice is still the custom in many African tribes; traces of it may be found in China; it lingered till late in the first half of the 19th century in Fiji, and though abolished by law in British India in 1829, is not yet abandoned.

Wiesbaden, a town of Prussia, province of Hesse-Nassau; until

1866 capital of the independent duchy of Nassau; on the S. W. spurs of the Taunus Mountains, 377 feet above the sea; 6 miles W. of Mainz. The chief attraction at Wiesbaden is its mineral springs. The German emperor, William II. and Czar Nicholas II. of Russia, had a cordial meeting at Wiesbaden, in November, 1903, which was regarded as tending to maintain peace between the powers of Europe.

Wig, a covering for the head, not merely to conceal baldness, but, like elaborate coiffures of the natural hair, to add to the dignity or formidableness of the wearer. Wigs are found on Egyptian mummies, and are indicated in Assyrian sculptures and passed from Persians, Medes, Lydians, and Carians to Greeks and Romans. But the wigmaking and wigwearing as known to moderns originated in France, and the palmy days of wigs were in the 17th and early 18th centuries. Louis XIV. wore a wig till then of unparalleled size. The English full dress wig of Queen Anne's time was similar; and this cumbrous type survives in the full-dress flat-bottomed wig of English judges, which has flaps of 20 or more rows of stiff and formal curls hanging down in front. Another form was the bag wig — the lower part of the wig being tucked into a silken bag on the shoulders. When the wearing of wigs was fully established small boys of the well-to-do classes went to school in wigs and cocked hats. In the early part of George III.'s reign it became more and more usual for private persons to do without wigs, wearing their own hair powdered and tied or looped up like a wig; professional men, especially doctors, stuck longer to them. Just before the French Revolution, which dealt the final death-blow to wig-wearing, a gentleman's wig would cost from $150 to $200. Wigs to supply natural deficiency of hair are made of human hair. Stage wigs are often made of jute.

Wigeon, one of the most popular birds with the American sportsman. Length about eighteen inches; the male has the forehead and top of head white, cheeks and hind part of the neck reddish-chestnut, upper parts grayish-white, irregularly zigzagged with black, wing coverts white tipped with black, primaries dark brown, speculum green, edged with black; throat rufous, breast and belly white; the female has sober plumage of various shades of brown. The wigeon is one of the commonest ducks of the extreme N. of Europe, frequenting grassy swamps, lakes, and rivers, and feeding in the daytime, chiefly on aquatic vegetation. The American

MALE AND FEMALE WIGEONS.

wigeon is larger than the European or common wigeon, and has the upper parts finely waved transversely with black and reddish-brown, top of head and under parts white. It breeds chiefly in the N. parts of America and is common in winter on the coasts of the United States and in the rice fields. The flesh of both species is esteemed for the table, and they are hunted both for food and for sport.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas, an American author; born (Smith) in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 28, 1857. Her youth was spent in Hollis, Me., and she attended Abbott Academy in Andover, Mass. She went to California in 1876, where she studied the kindergarten system in Los Angeles; later, she taught a year in Santa Barbara College; then went to San Francisco, where she organized the first free kindergarten in the West. In 1880 she organized the California Kindergarten Training School. In 1880 she married S. B. Wiggin, a lawyer, and they moved to New York, where Mr. Wiggin died in 1889. In 1895 Mrs. Wiggin married George C. Riggs. She has written many stories and books on and for the kindergarten.

Wigglesworth, Michael, an American clergyman; born in Yorkshire, England, Oct. 18, 1631. His best-known work, "The Day of Doom" (1662), was a popular poem in New England for a long period. He died in Malden, Mass., June 10, 1705.

Wight, Orlando Williams, an American editor; born in Centerville, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1824. A Universalist minister originally, he practised medicine in Wisconsin, where he was appointed State geologist and surgeon-general in 1874; health commissioner of Milwaukee, 1878–1880; later he was health officer of Detroit. He wrote: "Lives and Letters of Abelard and Heloise"; "Maxims of Public Health"; etc. He died in Detroit, Mich., Oct. 19, 1888.

Wight, Isle of, an island off the S. coast of England; in the county of Hants; separated from the mainland by Spithead and the Solent; 23 miles in length, 13 miles broad; area, 93,341 acres. The general appearance is picturesque, and the geology of the island is interesting. The air is remarkably mild, and the district known as the Undercliff, lying along the S. coast, and completely sheltered from the N. has long been a resort for invalids. Near Cowes is Osborne House, which was a favorite residence of Queen Victoria.

Wigwam, an Indian hut or cabin. They are generally of a conical shape, formed of bark or mats laid over stakes planted in the ground, and converging toward the top, where there is an opening for the escape of the smoke. The word has also been applied to a large temporary structure for public gatherings; as, the wigwam in which the Democratic National Convention was held in Chicago, in the year 1892.

Wilberforce University, a co-educational institution in Wilberforce, O.; for colored students; founded in 1856 under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Wilbour, Charles Edwin, an American Egyptologist; born in Little Compton, R. I., March 17, 1833. He was associated with the New York journals up to 1872, when he began the study of Egyptian antiquities; and was afterward the companion of Brugsch Bey and Maspero in many exploring expeditions in Upper Egypt. Died in Paris, France, Dec. 17, 1896.

Wilburites, a section of American Quakers, named from their leader, John Wilbur, who separated from the main body in the first half of the 19th century on the ground that the Quakers were abandoning their original principles.

Wilcox, Ella Wheeler, an American poet; born in Johnstown Center, Wis., about 1855. She contributes much to current periodicals, and her poems are widely copied. Some of her volumes are: "Maurine"; "Poems of Passion," and "Poems of Pleasure"; "Drops of Water"; "Sweet Danger"; etc. She has also published a novel.

Wilcox, Robert William, an American statesman; born in Kuhulu, Honolulu, Hawaii, Feb. 15, 1855; was graduated at the Royal Military Academy, Turin, Italy, in 1885; returned to Hawaii and in 1889 headed the revolution in Honolulu to restore the old constitution. In 1895 he commanded the revolutionists in an effort to restore Queen Liliuokalani, in their struggle with the Dole government; was captured and sentenced to death; but at the request of the United States government, President Dole commuted the sentence to imprisonment for 35 years, with $10,000 fine. In 1896, however, Wilcox was pardoned, and in 1901 was elected the delegate in Congress for Hawaii.

Wilde, George Francis Faxon, an American naval officer; born in Braintree, Mass., Feb. 23, 1845; was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1864; attached to the steam sloop "Susquehanna" of the Brazil squadron in 1865–1866; promoted master in 1866; lieutenant and lieutenant-commander in 1868; commander in 1885; and captain in 1898. He was given charge of the dispatch boat "Dolphin," in which he made a trip around the world. In 1889 he was made lighthouse inspector. During the Spanish-American War in 1898 he was in command of the ram "Katahdin." In command of the "Boston" he landed the first marines

ever landed in China, and sent them to Peking, where they guarded the legation, November, 1898–April, 1899; captured the city of Iloilo, Philippine Islands, Feb. 11, 1899; captured Vigan, Feb. 18, 1900; and was in command of the "Oregon" when she grounded at an uncharted ledge in Pichili Gulf. The "Oregon" was badly damaged, but managed to steam 765 miles to the Japanese dock yards.

Wilder, Alexander, an American physician; born in Verona, N. Y., May 13, 1823; was graduated at Syracuse Medical College in 1850. He was president of the Eclectic Medical College, New York (1867); lecturer on physiology and physiological medicine (1873–1877); Professor of Physiology and of Psychological Science in the United States Medical College.

Wilder, Burt Green, an American educator; born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 11, 1841; was graduated at the Lawrence Scientific School; and served in the Union army as medical cadet, assistant surgeon, and surgeon of the 55th Massachusetts Infantry in 1862–1865. In 1863 he discovered a large spider, from which he reeled 150 yards of yellow silk. He became Professor of Neurology, Vertebrate Zoology, and Physiology at Cornell University in 1867.

Wilder, Marshall Pinckney, an American humorist; born in Geneva, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1859; received a fair education, and became a stenographer. He soon developed a remarkable ability as a humorist, which was rendered all the more attractive by his diminutive stature; and for several years he was a popular entertainer, especially in private drawing-room gatherings, both in the United States and England.

Wilderness, a location in Spottsylvania co., Va.; 16 miles W. of Fredericksburg. During the Civil War a sanguinary battle was fought here, May 5 and 6, 1864, between the Federal troops under General Grant, and the Confederates, commanded by General Lee, which, after a terrific struggle, and unprecedented slaughter; particularly on the side of the Federals, resulted in both sides claiming the victory, General Lee, nevertheless, gradually retiring on Spottsylvania. The National loss amounted to 18,000 men; that of the Confederates to about 11,000.

Wildes, Frank, an American naval officer; born in Boston, Mass., June 17, 1843; was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1863; served on the steam sloop "Lackawanna" in the West Gulf squadron till the surrender of Fort Morgan; and was then detailed to the monitor "Chickasaw," on which he served till the occupation of the city of Mobile in 1865. After the war he served on various stations; was commander of the cruiser "Boston" in the Asiatic station in 1895–1898; and was engaged in the battle of Manila Bay on May 1 of the latter year. He was appointed captain of the New York navy yard in 1899, and was promoted rear-admiral, Oct. 14, 1901.

Wild Fowl, the name applied to birds of various species, which are pursued as game, but restricted by some authorities to birds belonging to the waders and swimmers.

Wild Goat, a popular name for any undomesticated species of the genus Capra, many of which have been erected into separate genera by some authorities. They are: Spanish ibex, the Sinaitic ibex, the markhoor, the tahr, and the Neilgherry ibex.

Wild Goose, any species of undomesticated goose — especially the Canadian goose, Branta canadensis; bean goose and the graylag. A "wild-goose chase" means the pursuit of anything in ignorance of the course it will take; hence, a foolish pursuit or enterprise.

Wild Horse, any undomesticated individual of the species Equus caballus. According to Darwin, no aboriginal or truly wild horse is known, and the herds of so-called wild horses in Asia are probably, as those in America and Australia are certainly, descended from ancestors which escaped from the control of man.

Wild Hunt, the name given by the German people to a fancied noise sometimes heard in the air at night, mostly between Christmas and Epiphany, as of a host of spirits rushing along, accompanied by the shouting

of huntsmen and the baying of dogs. According to the common legend the wild huntsman appears on horseback, in hat and cloak, accompanied by a train of spirits, often without heads, or otherwise mutilated. When he comes to a crossroad, he falls, and gets up on the other side. Generally he brings hurt or destruction, especially to any one rash enough to address him or join in the hunting cry, as many persons valiant in their drink have done. Whoever remains standing in the middle of the highway, or steps aside into a tilled field, or throws himself in silence on the earth, escapes the danger. The legend has also in recent times attached itself to individual sportsmen, who, as a punishment for their immoderateness or cruelty in sport, or for hunting on Sunday, were condemned henceforth to follow the chase by night. In Lower Germany there are many such stories current. In one form or other the legend of the wild hunt is spread over all German countries, and is found also in France, and even in Spain. In England we meet substantially the same notion in folklore — phantom dogs, headless horses, a ghostly coach and horses swept along in a storm of wind.

Wild Sheep, any undomesticated species of the genus Ovis. They are distinguished by their greater size, massive horns present in both sexes, shorter tail, and in some cases by a beard and mane. The most noteworthy are the wild sheep of the Alpine ranges and plateaux of Central Asia, the wild sheep of Kamtchatka and Northwestern America, the argabi or bighorn, the mouflon of Corsica and Sardinia, the burrhel, the Barbary sheep, and Marco Polo's sheep from Central Asia.

Wiley University, a coeducational institution for colored students, in Marshal, Tex.; founded in 1873 under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Wilkes, Charles, an American naval officer; born in New York city, April 3, 1798; entered the navy in 1816 and became a lieutenant in 1826. In 1838 he commanded an exploring expedition sent by the United States government to the Antarctic regions. He visited South America, Samoa, the Fiji, Hawaiian, and other islands in the Pacific; and made a voyage around the world, returning in 1842. He became commander in 1843, and captain in 1855. In 1861, while in command of the "San Jacinto," he intercepted the British steamer "Trent" and took as prisoners J. M. Mason and J. Slidell, Confederate commissioners to Europe. In 1862 he was promoted commodore, after which he commanded a squadron in the West Indies. In July, 1866, he was made a rear-admiral. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 8, 1877.

Wilkes, George, an American journalist; born in New York city, in 1820; was editor of the "Spirit of the Times" from 1850, and well known as a politician and a traveler. He wrote a "History of California"; and a book of travel, "Europe in a Hurry." He died in New York city, Sept. 23, 1885.

Wilkie, John Elbert, an American Secret Service agent; born in Elgin, Ill., April 27, 1860; began newspaper work on the Chicago "Times" in 1877; was on the Chicago "Tribune" in 1881–1893; engaged in banking and the steamship business in London, England, in 1893–1896; and in the latter year returned to the United States and resumed his work on the Chicago newspapers, making a specialty of criminal investigation. In February, 1898, he was appointed chief of the United States Secret Service, and during the Spanish-American War broke up the Spanish spy system in the United States, arrested the leader, who committed suicide in jail, and secured the original of a letter written by the Spanish minister to the United States, reflecting on President McKinley, the publication of which resulted in the minister's recall.

Wilkins-Freeman, Mary Eleanor, an American author; born in Randolph, Mass., in 1862. Her works, studies of New England country life, are: "The Love of Parson Lord"; "Understudies"; etc. She was married to Dr. Charles M. Freeman, Jan. 1, 1902.

Wilkinson, William Cleaver, an American educator; born in Westford, Vt., Oct. 19, 1833; was graduated at the University of Rochester in 1857; and in 1873 became dean of the Department of Literature and Art in the Chautauqua University, for which he prepared many text-books. In 1892 he became Professor of Poetry at Chicago University.

Will, in law, the declaration, in proper form, of what a man wills to be performed after his death; usually spoken of as the "last will and testament."

Will, a mental phenomenon of which there are recognized three orders or classes; Cognition, feeling, and will. The first includes all the ways in which facts and relations become known; the second refers to the way in which the mind is affected as regards pleasure and pain; to the third, or will, belong all those mental states in which the mind or subject is regarded as producing changes either in the state of mind itself or in its bodily environment. The movements thus produced are called voluntary, and the mental acts producing them volitions.

Willamette River, a river in Oregon, rises in Lane county, and flows into Columbia river, 8 miles below Fort Vancouver, after a N. N. W. course of 200 miles, of which it is navigable for large vessels 15 miles to Portland, and above the falls for small steamboats about 60 miles. The valley of the Willamette is very fertile and picturesque, and is usually styled the "garden of Oregon."

Willamette University, a coeducational institution in Salem, Or.; founded in 1844, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Willard, Emma (Hart), an American educator; born in Berlin, Conn., Feb. 23, 1787. She did much for bettering the education of women. Died in Troy, N. Y., April 15, 1870.

Willard, Frances Elizabeth, an American temperance reformer; born in Churchville, near Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1839. Her early education was received at Oberlin College, and her parents removing to Illinois she was graduated at the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, Ill., in 1859. After some years spent in teaching she became Professor of Esthetics in the Northwestern University, and was made president of the Woman's College in February, 1871. She began her active temperance work in 1874, and was made secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In 1879 she was made president of that organization and held the office till her death. She was chosen as president of the World's Christian Temperance Union in 1888, and in 1892 visited England as the guest of Lady Henry Somerset, the well-known temperance worker. During her visit in London she addressed a mass meeting at Exeter Hall which was said to be the largest and most intensely interesting assemblage ever held in its walls. She was an untiring worker and for 10 years averaged one public meeting a day, besides writing letters and articles, and planning work while in transit between towns at which she spoke. She was editor-in-chief of the "Union Signal" from 1892, and a frequent contributor to other periodicals and newspapers, being an admirable writer and a journalist of rare tact, quickness and force. She was an orator of great eloquence, humor, and power. Her executive ability and genius for organization were wonderful and her work for temperance and social purity will live in the history of her country. She died in New York city, Feb. 18, 1898.

Willett's Point, an American military reservation on Long Island Sound; 20 miles N. E. of the Battery, New York city, and opposite Fort Schuyler. It contains 136 acres which were purchased by the government in 1857 and 1863. The original intention was to build a powerful fort here to reënforce Fort Schuyler in the defense of the E. entrance to New York harbor; but on account of the changes made in the methods of attack and defense during the Civil War the work was left unfinished. In 1864 the Grant General Hospital and numerous temporary structures were built here, and at the close of the war a station for experiments with torpedoes, a depot for materials and stores, and a school

of practice were established. The present school was organized in 1885. Its staff comprises a commandant, three company commanders, a battalion adjutant, and a quartermaster.

William I., the Conqueror, King of England, the natural son of Robert, Duke of Normandy; born in Falaise, in 1027. He was brought up at the court of the King of France, and succeeded to the duchy at the age of eight. But during his minority there were frequent revolts of the nobles, and his authority was not fully established for many years. On the death of Edward the Confessor, King of England, William made a formal claim to the crown, alleging a bequest in his favor by Edward, and a promise which he had extorted from Harold. His claim being denied, he at once prepared for an invasion of England; effected a landing at Pevencey, Sept. 28, 1066, while Harold was engaged in opposing the Norwegians in the N., and fortified a camp near Hastings. The decisive battle of Hastings was fought on Saturday, Oct. 14, 1066; Harold was defeated and slain, and the Norman Conquest was commenced. His rival, Edgar Atheling, was supported by some of the leading men for a short time; but they all made submission to William, and on the following Christmas day he was crowned at Westminster. He reigned with great tyranny; in consequence of which several insurrections took place. To prevent nightly meetings and conspiracies, he instituted the curfew, or "cover-fire bell," at the sound of which every night, at eight o'clock, all fires and candles were to be put out. A survey was made of all the lands in the kingdom, the account or register of which was called the "Domesday Book." In 1078 he finished the Tower of London; in 1087 he attacked and destroyed the city of Mantes. He was about to march toward Paris, but died in Rouen, Sept. 9, 1087.

William II., usually called Rufus; born in Normandy in 1056, the son of the Conqueror, and crowned on the news of his father's death reaching England, in 1087. He made a conquest of a part of Wales, and obtained the duchy of Normandy from his brother Robert, in 1095. He was a great persecutor of the clergy. William was accidentally slain by an arrow, as he was hunting in the New Forest, Hampshire, Aug. 2, 1100.

William III., of Nassau, Prince of Orange and King of England; born in The Hague, Holland, Nov. 14, 1650; was the son of William, Prince of Orange, and Mary, daughter of Charles I. He married the Princess Mary, daughter of James II.; became stadtholder of Holland in 1672. He was made general of the troops of Holland against Louis XIV., and made a vigorous resistance to the French armies under Luxembourg, whom he defeated in 1674; but was repulsed in his turn by the Prince de Conde. In 1688 the arbitrary measures, both against the established religion and the constitution, of James II., induced many nobles and others to invite the Prince of Orange to take possession of the English crown. He landed without opposition at Torbay, the same year. James withdrew to France, and William took possession of his throne. His coronation as King of England took place in 1689. The year following William went to Ireland, where he defeated James at the battle of the Boyne. In 1691 he headed the confederate army in the Netherlands, took Namur in 1692, and in 1697 was acknowledged King of England by the treaty of Ryswick. On the death of Mary in 1694, the Parliament confirmed to him the royal title. His death was owing to a fall from his horse, March 8, 1702.

William IV., King of England; born in London, Aug. 2, 1765; the third son of George III. In his 15th year he entered the royal navy, and in 1780 was with Admiral Rodney when the latter defeated a Spanish squadron off Cadiz, and afterward proceeded to the relief of Gibraltar. Prince William subsequently held the command of a vessel of war in various parts of the world, but retired from active service in 1790. On the death of his brother, George IV., in 1830, he became King of England, and ruled till 1837. At his death, the Princess Victoria, daughter of his brother, the Duke of Kent, became Queen of England. He died in Windsor, June 20, 1837.

William I., Emperor of Germany, and King of Prussia, son of Frederick William III., by Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and brother of Frederick William IV.; born in Berlin, March 22, 1797, received a military education, and took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1815 against France. In 1840 he was appointed governor of Pomerania, which post he held till the revolution of 1848, when he sought refuge in England. He was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly in May of the same year, when he returned to Berlin. In 1849, as Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian army, he acted against the revolutionary Badeners; and in 1858, on the lunacy of his brother, the king, becoming manifested, William was appointed regent. This position he occupied till Frederick William's death, in 1861, when he succeeded to the throne. William speedily embroiled himself and government with the liberal parliamentary body of that day; and this to so critical a degree, after the accession of Bismarck to the premiership in 1862, that the rupture threatened to end in revolution or civil war. A diversion from this state of things was, however, happily effected by the war which Prussia, with Austria, declared against Denmark. In 1866, war was next declared by Prussia against her old ally, Austria; and after a short campaign, Austria was compelled to make a humiliating peace. By this war Prussia obtained supremacy in Germany. In July, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III., taking umbrage at Prussian interference with the succession to the vacant Spanish throne, or prompted by other motives, rashly declared war against Prussia, a power long prepared for such a contingency. On this, William, forming an alliance with the South German States, crossed the Rhine, and in a short campaign, defeated the French, took Napoleon and his principal commanders prisoners, and received the capitulation of Paris, in February, 1871. Peace was declared by a treaty entered into at Versailles, by which Prussia acquired the province of Alsace, part of that of Lorraine, including the city of Metz, along with a war indemnity of $1,000,000,000. His success in the war with France led to an offer from the German States of the imperial crown of Germany, which he accepted. He was crowned Emperor of Germany at Versailles, Jan. 18, 1871. His 90th birthday was celebrated throughout Germany, March 22, 1887, and he died March 9, 1888. He was succeeded by his son Frederick, who was succeeded in the same year by his son William, as William II.

William II., German Emperor and King of Prussia; born Jan. 27, 1859, and ascended the throne June 15, 1888, upon the death of his father, Frederick III., of Prussia, and Frederick I., of Germany. Although of warlike tastes, his reign has been peaceful, save for hostilities with African and Polynesian savages, brief hostile operations against Venezuela and Haytian rebels, in 1902–1903, and Germany's share in the allied expedition against China in 1900–1901. He has maintained the German army at a high grade of efficiency, and has energetically promoted the construction of a powerful navy. He supports with vigor the imperial dignity, and causes any unfavorable reflection or innuendo regarding the ruling house to be punished with severity. He is a man of much learning and considerable ability usually distant but at times most gracious in his demeanor, and very friendly to Americans. He is said to be earnestly desirous of being on good terms with the United States, although the arrogant and aggressive attitude of some of his naval officers at the time of the Spanish-American war somewhat imperiled friendly relations. Although so abrupt at times in his actions that he is known as "William the Sudden," his ultimate decision commonly proves to be the outcome of careful deliberation, and broad and enlightened judgment. His rule, on the whole, has been beneficial to Germany and to the world. In religion he is a sincere Lutheran. He married the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, and has six sons, the oldest born May 6, 1882, and one daughter.

Owing to an unfortunate accident at birth, the German emperor has an imperfect left arm. This misfortune

has in a degree been remedied (in 1903) by an ingenious device of a steel arm, incasing the imperfect member, which includes a small electric storage battery worked by pressure on push buttons in a manner not noticeable, and which gives the Emperor a grasp as firm as if he had a perfect arm and hand.

William I., Frederick, King of Holland, Grand-Duke of Luxembourg, Prince of Orange and Duke of Nassau; born in The Hague, Aug. 24, 1772. He distinguished himself in the wars with the French republic, and became an exile with his father, the hereditary stadtholder of the Dutch republic, in 1795; after his father's death, he succeeded to the duchy of Nassau, and joined the Prussian army against Napoleon. He became King of Holland by the settlement of affairs which followed the fall of Napoleon in 1814. He abdicated in 1840, and died in Berlin, Dec. 12, 1843.

William II., Frederick George Lewis, son and successor of the preceding; born in The Hague, Dec. 2, 1792, distinguished himself in the Peninsular war under Lord Wellington; he also commanded the army of the Netherlands at the battle of Waterloo. His reign commenced from his father's abdication in 1840. He died March 17, 1849.

William III., Alexander Paul Frederick, son and successor of the preceding; born in The Hague, Feb. 19, 1817. While Prince of Orange, William married, 1839, the Princess Sophia Frederica Matilda, daughter of the late King William I., of Wurtemberg. They had two sons; William Nicholas Alexander Frederick Charles Henry, Prince of Orange; born in 1840, and William Alexander Charles Henry Frederick; born in 1851, and died in 1884, the last male heir of the house of Orange. William III. died at the Castle of Loo, Nov. 23, 1890.

William I., surnamed The Lion, King of Scotland; born in 1143, a grandson of David I., and brother of Malcolm IV., whom he succeeded in 1165. His predecessors had long contested with the Kings of England the sovereignty of Northumberland and other districts of what is now the N. of England. Under Malcolm these claims were virtually abandoned and the King of Scots received, as a sort of equivalent for them the earldom of Huntingdon and other valuable estates. William attended Henry of England in his continental wars, and is supposed, when doing so, to have pressed for the old disputed districts. In his disappointment he invaded them after the example of his ancestors. On July 13, 1174, he fell into the hands of an English party. For security he was conveyed to Normandy, and there he consented, as the price of his liberation, to perform that homage for his kingdom which the English kings so long in vain attempted to exact from the government of Scotland. The treaty of Falaise, as the transaction was termed, was revoked in the year 1189 by Richard I. of England in consideration of a payment of 10,000 marks, which he wanted for his celebrated expedition to Palestine. William had several disputes with the Church, but he was one of the early benefactors of the regular ecclesiastics. William died in Stirling in 1214.

William I., of Nassau, Prince of Orange, surnamed The Silent; the first leader in the Dutch war of independence; born in Dillenburg, Nassau, April 14, 1553. Being trained to political employments he conformed outwardly to Catholicism, and had become governor of the provinces of Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht, while the reformed doctrines were spreading, and events were ripening for the revolt of the Netherlands.

Philip II., King of Spain, having appointed Margaret of Parma, a daughter of Charles V., stadtholdress, with the Cardinal of Granville for adviser, the latter began his career by persecuting the Protestants, and was preparing to introduce the inquisition, when, 1566, the nobles petitioned Margaret against this measure. As they were treated with contempt, their remonstrances were followed by popular commotions. Alva was sent, at whose approach 100,000 of the most industrious Flemings took refuge in foreign countries. This was the crisis at which William came forward, and raised the standard of independence.

Though the cruel Alva was recalled at the end of six years, 1574, and replaced by a milder ruler, the Dutch continued the war, and Holland was liberated by the relief of Leyden, which William effected by laying the whole country under water in 1575. He was now elected stadtholder, and Calvinism became the established religion. By the "Pacification of Ghent" in 1576, William united all the provinces in one confederation, but he found it impossible to heal these internal causes of disunion, and the Spaniards were able to repossess themselves of the S. provinces under the Duke of Parma. Philip had set a price on William's head, and in 1582, an attempt was made to assassinate him, but he recovered from the wound. A second attempt was successful. One Balthaser Gerard, being introduced to the stadtholder on the plea of business, suddenly drew a pistol loaded with three balls, and shot him in the body at Delft, July 10, 1584 causing his death. For this dastardly crime the relatives of the assassin were ennobled by the Spanish king.

William and Mary College, an educational, non-sectarian institution in Williamsburg, Va.; founded in 1693.

William Jewell College, an educational institution in Liberty, Mo.; founded in 1849 under the auspices of the Baptist Church.

Williams, Annie (Bowles), an American juvenile story writer; born in Connecticut, in 1840. She published "Birchwood"; "The Fitch Club"; etc.

Williams, Arthur Llewellyn, an American clergyman; born in Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 30, 1856; received an academic education and engaged in the railroad business in Colorado for several years; was graduated at the Western Theological Seminary, Chicago, in 1888, and ordained in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1889; rector of St. Paul's Church, Denver, in 1891–1892, and of Christ Church, Chicago, in 1892–1899; and was consecrated Bishop-Coadjutor of Nebraska, Oct. 18, 1899.

Williams, Mrs. Catharine R. (Arnold), an American author; born in Providence, R. I., about 1790. She died in Providence, Oct. 11, 1872.

Williams, Francis Howard, an American dramatic writer; born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1844. Among his plays are: "The Princess Elizabeth: A Lyric Drama"; "A Reformer in Ruffles"; etc.

Williams, Sir George, founder of the Young Men's Christian Association; born in Dulverton, Somersetshire, England, Oct. 11, 1821. In 1841 he went to London; gathered together the young men employed in the same establishment as himself, and on June 12, 1844, organized, with 12 of them a band called the "Young Men's Christian Association," which was designed to be "a society for improving the spiritual condition of young men engaged in the drapery and other trades." He was the first treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was always devoted to its interests.

Williams, George Washington, an American negro writer; born in Pennsylvania, in 1849. He served in the Federal Army in the Civil War; subsequently as an officer in the army of Mexico; and was minister to Haiti in 1885–1886. He wrote "History of the Negro Race in America," etc.

Williams, John, an American clergyman; born in Deerfield, Mass., Aug. 30, 1817; was graduated at Trinity College in 1835; traveled abroad and was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1841; was president of Trinity College in 1848–1853; and in 1854 became dean of the Berkeley Divinity School in Middletown and held that post till his death. In 1865 he was consecrated Bishop of Connecticut. On the death of Bishop Southgate in 1894 he became the senior bishop of his Church. He died in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 7, 1899.

Williams, Oscar Fitzalan, an American diplomatist; born in Livonia, N. Y., June 29, 1843; was graduated at Cornell University in 1869; engaged in teaching for 20 years; was consul to Havre, France, in 1889–1893. After the Spanish-American War he was active in the adjustment of the Philippine Islands to their new conditions. He was the last United

States consul in Manila, having been appointed in 1897. On Jan. 4, 1901, he was made consul-general at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Williams, Roger, the founder of the State of Rhode Island, and distinguished as the first asserter in modern Christendom of the sanctity and perfect freedom of conscience; born in London, England, in 1607; studied at Oxford, entered the Church, and naturally joined the Puritan party. To escape the persecutions to which the Puritans were subject in England, he fled to America to find freedom to worship God. He arrived at Boston, New England, in 1631, but soon found himself in collision with the churches already existing there; for they still acted on the very principles of which they had been the victims at home. At length, in 1636, he was ordered to embark for England. To avoid this he left Salem in mid-winter, wandered houseless and half-fed for 14 weeks, then found friends and hospitality among the Indians, whose language he had learned. He preached to them, won their love, and was their friend and peace-maker till his death. He had resolved on founding a new settlement, and after beginning to build and plant at Seekonk, had to abandon the spot, and selected Rhode Island, on which he landed from an Indian canoe, with five comrades, in June, 1636. He called the place "Providence," and commenced building. In the course of two years he was joined by others, and founded a commonwealth in the form of a pure democracy, and his system has had its influence on the whole political history of the State. When the colonies were threatened with a general rising of the Indian tribes, he nobly risked his own life, and undertook the mission to the Narragansetts to dissolve the conspiracy; in which he succeeded. To secure the permanent existence of Rhode Island as a separate State, Williams was chosen to visit England in 1643, to obtain a charter. He was received with the greatest favor by the Long Parliament, and took back with him the desired charter. Williams was offered but refused the office of governor. He died in Providence in 1683.

Williams, Samuel Wells, an American philologist; born in Utica, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1812. He assisted in preparing a Chinese, and afterward a Japanese, dictionary; was interpreter for Commodore Perry in Japan; was secretary of legation in China. He was Professor of Chinese at Yale. He died in New Haven, Feb. 17, 1884.

Williams College, an educational non-sectarian institution in Williamstown, Mass.; founded in 1793.

Willis, Nathaniel Parker, an American author; born in Portland, Me., Jan. 20, 1806; was educated at Boston, Andover, and Yale College; employed by S. P. Goodrich (Peter Parley) to edit "The Legendary" (1828) and "The Token" (1829); established the "American Monthly Magazine," which was merged in the "New York Mirror"; traveled in France, Italy, Greece, European Turkey, Asia Minor, and finally England; returned to America in 1837, and afterward edited "The Home Journal." His numerous published writings include: "Pencillings by the Way"; "Inklings of Adventure"; etc. Died near Newburg, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1867.

Willoughby, William Franklin, an American economist; born in Alexandria, Va., July 20, 1867; was graduated at Johns Hopkins University in 1888; appointed expert in the United States Department of Labor in 1890; and in 1900 was chosen special agent on Education and Social Economy of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition. He was several times a representative of the Department of Labor at international congresses for the investigation of labor conditions in Europe, and a lecturer on economics at Johns Hopkins University. He was the author of "Workingman's Insurance" (1898).

Willow, any species of the genus Salix. Some of the willows furnish good timber, among which is the Huntingdon or white willow. It is 80 feet high, with a girth of 20 feet. The timber is used for carpentry and for fuel, and the bark for tanning. It is common in America.

Willow Wren, or **Willow Warbler,** in ornithology, called also the yellow wren, from the localities it

frequents and the general color of its plumage. In temperate climates the willow wren begins to couple about the end of April. The nest is placed on the ground, most commonly against a bank among long grass or weeds, but often at the foot of a bush, and, like that of the wood wren, is covered with a dome having a rather wide hole in the side, whence this species and its congeners are called "oven birds."

WHITE WILLOW.
a, branch of male tree with flowers; *b*, branch of female tree.

Wilmot, David, an American jurist; born in Bethany, Pa., Jan. 10, 1814; was admitted to the bar in 1834; member of Congress in 1845–1851, being author of the celebrated "Wilmot Proviso." He was presiding judge of the 13th District of Pennsylvania; United States Senator; and became a judge of the United States Court of Claims in 1863. He died in Towanda, Pa., March 16, 1868.

Wilmot Proviso, a notable resolution introduced into the United States Congress by David Wilmot. On Aug. 8, 1846, pending the consideration in Congress of a bill placing $2,000,000 at the disposal of President Polk to negotiate a peace with Mexico, David Wilmot, a representative from Pennsylvania, offered the following amendment: "Provided, that, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of territory, acquired from Mexico, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted." This was the famous "Wilmot Proviso," which became the source of great agitation throughout the country. It was adopted in the House by a vote of 94 to 78, and was under debate in the Senate when the hour arrived previously fixed for the adjournment of the session. At the next session, Mr. Wilmot again introduced it. The House remained firm in favor of the amendment, and it was passed by a decided majority, but not acted on by the Senate.

Wilson, Alexander, a Scotch-American ornithologist; born in Paisley, Scotland, July 6, 1766. In early life he was a weaver and teacher. He published a volume of poems in 1790, but being sentenced for a lampoon in 1793, emigrated to America. He was employed as editor of the American edition of Rees's "Cyclopædia"; but in his wanderings as peddler, he learned to love birds, and set about writing on ornithology. At his death seven volumes of this work had been published; the eighth and ninth volumes were edited by George Ord, and a continuation by Charles Lucien Bonaparte. Volumes of his poems were published at Paisley in 1816, and at Belfast in 1857. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 23, 1813.

Wilson, Allen Benjamin, an American inventor; born in Willet, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1824; was a cabinet maker by trade, but in 1849 invented a sewing machine which made a stitch at each movement of the shuttle, and thereafter devoted himself to its improvement. On the completion of his sewing machine he entered into partnership with Nathaniel Wheeler, a practical manufacturer, and began to make his machine in a small shop in Watertown, Conn., but soon afterward removed to Bridgeport, Conn., and there established the largest factory of its kind in the world. In 1852, however, on the reorganization of the firm he withdrew from the business and settled in Waterbury, where he engaged in other enterprises. He died in Woodmont, Conn., April 29, 1888.

Wilson, Augusta Jane (Evans), an American novelist; born near Columbus, Ga., about 1838. She lived some years in Texas; and now at Mobile, Ala. Her works have very considerable popularity.

Wilson, Henry (born Jeremiah Jones Colbaith), an American statesman; born in Farmington, N. H., Feb. 16, 1812; was mainly self-educated and learned the trade of shoe making. On attaining his majority he had his name changed by the legislature to that by which he was best known. He became an abolitionist in 1835; supported William Henry Harrison for the presidency in 1840; was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in the same year; and held a seat in the State Senate, and was its president for two years. In 1855 he was elected to the United States Senate. On May 22, 1856, Charles Summer, his colleague, was assaulted by Preston S. Brooks, and on the next day Senator Wilson pronounced the action "brutal, murderous, and cowardly." Soon afterward Brooks challenged Wilson to a duel, but the latter refused on the ground that duelling was both unlawful and barbarous. During his career in the Senate he was a fearless opponent of slavery. He was reëlected to the Senate; in 1861 became chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. In this capacity, at the beginning of the Civil War he influenced Congress to pass an act permitting the recruiting of 500,000 men. He was a third time returned to the Senate, and there remained till elected Vice-President of the United States in 1872, on the ticket with General Grant. He died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 22, 1875.

Wilson, James, an American agriculturist; born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Aug. 16, 1835. He removed with his father to the United States in 1852, and in 1855 settled in Iowa. He served three terms in the Iowa Legislature, being speaker for two years; was elected to Congress. In 1891 he was Professor of Agriculture in the Iowa Agricultural College. In 1897 he was appointed Secretary of the Department of Agriculture in the cabinet of President Mckinley; and was reappointed by President Roosevelt.

Wilson, James Grant, an American author; born in New York city, April 28, 1832; served in the Civil War. Besides numerous addresses, essays, and articles in periodicals, he published: "Biographical Sketches of Illinois Officers"; "Life of General Grant"; etc. He was the editor (with John Fiske) of "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography," and alone, of "Memorial History of the City of New York."

Wilson, James Harrison, an American military officer; born in Shawneetown, Ill., Sept. 2, 1837; was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1860 and assigned to the Department of Oregon in the topographical engineer service. During the Civil War he served with distinction as an engineer, and took a leading part in the capture of Jefferson Davis. On July 28, 1866, he was brevetted Major-General, U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and on Dec. 31, 1870, was honorably discharged at his own request. After leaving the army he was engaged in large railroad and engineering operations, both in the United States and abroad and, on the outbreak of the Spanish-American War was appointed Major-General of volunteers and was assigned to the command of the 1st Division, 1st Army Corps, in the campaign in Porto Rico.

Wilson, Jeremiah Morrow, an American jurist; born in Warren co., O., Nov. 25, 1828; received an academic education; was judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Fayette co., Ind.; judge of the Circuit Court; member of Congress; declined a renomination; resumed the practice of law in Washington, D. C. In 1901, after the Navy Department had granted the request of Admiral Schley for a court of inquiry, the admiral chose Judge Wilson as his chief counsel. While serving as such he died suddenly in Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1901.

Wilson, John M., an American military engineer; born in the District of Columbia, Oct. 8, 1837; was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1860, and entered the artillery, but was transferred to

the Ordnance Department the same year, to the artillery again in 1861, and to the Engineer Corps, in which he rendered his most conspicuous service, in 1863. He was promoted 2d and 1st lieutenant in 1861; captain in 1863; major in 1867; lieutenant-colonel in 1884; colonel in 1895; and Brigadier-General and chief of engineers Feb. 1, 1897; and was retired in October, 1901. On Jan. 14, 1902, President Roosevelt appointed him to represent the United States army at the coronation of King Edward VII.

Wilson, Theodore Delevan, an American naval constructor; born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 11, 1840; was an apprentice in the Brooklyn navy yard; entered the construction department of the navy in August, 1861, as a carpenter. On May 17, 1866, he was made an assistant naval constructor; and was appointed chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in 1882, 1886, and 1891. During his service he planned the battleship "Maine," the cruisers "Chicago," "Boston," and "San Francisco," and the gunboats "Concord," "Bennington," "Yorktown," and "Petrel." He also invented a bolt extractor, which is now generally used. He died in Boston, Mass., June 29, 1896.

Wilson, William, an American poet; born in Perthshire, Scotland, Dec. 25, 1801; and in 1833 removed to the United States. His "Poems," edited by Benson J. Lossing, appeared in 1870. He died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1860.

Wilson, Woodrow, an American educator; born in Staunton, Pa., Dec. 28, 1856; became Professor of Jurisprudence and Politics in Princeton University in 1890 and president of Princeton University since August 1, 1902. Is a notable writer and public speaker.

Wilson College, an educational institution for women in Chambersburg, Pa.; founded in 1870 under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

Wimodausis (a composite name formed from the words, wife, mother, daughter, and sister), a secret society composed exclusively of the wives, mothers, unmarried daughters and unmarried sisters of Master Masons. It originated in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1895. The object of the society is: "To promote friendship and a kindly interest in the welfare of the members."

Winans, Ross, an American inventor; born in Vernon, N. J., in October, 1796; built the first locomotive used on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. He also invented the camel-back locomotive and the eight-wheeled car, and established in Baltimore the largest machine shops in the United States. In 1861 he was elected to the extra session of the Maryland Legislature. He died in Baltimore, Md., April 11, 1877.

Winans, Thomas DeKay, an American engineer; born in Vernon, N. J., Dec. 6, 1820; son of Ross; was made a partner with his father and his brother, William Lewis. In 1843 the Russian government invited his father, with Andrew M. Eastwick, and Joseph Harrison, to undertake a contract to build a railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow. He took his father's place and with the others mentioned executed the contract. Subsequently other contracts were made in Russia which were very lucrative. He designed with his father and brother a tubular arrangement for the feeding of young trout, and a system of steam navigation known as the cigar-ship. He died in Newport, R. I., June 11, 1878.

Winchell, Alexander, an American geologist; born in Dutchess co., N. Y., Dec. 31, 1824. He lectured extensively and contributed to many journals. He died in Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 19, 1891.

Winchester, Battle of, the name of several engagements in the American Civil War. The most important were: (1) A battle fought at Kernstown, Va., near Winchester, March 23, 1862, between the Federals under General Shields and the Confederates under General Jackson, in which the former were victorious. This battle is sometimes called the battle of Kernstown. (2) A victory gained by the Confederates under General Early, over the Federals under General Crook, July 24, 1864. (3) A battle fought by the Federals under General Sheridan and the Confederates under General Early, at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864. The latter were defeated, with a loss of 5,000 men.

Wind, air in motion; the distributer of heat and moisture over the earth's surface; thus constituting a principal factor of what is called the weather. Any cause which disturbs the equilibrium of pressure of the atmosphere will give rise to aerial currents. The most potent causes are variations in temperature and in amount of aqueous vapor. Winds will always blow, or tend to blow, from the regions of higher to regions of lower pressure, and the greater this difference, the greater will be their force or intensity.

Wind Instruments, musical instruments the sounds of which are produced by the action of the breath of a player or of a pair of bellows on a column of air. The organ is really a collection of wind instruments of different kinds. Those of wood have a soft tone, those of brass a loud and powerful tone.

Windlass, a mechanical contrivance used on board ship for raising anchors and other heavy masses. The principle of its action is the same as that of the capstan, from which it differs mainly in the horizontality of its axis. It consists essentially of a large roller, supported in checks or windlass bitts, and rotated by handspikes fitting into mortices in the windlass, or by means of a single handle.

Windmill, a mill which receives its motion by the wind acting on sails, and which is used for grinding grain, raising or pumping water, and other purposes.

Windom, William, an American financier; born in Belmont, O., May 10, 1827; began practising law in Mount Vernon, O., in 1850. In 1852 he was made prosecuting attorney of Knox county, O. He held this position for three years, when he removed to Minnesota. He was sent to Congress from that State in 1859, and was reëlected to serve four successive terms, a period of 10 years. He was appointed to the United States Senate in 1870 to fill the unexpired term of Daniel S. Norton, deceased. He resigned, in 1881 to accept the Treasury portfolio in President Garfield's cabinet, and on his retirement from the cabinet after that President's death he returned to the Senate, where he served the remainder of his term. He became Secretary of the Treasury in President Harrison's cabinet in 1889, and died in New York, Jan. 29, 1891.

Wind Signals, signals adopted by the United States for announcing the approach of wind storms. They are principally for the information of maritime interests, and are distinct from the system of weather, temperature, and rain signals displayed throughout the country.

Windsor, properly called New Windsor, a parliamentary borough of Berkshire, England, on the Thames, is chiefly interesting on account of the antiquity of its castle and park, which have been a favorite residence of English monarchs since the time of William the Conqueror. The older palace of the English kings was Old Windsor, about 2 miles distant. The chapel, which was begun by Henry III., was completed by Edward III., rebuilt by Henry VII., and added to by Cardinal Wolsey. Under this chapel is the burial vault of the present royal family. The park and forest immediately adjoining are 13,000 acres in extent.

Windward, The, the vessel in which Lieutenant Peary sailed from New York city, July 2, 1898, on his fifth expedition in search of the North Pole. She was originally a sailing vessel, but was fitted up with steam in 1866. She was for many years used as a whaler and went yearly to Greenland from 1860 to 1875, and on three successive years from 1865 she made a second trip to Davis Strait. The Jackson-Harmsworth polar expedition went in this vessel and afterward brought Nansen's party home. To the "Windward" belongs the honor of having proved the navigability of the Franz-Josef Land seas. She is constructed entirely of oak, doubled and tripled with African oak, and latterly has been greatly strengthened to resist enormous ice-pressure.

Windward Islands, a group in the West Indies, comprising St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Grenada, and Tobago.

Wine, a spirituous liquor produced by fermentation from vegetable substances containing saccharine matter. There are a great many vegetable substances from which, by this process,

wine may be produced, such as apples, pears, currants, elderberries, and others; but unless otherwise expressed, the term is always used to indicate the fermented juice of fruit of the common vine.

Wine, American. The first production of wine from native grapes in the United States was in Florida in 1665; but no important attempt to develop wine making in the United States was made till 1828, when Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, engaged in the business. The industry was also soon after developed in Missouri. More recently the industry has been largely developed in New York. Several others of the Eastern States produce wine. The wines of the E. part of the country are much more acid than those of the Pacific coast. California is far the greatest wine-producing State of the Union.

Winebrenner, John, an American clergyman; born in Frederick co., Md., March 24, 1797; was ordained in the German Reformed Church in 1820; and in the same year was called to the Salem Church in Harrisburg, Pa. He retained his connection with that charge till 1827, when, owing to his religious views on temperance and slavery, he was asked to withdraw; and in 1828 his connection with the Reformed Church ceased by action of the synod. In October, 1830, he established a new denomination under the name of the "Church of God," whose members became known as Winebrennerians. He died in Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 12, 1860.

Wines, Enoch Cobb, an American penalogist; born in Hanover, N. J., Feb. 17, 1806. He became secretary of the New York State Prison Association in 1862, and afterward devoted his life to the promotion of reform in the administration of criminal law and treatment of criminals. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 10, 1879.

Wines, Frederick Howard, an American statistician; born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 9, 1838; was graduated at Washington College, Pa., in 1857, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1865; was a chaplain in the Union army in 1862–1864; pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Springfield, Ill., in 1865–1869; became secretary of the Illinois State Board of Commissioners of Public Charities in 1869, and its president in 1893. He was made assistant director of the United States census in 1899.

Wing, one of those organs in animals by which flight is effected. In their most typical development, as seen in birds, wings consist of the bones of the fore limbs, specially modified to form a support and axis, while attached to this skeleton are the muscles moving the limb. Externally the skin is provided with feathers, and the whole fore limbs of the bird thus form the wings; while the bones of the shoulder girdle are modified to form a special support for the organ of flight.

Wingate, George Wood, an American lawyer; born in New York city, July 1, 1840; was educated in public schools; served with the 22d New York Volunteers during the Civil War. He originated systematic rifle practice for the instruction of the National Guard, and through his efforts the Creedmoor rifle range on Long Island was established. Here a number of international rifle contests were held.

Winged Bull, an architectural decoration of frequent occurrence in ancient Assyrian temples, where winged human-headed bulls and lions of colossal size usually guarded the portals.

Winged Lion, the symbol of the evangelist St. Mark, adopted as the heraldic device of the Venetian republic, when St. Mark supplanted St. Theodore as the patron saint of Venice. A celebrated bronze figure of the winged lion of St. Mark, surmounting a magnificent red granite column formed out of a single block, stands in the Piazzetta of St. Mark at Venice.

Winifred, St., according to the legend, a noble British maiden, whose head the Prince Caradog cut off because she repelled his unholy proposals. The head rolled down a hill, and where it stopped a spring gushed forth. The saint's head was replaced by St. Bueno, and St. Winifred survived the miracle 15 years, the legend says.

Winslow, Edward, a Mayflower emigrant and governor of Plymouth Colony; born in Droitwich, England, Oct. 19, 1595. He was a hostage to Massasoit, his account of which was in George Morton's "Relation." He

was the author of "Good Newes from New England," etc. He died at sea, between Santo Domingo and Jamaica, May 8, 1655.

Winslow, John Ancrum, an American naval officer; born in Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 19, 1811; entered the navy about 1827, became a lieutenant in 1839, and commander in 1855. In 1862 he served under Captain Foote on the Mississippi river. He obtained command of the steamer "Kearsarge," of seven guns, and was ordered to the coast of Europe, to watch Confederate cruisers, in the early part of 1863. On June 19, 1864, he met the "Alabama," Captain Semmes, near Cherbourg. When the vessels were about a mile apart, the "Alabama" began to fire rapidly and wildly, but the guns of the "Kearsarge" were directed with coolness and precision. After they had diminished their distance to about a quarter of a mile, the "Alabama" began to sink, and raised a white flag. Captain Winslow lost only three killed and wounded. He took 65 prisoners. He was promoted commodore in 1865 and rear-admiral in 1870. He died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 29, 1873.

Winslow, Miron, an American missionary; born in Williston, Vt., Dec. 11, 1789. He went as a missionary to Ceylon, 1819; founded the Madras mission, 1836; was president of the native college at Madras; translated the Bible into Tamil. Died at the Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 22, 1864.

Winslow, William Copley, an American archæologist; born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 13, 1840; Episcopal clergyman, and vice-president, secretary, and treasurer for many years of the Egypt exploration fund for the United States; lecturer on archæological subjects and colonial history.

Winsor, Justin, an American historian; born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1831. He was superintendent of the Boston Public Library, and librarian of Harvard University. He was the highest authority on the early history of North America. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 22, 1897.

Winter, the cold season of the year. Astronomically considered, winter begins in N. latitudes when the sun enters the sign of Capricorn, or at the solstice about Dec. 21, and ends at the equinox in March; but in its ordinary sense it is taken to include the months of December, January and February.

Winter, William, an American dramatic critic; born in Gloucester, Mass., July 15, 1836. He did journalistic work on the "Saturday Press," "Vanity Fair," the "Albion," "Weekly Review"; and was dramatic critic for the New York "Tribune" from 1865.

Wintergreen, a name of several plants, one of them being the partridge berry. The name is also given to a genus of perennial plants having short stems, broad evergreen leaves, and usually racemose white or pink flowers.

Winthrop, John, first governor of Massachusetts; born in Groton, England, Jan. 22, 1588. He came with the first colonists to Salem in 1630 as their governor, and remained in that office, with the exception of six or seven years, till his death. He left a journal of the proceedings of the colony, which has been published, and is a valuable contribution to the early history of Massachusetts. He died in Boston, March 22, 1649. His son, John, born in Suffolk, England, Feb. 12, 1606, arrived in Massachusetts in 1633. On returning to England he collected a body of colonists and settled with them in Saybrook, Conn., and was appointed their governor, retaining the office till his death. He died in Boston, April 5, 1676.

Winthrop, Robert Charles, an American statesman; born in Boston, Mass., May 12, 1809; was graduated at Harvard College in 1828; studied law with Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the bar in 1831. He soon left law for politics and in 1843 was elected to the State Legislature, where he served five years, three as Speaker of the House. In 1840 he was elected to Congress, serving for 10 years, two years as speaker. He was appointed Webster's successor in the United States Senate in 1850, and served one year, after which he retired from public life. He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 16, 1894.

Winthrop, Theodore, an American military officer; born in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 22, 1828; was

graduated at Yale College in 1848; traveled extensively; studied law, and joined the 7th New York Regiment in 1861. The 1861 "Atlantic Monthly" contained sketches from him of early war scenes. He left completed material for five volumes of novels and essays. He was killed at the head of an assaulting column of Northern troops at Big Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861.

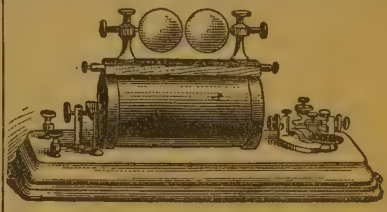
Wire, a metallic rod, thread, or filament of small and uniform diameter. The largest size, numbered 0000, has a diameter of .454 inch; but smaller sizes even than this when drawn out to considerable lengths, are generally known as bars or rods.

Wire Cloth, a fabric whose woof and weft are of wire.

Wiredrawing, the act or process of drawing metal into wire. The metal to be extended is first hammered into a bar or rod. The rods, from ¼ to ½ inches in diameter, received from the rolling mills in bundles are heated and rerolled in grooved rollers, one above the other, so that the rod runs from the first roll to the second, and so on, without reheating, reducing the rod to a coarse wire, which is then passed through the successive holes in the draw plate, a flat piece of hard steel having holes corresponding to the various numbers or sizes of wire. Very fine gold and platinum wires are formed by coating the metal with silver, which is then drawn down to a great tenuity, after which the silver coating is removed by nitric acid, leaving an almost invisible interior wire, which has been so attenuated that a mile in length weighed only a grain.

Wire Fence, a fence made of parallel strands of wire, generally galvanized, strained between upright posts. Usually the wire has, at intervals of about 18 inches, small barbs or prickles, which are intended to prevent cattle from running against or attempting to leap these fences.

Wireless Telegraphy, a system of transmitting messages between distant points without the use of wires. Though popularly supposed to be an invention of very recent years, it is a matter of record that as long ago as 1746 Winckler conducted experiments in wireless telegraphy at Leipsic, and proved conclusively that it was possible to transmit signals a few feet without wire connection of any kind. It is reported that at one time, when a picnic was being held on one bank of the Schuylkill, Benjamin Franklin arranged his electrical apparatus so that he was able to light a fire from the opposite bank, transmitting the electricity through the water of the river and using no wire connection. In 1838 Professor Henry, who was well known as one of the leading scientists of that day, transmitted signals from one room to another to a distance of 18 feet, using a coil of



WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY: AMERICAN TRANSMITTER.

wire with a transmitter in one room and another coil with a receiver in the other room.

In the fall of 1842 Professor Morse went to New York and laid an insulated wire under the water between Governor's Island and Castle Garden, with the intention of showing his friends that it was possible to transmit a message in this way. He had only received one or two signals when a vessel's anchor carried away his wire. On Dec. 16, of the same year he succeeded in telegraphing 80 feet across the Potomac at Washington, without wires. His friends and assistants, Vail and Rogers, succeeded in telegraphing without wires across the Susquehanna, at Havre de Grace, a distance of one mile. In 1855 Professor Henry, who had succeeded in 1838 in transmitting signals 18 feet, now succeeded in transmitting much further, using nearly the same apparatus, and in 1877 Elisha Gray sent signals from one to the other of the Western Electric Company's works in Chicago, by using apparatus somewhat similar to that used by Professor Henry.

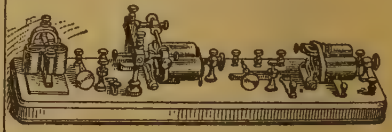
Prof. A. E. Dolbear, of Tufts College, used a perpendicular wire in exactly the same manner as Marconi used it later. Professor Dolbear's wire was raised by means of a kite to a height of 300 or 400 feet. He used two of these wires, one at the transmitting station and one at the receiving station. At the transmitting station he used a large induction coil and Morse key, and at the receiving station he used his telephone receiver, one side of it being connected to the wire in the air and the other side to the earth. In this way Professor Dolbear was able to transmit signals to a distance of over half a mile. He applied for a patent in 1882, and the examiner at Washington frankly told him that his idea was "contrary to science and would not work." But the patent was granted in 1886, when the same examiner admitted that he had made a mistake.

In 1882 W. J. Clarke, of Trenton, Canada, experimented extensively with wireless telegraphy, and though the results of his work were not very promising at that time, he predicted that before many years wireless telegraphy would be a realized fact.

In 1890 Branly discovered that by taking a tube of glass and filling it with metallic filings, and then connecting each end of the filings to a battery and telegraph instrument, the instrument would sound whenever the apparatus was brought in proximity to an induction coil, the sparks from which were made to pass between round metallic balls. This is the earliest form of coherer, and is the same as the one used by Marconi, with the exception that, by careful observation, Marconi was able to construct a much more sensitive coherer.

As usual in matters of this kind, the American inventor stepped to the front, and in 1901 apparatus was being manufactured in the United States which was doing excellent work, and was in use by the Signal Corps of the United States army, which used it between Washington and Fort Meyer, a distance of 5 miles. In April, 1902, Prof. R. A. Fessenden, working under the supervision of the United States Weather Bureau, succeeded in sending messages over 200 miles.

To Guglielmo, otherwise William Marconi, is generally ascribed the honor of inventing what is called "wireless telegraphy," or the sending of telegraphic messages without the use of other medium than the atmosphere. His apparatus was first tested with success in England and Italy, and afterward in the United States, where it was used in reporting the America's cup yacht races of 1899 and 1901, and was similarly used in reporting the races between the Reliance and Shamrock III. in 1903. Marconi has succeeded in establishing communication by wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic, and the London Times has for some time published daily dispatches received by wireless telegraph from America. Mr. W. D. Weaver, editor of the "Electrical World," recently described the principles of wireless telegraphy in the Christian Herald as follows: "Briefly, by means of a transmitter, etheric vibrations are set



WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY: AMERICAN RECEIVER.

up which are propagated through the ether and affect the coherer at the receiving end. The receiver consists of an induction spark coil, the electric discharges between the electrodes setting up the necessary disturbance in the ether. The main part of the receiver, namely, the coherer, has normally a high resistance, but when subjected to etheric waves, assumes a low resistance. In circuit with the coherer is a battery and Morse recorder or sounder. Normally, the resistance of the coherer is too great to allow the passage of an appreciable current from the battery; under the influence of the waves propagated from the transmitter, however, the resistance of the coherer is reduced, a current passes from the battery through the circuit and operates the receiving instrument. The discharges at the transmitter are controlled by a form of the ordinary telegraph key; and the messages are received, as stated above, by a form of

the ordinary Morse recorder or sounder. There are many details connected both with the transmitter and receiver of which a knowledge is necessary for a full understanding of wireless telegraphy, but the inquirer can learn of these from a book on the subject."

Other systems of wireless telegraphy are in use besides that of Marconi, but the principles are practically the same. As elsewhere stated wireless telegraphy has yet to prove its value for commercial purposes. It has been found very useful for communication between vessels at sea, which are of necessity isolated from wire and cable lines and will doubtless have a prominent part in the naval and military operations of the future.

Wire Ropes, ropes of iron or steel wire extensively employed in raising and lowering apparatus in coal mines, as standing rigging for ships, as substitutes for chains in suspension bridges, and for telegraph cables. Endless wire ropes or cables are also used on traction railways, and in transmitting power over long distances where ordinary belting would prove unsuitable.

Wire Tapping, a method of surreptitiously obtaining telegraphic news by connecting wires with the telegraph lines, and establishing an intermediate station between two authorized stations of a company. It is an indictable offense, and is committed usually in order to obtain, ahead of publication, some information that can be turned to profit by the perpetrators.

Wireworm, the name given by farmers and others to a kind of vermiform larvæ, long, slender, cylindrical, and somewhat rigid. Some live in rotten stumps of trees, others gnaw roots of garden and other plants, cereals, grass on lawns, etc. Some of them live in the larva state for three years.

Wirt, William, an American lawyer; born in Bladensburg, Md., Nov. 8, 1772; was admitted to the bar in 1792, and in 1806 settled in Richmond, Va., where he became a prominent lawyer. He distinguished himself at the trial of Aaron Burr in 1807, as one of the counsel for the prosecution. He held many State offices, being clerk of the House of Delegates, Chancellor of the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and member of the House of Delegates. He was appointed United States District Attorney in 1816, and Attorney-General in 1817, holding the latter office till 1829, through three administrations. He was nominated for President in 1832 by the Anti-Masonic party and received the electoral vote of Vermont. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1834.

Wisconsin, a State in the North Central Division of the North American Union; admitted to the Union, May 29, 1848; capital, Madison; number of counties, 71; area, 54,450 square miles; pop. (1900) 2,069,042.

Wisconsin is an elevated undulating plain with an altitude of from 600 to 1,800 feet above the sea. A ridge about 30 miles S. of Lake Superior forms the watershed of the State, the ground sloping down in all directions. A high cliff extends along the shore of Green Bay and Lake Winnebago. The Mississippi river extends along the W. boundary for a distance of 250 miles. The State is famous for its numerous beautiful lakes, among which are the Winnebago, St. Croix, Pepin, Poygan, Pewaukee, Geneva, Green, Koshkonong, Oconomowoc, and Four Lakes. The lake shores have numerous excellent harbors, including Green Bay, Chequamegon Bay, and Port Washington.

The mineral resources of the State are very extensive. Lead, copper, iron and zinc occur abundantly and are mined with profit. The principal mineral productions in 1900 included red hematite, brown hematite, granite, sandstone, limestone, coke, and mineral water.

Much of the N. part of the State is covered with extensive forests of white pine, balsam, hemlock, and other cone-bearing evergreens. The soil in the N. is not well adapted to agriculture, but the prairies in the S. and central portions are exceedingly rich and productive, raising the cereals, tobacco, and potatoes in great quantities. The principal farm crops in 1900 were corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, and hay.

According to the United States census of 1900, the State had 16,187 manufacturing establishments, employing $330,568,779 capital and 152,836 persons; paying $69,015,980 for wages and $208,838,167 for materials; and

having an aggregate output valued at $360,818,942. The principal manufactures, according to the value of output, were: lumber and timber, flour and grist, foundry and machine shop products, railroad cars, leather, malt liquors, packed meat, and paper and wood pulp.

On Oct. 31, 1901, there were reported 96 National banks in operation, having $10,573,710 in capital; $5,009,180 in outstanding circulation; and $4,284,620 in United States bonds. There were also 151 State banks with $6,824,725 capital, and $1,131,559 surplus; 138 private banks, with $1,154,322 capital; and 1 mutual savings bank, with $634,236 in savings deposits.

At the end of the school year 1899–1900 the children of school age numbered 618,290; the enrollment in public schools, 445,142; the average daily attendance, 309,800. There were 7,242 public school buildings, public school property valued at $17,630,000, and 13,063 teachers. For higher education there were 183 public high schools, 25 private secondary schools, 7 public and 2 private normal schools, 10 universities and colleges for men and for both sexes, and the Milwaukee Downer College for Women, at Milwaukee. The principal colleges include the University of Wisconsin, at Madison; Beloit College, at Beloit; Marquette College and Concordia College, at Milwaukee; and Lawrence University, at Appleton.

The strongest denominations in the State are the Roman Catholic; Lutheran, Independent Synods; Methodist Episcopal; Congregational; Regular Baptist; Evangelical Association, German Evangelical Synod; and Presbyterian.

In 1902 the State had no indebtedness except the following trust funds: School fund, $1,563,700; Normal school fund, $515,700; University fund $111,000; Agricultural College fund, $60,600; total, $2,251,000. The assessed valuation in 1900 was, real estate, $503,690,767; personal property, $126,309,233; total, $630,000,000; State tax rate, $2.136, per $1,000; and total taxes raised, $1,345,570.

The governor is elected for a term of two years, and receives a salary of $5,000 per annum. Legislative sessions are held biennially in odd years, beginning on the second Wednesday in January, and there is no limit to length of session. The Legislature has 33 members in the Senate and 100 in the House, each of whom receives $500 per annum and mileage. There are 11 representatives in Congress.

The region W. of Lake Michigan was first explored and occupied by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and the country was held thenceforward under French dominion till its surrender to Great Britain in 1763. Canadian law governed the territory, and the English kept possession with a military force at Green Bay till 1796, when it reverted to the Americans, who included it within the extended limits of their government of the Northwest Territories. In 1809 Wisconsin was annexed to the Territory of Illinois, as then formed, and so continued till the conversion of the latter into a State in 1818, when Wisconsin, which was yet a wilderness, was annexed to Michigan Territory, for such government as was needed. In 1827, lead was discovered in large quantities at Potori and Mineral Point and there was a great rush of immigrants to that section. The Indians soon became troublesome, and the Black Hawk War ensued in 1832. In 1836, the population had increased to such an extent that a Territorial government was organized, which at first included a part of the upper peninsula of Michigan, the whole of Minnesota and Iowa, and that part of the Dakotas lying E. of the Missouri and White Earth rivers. On the admission of Michigan into the Union as a State, a part of the Lake Superior region was set off to her, and when the Territory of Iowa was formed it included all the region W. of the Mississippi. The first effort to procure the admission of Wisconsin to the Union as a State was made in 1846. A constitution drafted during that year was ratified in March, 1848, and the State was admitted to the Union, May 29, 1848.

Wisconsin, The, a battleship of the United States navy, in all material respects identical with the "Alabama" and the "Illinois." She was built at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., and was launched Nov. 26, 1898.

Wisconsin, University of, a co-educational, non-sectarian institution in Madison, Wis.; founded in 1848.

Wisdom, the quality or state of being wise; the power or faculty of seeing into the heart of things and of forming the fittest and best judgment in any matter presented for consideration; knowledge and the capacity to make due use of it.

Wisdom of Solomon, The, the title of an apocryphal book, named in Greek Sophia Salomon, or Salomontos, generally placed sixth in order between "the rest of Esther" and Ecclesiasticus. Its author professes that he is a king, and son of a worthy father, also a king. He himself prayed to God for wisdom and received it, wealth being superadded. God directed him to build a temple on the holy mount on the model of the tabernacle, from all of which it is obvious that the author claims to be Solomon, the son of David, King of Israel. The book is divided into 19 chapters. The first of these exhorts judges to love righteousness, and commends wisdom to them and others. The second denounces the unbelief of the ungodly, and traces to this source the wickedness of their lives. The third, fourth, and fifth point out that for the righteous there is a happy future, while an opposite destiny awaits the wicked. Chapters vi.-ix. highly commend wisdom. Portions of them resemble corresponding exhortations and descriptions in the Books of Proverbs. The advantages of wisdom are shown in chapters x.–xii. by illustrations taken from the history recorded in the Pentateuch. In chapters xiii.-xv. the folly of idolatry is exhibited in language of great beauty and force, and a philosophic explanation of its origin is attempted. The last four chapters contrast the providence which watches over the wise and the pious with the judgments which overtake idolaters and the ungodly, historical illustrations, as before, being derived solely from the Mosaic writings. Though the book is called "The Wisdom of Solomon," there is no reason to believe that he was its author. It was composed originally in Greek, probably by some Jew resident in Alexandria. It incorporates words from the Septuagint version of Isaiah iii: 10; xliv: 20 (about 284–246 B. C.) and therefore was subsequent to that date. The Apostle Paul was evidently acquainted with this book. It is not influenced by Philo, 20 B. C. to A. D. 40 (?) and in all likelihood was earlier than his era. Its more probable date was 150 to 50 B. C., or more approximately 120–80 B. C. If these dates are nearly correct, then Wisdom is the most ancient Jewish book except Daniel, in which the doctrine of rewards and punishments in a future state is clearly set forth; but it differs from Daniel in teaching the immortality of the soul, without reference to the resurrection of the body. It is the first book which identifies the serpent which tempted Eve with the Devil. No one can study the Book of Wisdom without entertaining high respect for its author, and deriving profit from his ethical teachings.

Wisdom Tooth, the popular name for the third molar in each jaw. They appear between the ages of 17 and 25, when a person may be presumed to have attained some degree of experience or wisdom.

Wise, Daniel, an American clergyman; born in Portsmouth, England, Jan. 10, 1813; came to the United States in 1832. He was editor of "Zion's Herald" at Boston, Mass., and various Sunday-school publications, and published a great number of works on varied subjects, mostly under the pen-names of "Francis Forrester" and "Lawrence Lancewood." He died Dec. 19, 1898.

Wise, Henry Alexander, an American statesman; born in Drummondtown, Va., Dec. 3, 1806; was educated at Washington College, Pa.; admitted to the bar in 1828; member of Congress in 1833–1843; minister to Brazil, under President Tyler, in 1844–1847; and Democratic governor of Virginia in 1856–1860. He opposed secession, but in 1861 joined the Confederate army as Brigadier-General. After the war he resumed the practice of law in Richmond, Va., and died there Sept. 12, 1876.

Wise, Henry Augustus, an American naval officer; born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 12, 1819; entered the navy as midshipman in 1834, and rose to chief of the bureau of ordnance in

1866. Under the pseudonym of "Harry Gringo," he wrote "Tales for the Marines"; "Captain Brand of the Centipede"; etc. He died in Naples, Italy, April 2, 1869.

Wise, Isaac Mayer, a Jewish rabbi; born in Bohemia, April 3, 1819, settled in New York city in 1846. He resided in Cincinnati, O., after 1854, and became president of the Hebrew Union College. He was a leader of the reform movement in American Judaism; and besides editing the "Israelite," a weekly journal, he wrote extensively. Died in 1900.

Wise, Peter Manuel, an American alienist; born in Clarence, N. Y., March 7, 1851; was graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo in 1872; appointed a commissioner to locate and plan the State Insane Asylum for Northern New York in 1882; became president of the New York State Commission on Lunacy, Oct. 1, 1896; and was Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Vermont in 1891–1895.

Wisner, George Y., an American civil engineer; born in West Dresden, N. Y., July 11, 1841; was graduated at the University of Michigan; served in the government survey on the Mississippi river and on the Great Lakes in 1865–1880, and on surveys of the Mississippi, Illinois, and Des Plaines rivers in 1880–1884. He was next superintendent of the 10th and 11th United States Lighthouse districts. In 1887 he established a private practise.

Wistar, Caspar, an American physician; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 13, 1761; received a classical education; was graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1782; spent several years in England and Scotland; and returning to the United States in 1787 he began practice in his native city. He was Professor of Chemistry and the Institutes of Medicine at the College of Philadelphia in 1789–1792. In the latter year that institution was united with the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and he was there Adjunct Professor of Anatomy, Midwifery and Surgery in 1792–1808; then became Professor of Anatomy and held the chair till his death. He was the first to show that the posterior portion of the ethmoid bone was attached to the triangular bones. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22, 1818.

Wistar, Isaac Jones, an American penalogist; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 14, 1827; received a collegiate education; and served in the Civil War as Brigadier-General of volunteers in 1862–1865. Subsequently he accepted the presidency of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; was inspector of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania in 1892–1896; founded the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology; was president of the State Board of Charities of Pennsylvania.

Wistaria, a genus of plants having pinnate leaves and flowers in terminal racemes, the pod leathery. Some of them are among the most magnificent ornamental climbers known. W. frutescens, a native of Virginia, Illinois, and other parts of North America of similar climate, found chiefly in marshy grounds, attains the height of 30 feet, and has beautiful racemes of fragrant bluish-purple flowers. W. chinensis or consequana, a native of China, has larger flowers in pendulous racemes, and its branches run to the length even of 90 feet.

Wister, Annis Lee (Furness), an American translator; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 9, 1830; married Dr. Caspar Nistar (1817–1888). She made many translations of note.

Witchcraft, the practices of witches; a supernatural power which persons were formerly supposed to obtain by entering into a compact with the devil. The compact was sometimes express, whether oral or written, when the witch abjured God and Christ, and dedicated herself wholly to the evil one; or only implied, when she actually engaged in his service, practised infernal arts, and renounced the sacraments of the Church. The express compact was sometimes solemnly confirmed at a general meeting at which the devil presided, and sometimes privately made by the witch signing the articles of agreement with her own blood, or by the devil writing her name in his "black book." The contract was sometimes of indefi-

nite duration, at other times for a certain number of years. The witch was bound to be obedient to, and subject to the will of, the devil in all things.

The witchcraft delusion in the latter part of the seventeenth century is one of the darkest blots on American colonial history. Originating in the hysteria of imaginative children it became a general popular madness, fostered, it is sad to say, by the highest educational authority in America, the faculty of Harvard College. Good men and women were tortured and executed, and even a clergyman, the Rev. Stephen Burroughs, a man of exemplary life, was hanged on imaginary charges. When the public conscience became aroused to the magnitude of the hideous wrong, and the General Court of Massachusetts appointed a day of fasting and supplication in atonement for the sacrifice of innocent lives, even then a circular was issued in the name of Harvard College, inviting reports of "apparitions, possessions, enchantments," etc. A monument was erected, some years ago, to Rebecca Nourse, one of the victims, on the hill where she perished, and her descendants have an organization which holds annual meetings in memory of their hapless ancestor.

The delusion broke out in 1692 in the family of the Rev. Mr. Parris, a minister at Salem, Mass. A company of girls had been in the habit of meeting a West Indian slave to study "black art." They suddenly began to act mysteriously, bark like dogs, and scream at something unseen. An old Indian servant was accused of bewitching them. The excitement spread and impeachments multiplied. A special court was formed to try the accused, and as a result the jails rapidly filled, and many were condemned to death. It was unsafe to express a doubt of a prisoner's guilt. Fifty-five persons suffered torture, and 20 were executed.

Witch Elm, or **Wych Elm,** a large tree 80 to 100 feet high; the trunk with an occasional girth of 50 feet. Indigenous in the N. of England and in Scotland. Called also the Scotch or mountain elm.

Witherspoon, John, an American educator; born in Yester, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, Feb. 5, 1722. He became president of Princeton College in 1768; delegate for six years from New Jersey to the Continental Congress; and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He died near Princeton, N. J., Sept. 15, 1794.

Wittekind, or **Widukind,** the leader of the Saxons in their struggle with Karl the Great; came of a noble Westphalian house, and first appears at the head of the Saxon expedition against the Westphalian fortress of Eresburg (774). The emperor's return from conquering the Lombards drove him across the Weser, and after vainly renewing the revolt in 776, he fled to Denmark, but returning during Karl's absence in Spain, laid waste the Rhineland and surprised and annihilated the Frankish army on the Suntelgebirge (782). Karl retaliated by executing 4,500 Saxon prisoners, an action that roused the entire Saxon race to arms. The battle of Detmold was drawn (783), but that of Osnabruck crushed Wittekind's hopes and forced him to enter on negotiations, whose issue was that in 785 he accepted baptism in the imperial camp at Attigny, in Champagne. Karl, it is said, made him Duke of the Saxons and lord of Engern, and from his castle of Babilonie, near Lubeck, he exercised a mild and righteous sway till 807, when he fell in battle with Gerold, the Swabian duke.

Wittenberg College, a coeducational institution in Springfield, O.; founded in 1845 under the auspices of the Lutheran Church.

Witthaus, Rudolph August, an American toxicologist; born in New York city, Aug. 30, 1846; was graduated at Columbia University in 1867 and at the Medical Department of the University of New York in 1875; was Professor of Toxicology and Chemistry at the University of Cornell, and held similar chairs in other institutions. He became noted as an expert in poisons in connection with many murder cases.

Witwatersrand (Anglicized White Water Range), the name of a height of land in the Transvaal, South Africa, running S. and S. W. of Pretoria, and located between the Klip and Vaal rivers on the S. and the Limpopo on the W. It is about 100

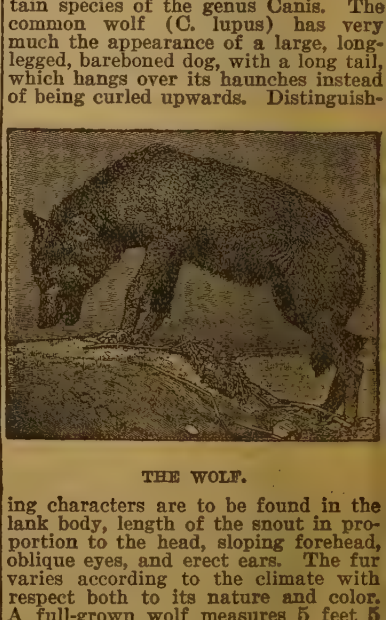
miles long and extends nearly E. and W. with lat. 26° S. In 1886 gold was first discovered here, and since that date the region has developed into the most famous gold mining district in the world. The Boer war paralyzed its development for a time, and since the war scarcity of labor and heavy taxation have been unfavorable factors. Prior to the discovery of gold the land was thought to be good for nothing but to pasture cattle. It comprises an elevation on a barren plateau, and consists of sandstones, shales, conglomerates, and quartzites. At first mining was carried on along the surface but later shafts were sunk to a depth of 2,000 feet. A conservative estimate places the value of gold in this formation at $3,500,000,000, which is 10 times greater than the gold and silver product of the celebrated Comstock Lode. In this region are also found valuable deposits of coal and iron. Since the discovery of gold the most noted town in South Africa, Johannesburg, has been built. It is comprised mostly of well built structures, including banks, churches, clubs, etc. A railroad runs to Cape Town nearly 1,000 miles distant, to Natal on the S., and to Pretoria and Delagoa Bay.

Woden, or **Odin,** the principal deity of the German and Scandinavian mythologies, common to all Teutonic peoples. Woden, while not the creator, is the ruler of heaven and earth, the king of the deities. His celestial residence is the palace Heidskialf, in Asgard, from whence his two black ravens, Hugin (Thought) and Munin (Memory), are sent forth daily to gather and bring in tidings of all that is taking place in earth and heaven. He is also the god of war, holding his court in Valhalla, whither brave warriors pass after death to revel in joys of battle and the hunt, such as they loved best on earth. Woden became the wisest of the gods by the aid of a draught from Mimir's fountain, though in doing so he lost the sight of one eye. He added to his queen, Frigga, various other wives and favorites, and had a numerous progeny of sons and daughters.

Woffington, Margaret, a British actress; born in Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 18, 1720. From 17 to 20 she played on the Dublin stage all manner of parts, from Ophelia to Sir Harry Wildair, and on Nov. 6, 1740, made her first appearance at Covent Garden. Her one drawback was the harshness of her voice, yet this in no degree hindered the completeness of her triumph. Peg Woffington was always singularly independent and something whimsical in her moods, but she kept the affection of the public till the tragic close of her career. On May 3, 1757, she broke down in playing Rosalind, and left the stage forever. She died in Teddington, March 28, 1760.

Wofford College, a coeducational institution in Spartansburg, S. C.; founded in 1854 under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Wolf, the vernacular name of certain species of the genus Canis. The common wolf (C. lupus) has very much the appearance of a large, long-legged, bareboned dog, with a long tail, which hangs over its haunches instead of being curled upwards. Distinguish-



THE WOLF.

ing characters are to be found in the lank body, length of the snout in proportion to the head, sloping forehead, oblique eyes, and erect ears. The fur varies according to the climate with respect both to its nature and color. A full-grown wolf measures 5 feet 5 inches in length, whereof 18 inches belong to the tail; its height is 33 inches, and its weight over 100 pounds. The wolf's natural voice is a loud howl, but when confined with dogs it will learn to bark.

Wolf, Edmund Jacob, an American clergyman; born in Rebersburg, Pa., Dec. 8, 1840; was graduated at the Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in 1863, and then served with the Union army during the remainder of the Civil War. Subsequently he studied theology; was ordained in the Lutheran Church; and became Professor of New Testament Exegesis and Church History at the Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, in 1874.

Wolf, Theodore Frelinghuysen, an American physician; born in Kenvil, N. J., in 1847. His professional writings include works on tetanus and anæsthesia.

Wolf Dog, a variety of Canis familiaris, used for hunting; formerly abundant in Norway and Sweden, but now almost entirely confined to Spain. It is of large size, little, if any, smaller than the mastiff, nose pointed, ears erect, hair long and silky, usually white, with large patches of brown; tail curled over the back.

Wolfe, James, an English military officer; born in Kent, Jan. 2, 1727. From the first he was bent upon following his father's profession of arms; in 1742 he received an ensign's commission. In 1743 he took part in famous battle of Dettingen, as adjutant of his regiment; in 1744 he obtained his captaincy; and in 1745–1746 he served against the Scotch, being present at the battles of Falkirk and Culloden. From 1749 to 1757, with occasional interruptions, such as a six months' residence in Paris, he was engaged in garrison duty in Scotland and England. In the mismanaged expedition against Rochefort (1757) Wolfe acted as quartermaster-general. The total failure of the operations brought disgrace to nearly all concerned; but it became known that had Wolfe's counsels been followed the result would almost certainly have been different. Pitt's attention was now decisively drawn to him as an officer of whom great things might be expected; and in 1758, with the full rank of colonel, he was appointed to the command of a brigade in the expedition against Cape Breton. A brilliant success was obtained.

Pitt was organizing his scheme for expelling the French from Canada; and the expedition which had for its object the capture of Quebec, the enemy's capital, he confided to Wolfe's command. Advanced to the rank of Major-General, and commanding 9,000 men, Wolfe sailed from England on Feb. 17, 1759, and on June 26, landed his forces on the Isle of Orleans, opposite Quebec. The system of defense adopted by his adversary Montcalm, was such as to offer no point of advantage. At last, having dropped down the river, and scaled the cliffs at a point insufficiently guarded, at daybreak of Sept. 13, Wolfe found himself on the Plains of Abraham, where Montcalm had no choice but to give battle. After a short struggle the French were driven from the field in complete rout; Montcalm was one of 500 killed; the capitulation of Quebec followed five days after; and its fall decided the fate of Canada. Wolfe died in the hours of victory, Sept. 13, 1759. In person he led the right till, thrice wounded, he was carried to the rear. He lived to hear the cry, "They run; see how they run!" and expired with the words, "Now God be praised, I will die in peace." His body was taken home and buried in Greenwich church, and a monument was erected to him in Westminster Abbey.

Wolf Fish, also named sea cat and swine fish, is a teleostean fish, allied to the blenny, and deriving its name from a peculiar development of the teeth, which consist of front incisors, above shelved, interlocking in an exact manner, three rows of palatal grinding teeth, and two rows of similar teeth in the lower jaw. It may attain a length of four or five feet. The fish feeds on mollusks and cretaceans. An allied species (A. vomerinus) is found off the American coasts.

Wolfhound, or **Borzoi,** a breed of dog first imported in numbers into England from Russia, about the year 1885. In shape the borzoi is like a gigantic greyhound, though covered with a soft coat about the length of a deerhound's. In Great Britain the breed has become very popular owing to the peculiar grace and beauty of the animal. Though supposed to be able to attack and kill a wolf, in disposition and appearance the Russian wolfhound is so excessively gentle that doubts have been cast on its powers.

In recent trials with wolves in America it failed signally to accomplish the purpose for which it is intended.

A WOLFHOUND.

Wolseley, Garnet Joseph, Lord, an English military officer; born near Dublin, Ireland, June 4, 1833; entered the army as ensign in 1852; served with distinction in the Crimea, and was wounded at the siege of Sebastopol; engaged in the siege and capture of Lucknow during the Indian mutiny of 1857–1858; and was employed in 1860 in the Chinese war. He was dispatched to Canada in 1861, and again in 1867, having received command of the Red River expedition, which he carried to a successful issue. Three years afterward Wolseley was appointed to the command of an expedition to punish the King of Ashantee, and after a brief campaign he entered Coomassie (February, 1874), and received the submission of the king. After the defeat of a British force by the Zulus in South Africa in 1879 he was dispatched as high commissioner, but before his arrival the Zulus had been defeated at Ulandi. His next command was in Egypt in 1882, where his forces successfully stormed the lines of Tel-el-Kebir and captured Arabi Pasha. His army rank was raised to that of General. His next appointment was as Adjutant-General of the forces. When the Mahdi subdued the Sudan, and held General Gordon prisoner in Khartum, Wolseley was dispatched in 1884 with a relief expedition. He concentrated his forces at Korti, and sent a column across the desert to Khartum, but before its arrival the place had fallen; was commander of the forces in Ireland, 1890–1895; and was then made Field Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of the British army. He resigned as Commander-in-Chief in favor of Lord Roberts, in November, 1900.

Wolsey, Thomas Cardinal, an English prelate; born in Ipswich, England, in March, 1471; was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took his degrees as a scholar of distinction. After quitting the university he was appointed to the parish of Lymington in Somerset. Then he became a private chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, chaplain to Henry VII., and latterly Dean of Lincoln. When Henry VIII. became king the advancement of Wolsey was rapid. Successively he was appointed Canon of Windsor, Dean of York, Bishop of Lincoln, Archbishop of York, and his nomination as cardinal in 1515 and Pope's legate in 1518 completed his ecclesiastical dignities. In 1515 he was also appointed lord-chancellor of the kingdom. Part of his immense revenues he expended in display, and part more laudably for the advancement of learning. Wolsey lost the royal favor when he failed to obtain from Pope Clement a decision granting the king's divorce from Catharine of Aragon. He was banished from court, stripped of his dignities, found guilty of a præmunire, and sentenced to imprisonment. Finally he was arrested at Cawood Castle on a charge of high treason, and on his way to London as a prisoner died in Leicester Abbey, Nov. 29, 1530.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in Cleveland, O., in 1874. It is now organized in the 45 States of the Union, and in every Territory. There are about 10,000 local unions, with a membership and following, including the children's societies, of about 500,000. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has 40 distinct departments of work, presided over by

as many women experts, in the National society, and in nearly every State. All the States in the Republic except one have laws requiring the study of scientific temperance in the public schools, and all these laws were secured by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; also the laws forbidding the sale of tobacco to minors. The first police matrons and most industrial homes for girls were secured through the efforts of this society, as were the refuges for erring women. Laws raising the age of consent and providing for better protection for women and girls have been enacted by many Legislatures through the influence of the department for the promotion of social purity. The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union was founded through the influence of Frances E. Willard in 1883, and already has auxiliaries in more than 40 countries and provinces. The white ribbon is the badge of all the Woman's Christian Temperance Union members, and is now a familiar emblem in every civilized country.

Woman's College, an educational institution for women in Baltimore, Md.; founded in 1888 under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Woman's Relief Corps, an organization created by the mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters of Union soldiers of the Civil War of 1861–1865, for the purpose of aiding and assisting the Grand Army of the Republic, and to "perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead," to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans," to "cherish and emulate the deeds of our army nurses," and to "inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country among our children and in the communities in which we live." The organization is composed of departments, which are subdivided into corps, as well as detached corps in several States where no departments exist. On June 30, 1901, there were 3,106 corps and 144,387 members.

Wombat, in zoölogy, a burrowing marsupial from Australia and Van Dieman's Land, and the islands of Bass' Strait. It is from two to three feet long, with a short tail; of clumsy form, with stout limbs and a blunt muzzle; coat thick, of long, coarse, brownish-gray, woolly hair; head large, flat, broad, with small eyes and ears; fore feet with five and hind feet with four digits; soles broad and naked. The dentition resembles that of the Rodentia, especially in the chisel-like incisors. The wombat is nocturnal in habit, a vegetable feeder, digging up roots with its claws. It is of small intelligence, but is gentle, and capable of domestication to a limited extent. It is hunted for its flesh which is highly esteemed, and it is said to resemble pork.

HAIRY NOSED WOMBAT.

Women, National Council of, in the United States a central council of women, to which all National societies organized for any purpose whatsoever come to hear what other National societies are doing on other lines. They counsel together as to any reform, or movement, in which all might cooperate. The council has a cabinet, and is fashioned on a plan similar to the Senate of the United States. Twenty National societies are represented in the council; they aggregate a membership of 1,200,000 women, the largest representative organization in the world. Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, born in Fitchburg, Mass., 1839, and one of the most graceful and popular writers in the United States of the class of literature which aims for the betterment of humanity, is president of this influential organization.

Women's Clubs, General Federation of, in the United States, an organization incorporated in 1892, and composed of over 2,675 women's clubs, having a membership of 155,000 women in the United States and foreign countries. The purpose of the Federation is declared in its articles of incorporation to be "to bring into communication with one another the va-

rious women's clubs throughout the world, that they may compare methods of work and become mutually helpful. Constitutions of clubs applying for membership should show that no sectarianism or political test is required, and, while the distinctively humanitarian movements may be recognized, their chief purpose is not philanthropic or technical, but social, literary, artistic, or scientific culture." Meetings of the federation are held biennially.

Women's Rights, the name given to the claims advanced on behalf of women who demand that their sex shall, as far as possible, be put on a footing of legal and social equality with men. The agitation for women's rights dates from 1851, and was the result of an article on the subject in the "Westminster Review" of that year by John Stuart Mill. Women claim the right to vote at all political elections on the ground that, when householders, they pay taxes, and therefore ought not to be denied a voice in deciding how local and national revenues should be spent.

In Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming, women have full suffrage, and vote for all officers, including Presidential electors. In some form, mainly as to taxation or the selection of school officers, woman suffrage exists in Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin. In England women possess the municipal, but not the Parliamentary franchise. In New Zealand women can vote on the same terms as men, but cannot be members of either house of the Legislature.

Wood, in a botanical sense, the hard, solid, non-succulent stem of any plant, and in a chemical sense, lignin, a hardened form of cellulose, the principal constituent of all vegetable life, with a small proportion of resinous and incrusting matter. Wood thus only differs from vegetable fibers—cotton, flax, hemp, etc.—in its physical condition. Woody stems are divided into two great classes, according to the manner in which they grow. The first and most important class is the exogens or exogenous stems, so called on account of the annual increments being added on the outside of the stem just within the bark, and the layers of growth are seen in such stems in a series of concentric circles, each ring of which represents the growth of one year. This class embraces all the trees of temperate climates, and, indeed, the greater part of all tree life. The second class — endogenous stems — shows no rings of annual growth, but a cross section exhibits a series of dark spots, more or less closely studded, and always more densely packed toward the outer circumference.

For trade purposes wood is classified under two heads, as soft wood and hard wood, the leading representatives of the former being the numerous varieties of pine, and the latter embracing the oaks, beeches, ash, birch, and furniture woods generally. Dye woods form a class by themselves, and belong to a quite distinct trade. Wood before it can be properly used for any structural purposes, must be seasoned by some means of drying, so as to withdraw the vegetable sap from it. The common and best way of seasoning is to stack the wood in the open air, but this process is tedious, especially with large logs and hard wood. Submergence in water for some time hastens the seasoning operation, and steaming or boiling also renders wood quickly fit for employment, though it weakens the timber. A process of desiccation in heated chambers is practised for the seasoning of thin planks and boards used by joiners and cabinet-makers.

Besides its multifarious application as timber in engineering, shipbuilding, carpentry, and cabinet-making, wood has numerous important minor uses. It is a most valuable fuel, and the source of wood tar, pyroligneous acid, wood naphtha, and charcoal; and certain kinds of wood are now extensively pulped for employment in paper-making. The total editions of great New York newspapers are said to consume ten acres of wood in one day.

Wood, Charlotte Dunning, pen name, Charlotte Dunning, an American novelist; born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1858.

Wood, Edward Stickney, an American chemist; born in Cambridge, Mass., April 28, 1846; was graduated at the Medical Department of Harvard University in 1867; studied medicine and chemistry in Europe; and was appointed Professor of Chemistry at the Medical Department of Harvard University in 1876.

Wood, Fernando, an American politician; born in Philadelphia, June 14, 1812. In 1820 he removed to New York city and entered business as a shipping merchant. He became identified with political organizations, being elected to Congress in 1841 on the Democratic ticket, serving one term. In 1850 he retired from business and in 1854 was elected mayor of New York; introduced various reforms and was reëlected almost without opposition. The riot troubles of 1857 prejudiced many citizens against the municipal administration and he was defeated for reëlection, but was again mayor in 1859. In 1861, when secession was under discussion, he recommended that New York should secede and become independent. He was elected to Congress in 1863 and 1867. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 14, 1881.

Wood, George, an American author; born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1799. He was clerk in the War Department (1819–1822), and later chief of a division in the United States Treasury Department. He published: "Peter Schlemihl in America"; "Marrying Too Late"; etc. He died in Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1870.

Wood, James Frederick, an American clergyman; born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 27, 1813; was educated in England; returned to the United States and entered the banking business. In 1836 he went to Rome to study for the priesthood. After his ordination in 1844 he went to Cincinnati and became an assistant rector of the cathedral and afterward pastor of St. Patrick's church. In 1857 he became Bishop of Philadelphia, where he completed the magnificent cathedral; also laying the foundation at Overbrook of the Seminary of St. Charles. He was created archbishop in 1875. He was especially hostile to the introduction of political issues from other countries into the United States. He died June 20, 1883.

Wood, John Seymour, an American author; born in Attica, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1853; was graduated at Yale College and at Columbia Law School. He has written several books.

Wood, Leonard, an American military officer; born in Winchester, N. H., Oct. 9, 1860; was graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1884. He was appointed 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon in the United States army in 1886, and saw active service under General Miles in the Southwestern Territories in the operations against the Apache Indians: was medical and line officer of the expedition, and received a medal of honor for conspicuous gallantry. A short time before the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, he was detailed as physician at the White House. Having recruited the 1st United States Volunteer Cavalry popularly known as the "Rough Riders," he entered the war as its colonel. He was later promoted Brigadier-General of volunteers, and at the battle of San Juan Hill commanded one of the two brigades of Gen. Joseph Wheeler's cavalry division. After Santiago's surrender he was made military commander of the city, July 20, 1898, and afterward of both city and province. His administration was very efficient and American methods took the place of the Spanish regime. On April 13, 1899, he was honorably discharged as Major-General of volunteers; was reappointed Brigadier-General; on Dec. 5, 1899, was appointed a Brigadier-General, U. S. A. In December, 1899, he became governor-general of Cuba, where he effected many reforms. He was appointed by President Roosevelt Major-General U. S. A., August 8, 1903, over the heads of many older officers, who were graduates from West Point.

Wood, Thomas John, an American military officer; born in Munfordville, Ky., Sept. 25, 1823; was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1845; served with General Taylor in the Mexican War; served on the Texan and Kansas frontier for 12 years; and through the Civil War in the Army of the Cumberland. He was promoted Major-General of volunteers in 1865; and mustered out of the volunteer service Sept. 1, 1866. He was brevetted 1st lieutenant, U. S. A., for

gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista, Brigadier-General for Chickamauga, and Major-General for Nashville.

Wood, Walter Abbot, an American inventor; born in Mason, N. H., Oct. 23, 1815; early turned his attention to the perfection of farming implements; and in 1850 introduced the Mauny harvesting machine with original improvements, of which in 1851 he made and sold nearly 200. He continued to improve the mowers and reapers and in 1884 disposed of 48,300 machines. His improvements were covered by about 30 patents. He was a member of Congress in 1879–1883. He died in Hoosick Falls, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1892.

Wood-Allen, Mary, an American author; born in Delta, O., Oct. 19, 1841; was graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1861, and at the Medical Department of the University of Michigan in 1875. She then studied abroad; practised medicine for a time in Newark, N. J., and later removed to Ann Arbor, Mich. Her publications include "Man Wonderful in House Beautiful"; "Child Confidence Rewarded," etc.

Wood Ant, an exceedingly common species. Found in woods, where it heaps up a great mass of vegetable fragments, beneath which the nest is continued in a great extent of subterranean passages and chambers. The wood ant possesses no sting, but has the power of ejecting its acid secretion to keep enemies at a distance.

Wood Baboon, the Cynocephalus leucophæus, allied to, but smaller than the mandrill. It is a native of the coast of Guinea. Called also cinereous baboon, drill, and yellow baboon.

Woodberry, George Edward, an American poet; born in Beverly, Mass., May 12, 1855; was graduated at Harvard College in 1877; was Professor of English Literature in Nebraska State University in 1877–1878 and 1880–1882; in Columbia College in 1892. Besides numerous articles in magazines and reviews, he wrote: a "History of Wood Engraving"; "Makers of Literature," etc.

Woodchuck, a small American burrowing rodent, ranging from the Carolinas to Hudson Bay, and W. from the Atlantic coast to Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota. The woodchuck is a vegetable feeder, and may be easily tamed; called also the ground hog.

Woodcock, an American game bird, a great favorite with hunters, and regarded as one of the choicest dishes for the table. Like other game birds, it is protected by law at certain seasons. One of the most interesting traits about the woodcock is the fact of its occasionally conveying its young through the air; which is done by only one or two other birds. When the parent bird wishes to convey her young one from a place of danger to one of safety, the tiny thing is gently pressed between the feet and against the breast, the aid of the bill only being resorted to when the burden has been hastily taken up. The well-known woodcock of the Old World is a larger bird, but resembles the American species in plumage and habit, and like it, is esteemed for the table.

Wood Engraving, the art of engraving designs on wood. It differs from copper and steel plate engraving by having the parts to be printed on the paper in "relief." While plates are printed from the engraved lines by a laborious and necessarily slow process wood engravings, having the object to be represented on the surface, in the manner of a type, may be printed along with the matter they are intended to illustrate on the ordinary printing machine. This, of course, is an important point in the illustration of books, on the ground of cheapness and expedition. Another advantage wood engravings possess is that they can be multiplied to any extent by means of the electrotype process.

The invention of wood engraving, like that of gunpowder, has been claimed for the Chinese, whose books have been printed from engraved wood blocks for ages. It has been asserted that the art of cutting figures in relief, and printing impressions of them on paper, was known and practised by that nation as early as the reign of the renowned Emperor Wu-Wang (1120 B. C.). It was not, however, till the beginning of the 15th century that we find any evidence of the existence of wood engraving, as we now understand it. It appears to have been used in Germany at that time for printing

playing cards and figures of saints. The earliest print of which any certain information can be obtained was discovered in one of the most ancient convents of Germany pasted within the cover of a Latin MS.; it represents St. Christopher carrying the infant Saviour across the ferry, and is dated 1423. It is a work of some merit, notwithstanding its apparent roughness; the infant Saviour and the drapery of the saint being drawn with considerable skill and vigor.

Previous to the invention of movable types whole books of text were also engraved in wood, and the impressions had evidently been taken by rubbing on the back of the paper, instead of steady pressure, as in the printing press.

The psalter printed by Fust and Schoffer at Mainz in 1457 is illustrated with initial letters engraved on wood, and printed in two colors, blue and red, which have been called "the most beautiful specimens of this kind of ornament which the united efforts of the wood engraver and the pressman have produced. They have been imitated in modern times, but not excelled." It is worthy of note that, though printed upward of 400 years ago, the freshness and purity of the colors remain unimpaired.

As printing spread, the publication of illustrated books became general in Germany and Italy, and reached England in 1476; in which year Caxton published the second edition of the "Game and Playe of the Chesse," with figures of the different pieces. The first attempt at something finer than simple lines appears in the frontispiece to the Latin edition of Breydenbach's "Travels," printed at Mainz by Erhard Reuwich, 1486. It is by an unknown artist, is an elaborate and really very beautiful specimen of the art, and is also remarkable as being the first engraving introducing "cross hatching" to represent dark shadows.

About the beginning of the 16th century a complete revolution in the art of wood engraving was accomplished by the genius of Albert Durer. His productions exhibit not only correct drawing, but a knowledge of composition and light and shade, and attention to the rules of perspective, which, with the judicious introduction of subordinate objects, elevated them to the rank of finished pictures. There has been considerable discussion as to the probability of Durer having also engraved his drawings. Most of the best authorities on the subject agree in the negative.

During the first half of the 16th century the publication of books illustrated with wood engravings still increased, and prevailed to a greater extent than at any other time, with the exception of the present day. The most remarkable work published at this time was the "Dance of Death" issued at Lyons in 1538. The original edition of this curious work contained 41 engravings, representing the struggle between Death, generally in the form of a skeleton, and different individuals, such as the Pope, the emperor, a judge, monk, doctor, duchess, old man, etc. The drawings, which are characterized by great vigor and skill, are generally understood to have been executed by Hans Holbein. John Daye published almost the only illustrated books of the time in England, notably Queen Elizabeth's prayer book, which contains a tolerably well executed portrait of Her Majesty. There is no certain knowledge about any of the artists or engravers, though John Daye is supposed to have engraved some of his blocks himself. At this time also the practice of printing wood engravings in colors from different blocks became somewhat common, though the attention of artists in that line was mostly confined to ornamental subjects.

From the beginning of the 17th century the art fell into a state of great neglect, not apparently for want of engravers, for woodcuts of a certain kind were always produced, but for want of artists able or willing to make drawings worthy of preservation.

It was not till the genius of Thomas Bewick was brought to bear on it that wood engraving received that impetus which has made it one of the most important of the illustrative arts. Bewick's most important works are his "History of British Quadrupeds" (1790) and of "British Birds" (1804); all the quadrupeds and almost all the birds were drawn and engraved by himself. The birds especially are executed with a truthfulness and skill which has rarely if ever been equalled.

These works are also famous for their collection of tailpieces, which display an infinite amount of humor and pathos. He entirely abandoned the elaborate system of "cross hatching" which prevailed so much in the works of the older engravers, and produced his light and shade by the simplest possible means. Since Bewick's time wood engraving has continued to flourish without interruption.

The closing quarter of the 19th century was an important period in the history of wood engraving, from the rise of what has been called the American school, which has had a considerable effect and many followers in England. It is typified in many of the finer illustrated magazines published in the United States and England, and much of their work is very beautiful.

Woodford, Stewart Lyndon, an American lawyer; born in New York city, Sept. 3, 1835; served with gallantry in the Civil War, retiring with the rank of Brigadier-General of volunteers by brevet; on the cessation of hostilities he resumed the practice of law; in 1866 was elected lieutenant-governor of New York on the ticket with Reuben E. Fenton; in 1872 member of Congress from the 3d Congressional District (Brooklyn); in 1877 appointed United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. In 1897 he was appointed minister to Spain, which post he held till the beginning of the Spanish-American War in 1898.

Woodhull, John Francis, an American scientist; born in Westport, N. Y., July 2, 1857; was graduated at Yale University in 1880; became Professor of Physical Science at the Teachers' College, Columbia University, in 1888; and a lecturer on university extension.

Woodlark, a bird differing from the skylark in its smaller size, its shorter tail, more distinctly marked breast, and a conspicuous light-colored streak extending over each eye and the ear coverts. Its note has neither the power nor variety of the skylark, but is superior in quality of tone and is longer in duration. The nest is composed of grasses, moss, and hair, placed on the ground; eggs usually four or five, white covered with little red-brown spots.

Woodmen of America, Fraternity of Modern, a fraternal benefit society organized in 1883. In 1901 it reported a membership of 642,957.

Woodmen of the World, a fraternal benefit society founded in 1891. In 1901 it reported a total membership of 252,130.

Wood Nymph, a fabled goddess of the wood; a dryad. In zoölogy, the common name of the beautiful lepidopterous insects comprising the genus Eudryas.

Woodpecker, in ornithology, the popular name of the old Linnæan genus Picus, now greatly divided. Woodpeckers have a slender body,

GREEN WOODPECKER.

powerful beak, and protrusile tongue, which is sharp, barbed, and pointed, and covered with a glutinous secretion derived from glands in the throat, this coating being renewed every time the tongue is drawn within the bill. The tail is stiff and serves as a support when the birds are clinging to the branches or stems of trees. Woodpeckers are very widely distributed, but abound chiefly in warm climates. They are solitary in habit, and live in the depths of forests. Fruits, seeds, and insects constitute their food, and in pursuit of the latter they exhibit

wonderful dexterity, climbing with astonishing quickness on the trunks and branches of trees, and when, by tapping with their bills, a rotten place has been discovered, they dig vigorously in search of the grubs or larvæ beneath the bark.

Wood Pigeon, a bird distributed generally over Europe. Varieties more or less spotted with white often occur, and perfect albinos are sometimes met with. The food of the wood pigeon consists of corn and grain, beech-mast, peas, tares, acorns, the young shoots of turnip tops, and spring-sown corn; and as these birds make no return to the farmer by destroying his insect foes, their rapid increase is a source of grave anxiety to agriculturists.

Wood Pulp, a preparation of wood used in the manufacture of paper and in other industries. There are two kinds of wood pulp, one known as ground or mechanical, and the other as chemical. The first is the cheapest and is used chiefly for making newspaper and common wrapping paper stock. In this kind spruce wood is most commonly employed, because it is cheap and gummy, the latter quality being valuable in that it adds much to the tenacity of the material made from the pulp.

Chemical wood pulp is made by cutting up spruce and poplar logs into small chips, which are then placed, with a liquor, in enormous tanks to be digested. Book and magazine papers are now made from chemical wood pulp. The pulp is also put to many other uses. Basins, buckets, cups, and many small articles are made from it and it is employed in the so-called "paper car wheel." In Prussia bricks of this material are found excellent for building underground conduits, because of their insulating properties. Pipes and drain tiles, as well as telegraph poles, are made of wood pulp, and in Europe a manufacturer has put on the market wood pulp coffins, highly polished and artistic in appearance. In 1894 imitation silk thread was made from it in England and France and found to be smooth and durable.

Woodrow, James, an American educator; born in Carlisle, England, May 30, 1828. He edited the "Southern Presbyterian Review" in 1861–1865, and after 1865 was editor of the "Southern Presbyterian." After filling several professorships in various Southern colleges, he became president of South Carolina College in 1891.

Woodruff, Edwin Hamlin, an American lawyer; born in Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1862; was graduated at Cornell University School of Law in 1888, and admitted to the bar in the same year; was instructor of English at Cornell in 1888–1890; acting Professor of Law at Leland Stanford University in 1893–1896; then became Professor of Law at Cornell.

Woodruff, Wilford, an American Mormon; born in Northington (now Avon), Conn., March 1, 1807; was ordained a Mormon priest in 1833; was one of the Mormon emigrants to Salt Lake City; became one of the 12 apostles in 1839; and later made missionary tours covering over 150,000 miles. In 1887 he was elected president of the Mormon Church. For 22 years he held a seat in the Utah Legislature. He died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 3, 1898.

Woods, Mrs. Kate (Tannatt), an American writer; born in Peekskill, N. Y., in 1838. Among her books are: "The Duncans on Land and Sea"; "Six Little Rebels"; "Espanola," etc.

Woods, Katharine Pearson, an American writer of fiction; born in Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 28, 1853. Her published works include: "The Crowning of Candace"; "The True Story of Captain John Smith," etc.

Woods, William Burnham, an American jurist; born in Newark, O., Aug. 3, 1824; was graduated at Yale in 1845, and admitted to the bar in 1847. In 1857 he was elected to the Ohio Legislature and chosen Speaker of the House. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he entered the Union army as lieutenant-colonel of an Ohio regiment; and was promoted brevet Major-General. At the close of the war he took up his residence in Alabama, and was chosen chancellor of that State in 1868. After serving for two years in this capacity, was appointed circuit judge of the 5th District. In 1880 he was appointed an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. He died in Washington, D. C., May, 14, 1887.

Woodworth, Samuel, an American journalist; born in Scituate, Mass., Jan. 13, 1785. During the War of 1812–1815 he edited, in New York city, "The War," a weekly journal, and "The Halycon Luminary," a Swedenborgian monthly. He was one of the founders of the New York "Mirror" (1823–1824); edited the "Parthenon" (1827); wrote a romantic history of the war, called "The Champions of Freedom" (2 vols. 1816), and several dramatic pieces. His political works were published in two volumes in 1861. His famous poem is "The Old Oaken Bucket." He died in New York city, Dec. 9, 1842.

Wood Wren, a species often confounded with the willow wren, from which, however, it may be distinguished by its larger wings, a broad streak of sulphur-yellow over the eye and ear coverts and its plumage, which is green above and white below. It differs, also, from most of the warblers in eating neither fruit nor berries, but subsisting on insects or their larvæ. The nest is oval, domed, and placed on the ground; eggs six, transparent, white, thickly spotted with dark purplish-brown.

Wool, the fleecy covering or pile of the sheep, and some other animals, as the alpaca, the vicugna, and some species of goats. Wool is generally divided into three classes, long, short, and coarse; and these are divided into subordinate classes according to fineness. Wool is divided into pulled or clipped fleece wool. Pulled wool is pulled by the roots from the skin of the dead animal, the clipped is shorn from the living one. Short-staple wool is used in cloth manufacture, and is frequently called clothing wool. To this class belong the Saxon and Silesian wool of Germany, a portion of the wool of Australia, of the Cape of Good Hope, Buenos Ayres, Russia, Canada, and the bulk of the wool produced in the United States. Short-staple wool may vary in length from 1 to 3 or 4 inches; if it be longer it requires to be cut or broken to prepare it for manufacture. The felting property of wool is well known. Hat making depends entirely on it. The wool of which hats are made is neither spun nor woven, but locks of it being thoroughly intermixed and compressed in warm water cohere and form a solid tenacious substance. Cloth and woolen goods are made from wool possessing this property. But the long wool of which stuffs and worsted are made is deprived of this felting process. This is done by passing the wool through heated iron combs, which takes away the laminæ or feathery part of the wool, and approximates it to the nature of silk or cotton. Long-staple wool is also called combing wool, and delaine wool. To this class belong the long lustrous, down-combing English wool of Leicester, Lincolnshire, and Cotswold; the soft-combing wool of Rambouillet of France; the soft long-staple wool of Australia; the cheviot of Scotland, and the combing wool of Canada, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, New York, Maine, and other parts of the United States. The French and Australian are most esteemed for women's dress goods, such as merinos, cashmeres, thibets, and the like; the cheviot for Scotch tweeds, and the English usually for worsted goods. Long wool may vary in length from 3 to 8 inches. The shorter combing wools are principally used for hose, and are spun softer than long-combing wools; the former being made into what is called hard and the latter into soft worsted yarn. To the third class, the coarse-staple wools which are adapted for carpets, belong the Donski, and other coarse Russian wool, the native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, and other wool.

In sorting wools there are frequently found 8 to 10 different species in a single fleece; and if the best wool of one fleece be not equal to the finest sort it is thrown to a second, or third or fourth, or still lower sort, of an equal degree of fineness with it. The relative value of each varies according to the greater demand for coarse, fine, or middle cloths. The softness of the fiber is a quality of great importance. It is not dependent on the fineness of the fiber, and consists of a peculiar feel, approaching to that of silk or down. The difference in the value of two pieces of cloth

made of two kinds of wool equally fine, but one distinguished for its softness and the other for the opposite quality is such that with the same process and expense of manufacture, the one will be worth from 20 to 25 per cent. more than the other. In clothing wool the color of the fleece should always approach as much as possible to the purest white, because such wool is not only necessary for cloths dressed white, but for all cloths that are to be dyed bright colors, for which a clear white ground is required to give a due degree of richness and luster and evenness of shade. Whiteness of fleece is of less importance in the long-combing than in clothing wool, provided it be free from gray hairs. Sometimes the fleece has a dingy brown color, called a "winter stain" which is a sure indication that the wool is not in a thoroughly sound state. Such fleeces are carefully thrown out by the wool sorter, being suitable only for goods that are to be dyed black. The fineness of heavy-combing wool is not of so much consequence as its other qualities.

The art of forming wool into cloth and stuffs was known in all civilized countries, and in very remote ages. Woolen cloths were made an article of commerce in the time of Julius Cæsar and are familiarly alluded to by him. They were made in England before A. D. 1200, and the manufacture became extensive in the reign of Edward III. (1331). The policy of England toward the American colonies was directly intended to discourage and repress manufactures of all kinds, those of woolen goods included. The actual result was that the domestic manufactures of coarser or "home-made" cloths became very widely spread and considerable, and the importations of foreign cloths were proportionally small. The supply of wool appears to have been large, and it was mostly worked up and disposed of within the colonies. The report of Alexander Hamilton on manufactures, in 1791, speaks of a mill for cloths and cassimeres in operation at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1794 there was a woolen factory in Newbury, Mass., and in the same year a carding machine for wool was put in operation in Pittsfield, Mass. President Madison's inaugural suit of black broadcloth was made at Pittsfield in 1804. The United States has produced the best inventions for making felted goods, carpetings, and the like of any other country. The principal centers of the woolen industry in the United States are in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Woolley, Mrs. Celia (Parker), an American author and minister; born in Toledo, O., June 14, 1848. She was pastor of the Unitarian Church at Geneva, Ill., for three years; of the Independent Liberal Church at Chicago (1896–1898); and wrote: "A Girl Graduate," "Rachel Armstrong; or, Love and Theology," etc.

Woolly Rhinoceros, probably the best-known form of the extinct rhinoceroses, specimens having been found imbedded in ice. The skin was without folds and covered with hair and wool; there were two horns, the anterior one being of remarkable size, and the nostrils were separated by a complete bony partition. The geographical range of the woolly rhinoceros was over the N. latitudes of Europe and Asia, but, unlike the mammoth, it did not cross Bering Straits.

Woolman, John, an American Quaker preacher and anti-slavery writer; born in Northampton, N. J., in August, 1720. His writings contain the earliest protest published in America against the slave trade. His works include: "Some Considerations on the Keeping of Negroes," "Considerations on Pure Wisdom," etc. He died in York, England, Oct. 5, 1772.

Woolsack, the name given to the seat of the Lord Chancellor of England in the House of Lords, whose essential portion is a large square bag of wool without either back or arms, and covered with red cloth, the whole forming a kind of cushioned ottoman, standing near the center of the chamber. It is believed that woolsacks were placed in the House of Lords in the time of Edward III. to remind the peers of the importance of England's staple trade. In 1621 it was declared in the standing orders of the House of Lords that "the Lord Chan-

cellor sitteth on the Woolsack as Speaker to the House," not in his judicial capacity.

Woolsey, Sarah Chauncey, pen name Susan Coolidge, an American author; born in Cleveland, O., in 1845. She was a popular writer, especially for children. Some of her writings are: "What Katy Did" (1872); "A Little Country Girl," etc.

Woolsey, Theodore Dwight, an American educator; born in New York city, Oct. 31, 1801; was graduated at Yale College in 1820; studied law and later theology; was tutor at Yale in 1823–1825; licensed to preach in 1825; studied in Europe in 1827–1830; was Professor of Greek at Yale from 1831 to 1846; and then its president till 1871. In 1871–1881 he was president of the American company of revisers of the New Testament. He died in New Haven, Conn., July 1, 1889.

Woolson, Mrs. Abba Louisa (Goold), an American lecturer and author; born in Windham, Me., April 30, 1838. She lectured on literary, social, historical, and dramatic subjects; and besides contributing to periodicals published: "Women in American Society," and "Dress as it Affects the Health of Women," a series of lectures.

Woolson, Constance Fenimore, an American novelist and poet; born in Claremont, N. H., March 5, 1848. Her principal books are: "Castle Nowhere," "Jupiter Lights," "Horace Chase." She died in Venice in January, 1894.

Woolwich, a town and parliamentary borough of England, county of Kent, on the Thames, 8 miles below London Bridge. It stretches about 3 miles along the river, and owes its importance to the great arsenal, which has a circumference of 4 miles, and consists of gun and carriage factories, laboratory, barracks, ordnance departments, etc.

Woorali Poison, now generally called curara, is used by the South American Indians as an arrow poison. The woorali poison contains no strychnine, but belongs to the narcotic rather than to the tetanic poisons. It is extremely virulent and rapid in its action, so much so that a large animal may be killed by a poisoned arrow in five minutes, and it may retain all its properties for an indefinite length of time if kept dry.

Wooster University, a coeducational institution in Wooster, O.; founded in 1869 under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

Worcester, a city in Worcester co., Mass.; at the source of the Blackstone river; 44 miles W. of Boston. It is built largely in a valley and on several hills. The city is well laid out with broad, regular, and well shaded streets.

Worcester is said to manufacture a greater variety of articles than any other city in the United States. It has the largest wire works in the world, employing about 4,000 persons. Among the other articles produced to a large extent are textiles, envelopes, shoes, cotton, and wool machinery, brussels carpets, woolen goods, machinists' tools, corsets, mowing machines, wood-working machinery, agricultural tools, and bicycles. There are 7 National banks in operation with a combined capital of about $1,900,000. In the year ending Sept. 30, 1901, the exchanges at the United States clearing house here were $74,397,774, an increase over the preceding year of $7,605,403. The city has many periodicals. The assessed property valuations are real estate, $88,053,500; personal property $25,269,600; total, $113,323,100. On Aug. 6, 1901, the total bonded debt was $9,859,000.

Worcester has an area of 34 square miles; 188 miles of streets, of which 12 miles are paved; a system of waterworks costing $3,670,000, with 185 miles of mains, and an average daily consumption of 10,000,000 gallons; and a sewer system covering 158 miles. The streets are lighted by gas and electricity. There is a public school enrollment of nearly 20,000 pupils, and annual expenditures for public education of nearly $530,000. The maintenance of the city government costs annually about $3,300,000. The city contains Clark University, Worcester Academy (Bapt.), the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, College of the Holy Cross (R. C.)., the Massachusetts State Normal School,

also the Highland Military Academy.

Worcester was founded in 1674, but the settlers were soon driven away by the Indians. A second attempt was made to found a settlement in 1684, but after a few years the Indians again forced the whites to withdraw. The place was permanently established in 1713. It was incorporated in 1822, and chartered as a city in 1848. Owing to its central location in the State, and in a rich agricultural region it is known as the "Heart of the Commonwealth." Pop. 118,421.

Worcester, Dean Conant, an American educator; born in Thetford, Vt., Oct. 1, 1866; was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1889; traveled in 15 of the Philippine Islands in 1887–1889; was instructor of animal morphology at the University of Michigan in 1893–1896, and became assistant professor in the latter year. In 1890–1892 he again traveled in the Philippines with Dr. F. S. Bourns, in a tour known as "the Menage Scientific Expedition." In January, 1899, he was appointed one of the United States commissioners to the islands to investigate and report on conditions there. In March, 1900, he was appointed a member of a Civil Commission, under the presidency of Judge William H. Taft, to "continue and perfect the work of organizing and establishing civil government already commenced by the military authorities, subject in all respects to any laws which Congress may hereafter enact." Under the work of this commission civil government for the Philippines was inaugurated at Manila, July 4, 1901, with Judge Taft as the first civil governor.

Worcester, Edward Somerset, Marquis of, one of the earliest inventors of a steam engine; born about 1601. He was engaged in the service of Charles I. during the civil war, and was imprisoned in the Tower from 1652–1655. He afterward spent his time in retirement, and in 1663 published a book entitled, the "Scantlings of One Hundred Inventions," in which he first gave a description of the uses and effects of his steam engine. He died in 1667.

Worcester, Joseph Emerson, an American lexicographer; born in Bedford, N. H., Aug. 24, 1784. He was graduated at Yale in 1811, and very shortly began his life work as a dictionary maker. His first publication was: "A Geographical Dictionary, or Universal Gazetteer," followed by "Gazetteer of the United States," "Elements of Geography," "Sketches of the Earth and its Inhabitants," "Elements of History." In 1830 he published the "Comprehensive Pronouncing and Explanatory English Dictionary." In 1860 he published the great quarto, "Dictionary of the English Language" (illustrated), a standard authority wherever the English tongue is spoken. In 1820 he settled in Cambridge, Mass., and died there, Oct. 27, 1865.

Worcester, Polytechnic Institute, a technical, non-sectarian institution in Worcester, Mass.; founded in 1865.

Worden, John Lorimer, an American naval officer; born in Sing Sing (now Ossining), Westchester co., N. Y., March 12, 1818; was appointed a midshipman in the navy, Jan. 10, 1834. At the beginning of the Civil War he was captured by the Confederates, and after being held seven months was exchanged. He was ordered to the command of John Ericsson's "Monitor," which left New York March 6, 1862. He arrived at Hampton Roads on the evening of the 8th, after the iron-clad "Merrimac" had destroyed the wooden frigates "Cumberland" and "Congress." On the morning of the 9th a memorable battle was fought by the "Merrimac" and "Monitor," the former of which was partly disabled and abandoned the fight, after several violent collisions with the "Monitor." He was promoted commander in 1862, captain in 1863; and commanded the iron-clad "Montauk" in the operations against Fort Sumter in April of that year. In June, 1868, he was promoted commodore, and in 1872 rear-admiral. He was superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1870–1874; commander-in-chief of the European squadron in 1875–1877; and was retired, at his own request, with full sea pay, Dec. 23, 1886. He died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 17, 1897.

Wordsworth, William, an English poet; born in Cockermouth, Cumberland, April 7, 1770. He was the son of an attorney and in 1787 was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge. He crossed to France in November, 1791, and exhibited vehement sympathy with the revolution, remaining in France for nearly a year. After his return, disregarding all entreaties to enter on a professional career, he published his "Evening Walk and Descriptive Sketches." Two years afterward he received a legacy of $4,500 from Raisley Calvert. With this sum and the consecrated helpfulness of his sister Dorothy he contrived to keep house for eight years, while he gave himself to poetic effort as his high "office on earth." Coleridge induced the Wordsworths to go to Alfoxden, in his immediate neighborhood. Here the two poets held daily intercourse, and after a year they published "Lyrical Ballads" (1798) in literary copartnership.

After a winter spent in Germany, Wordsworth and his sister settled at Grasmere (1799), where he proposed to write a great philosophical poem on man, nature, and society. Thenceforth his life was marked by a few incidents. Those worth noting are his marriage in 1802 with his cousin Mary Hutchison; a removal from Grasmere to Allan Bank in 1808; his appointment in 1813 to an inspectorship of stamps, and his removal to Rydal Mount; several journeys into Scotland and to the Continent; his acceptance of a D. C. L. degree conferred on him in 1839 by the University of Oxford; and his accession in 1843 to the laureateship on the death of Southey. Died in Rydal Mount, April 23, 1850.

Work, in physics, the act of producing a change of configuration in a system in opposition to a force which resists that change. For example, in raising a mass from the earth's surface, work is done in overcoming the attraction between the earth and the mass, and the work done is measured by the product of this weight into the distance through which it is overcome. To do this work, a certain force must be applied, a certain transformation of energy accomplished. The principle of work done is a particular statement of the doctrine of the conservation of energy, and was clearly enunciated, as far as it concerns pure dynamics, by Newton in the scholium to the third law of motion. This scholium is thus paraphrased by Thomson and Tait: "Work done on any system of bodies has its equivalent in work done against friction, molecular forces, or gravity, if there be no acceleration; but if there be acceleration, part of the work is expended in overcoming the resistance to acceleration, and the additional kinetic energy developed is equivalent to the work so spent." Mathematically interpreted, this theorem is an explicit statement of the dynamical principle first formulated by D'Alembert in 1742, and still known by his name — a principle which enables us to write down the equations of motion for any system for which the equations of equilibrium have been investigated. Any alteration in the configuration of a material system indicates that work is being done on it by the forces to which it is subject.

Work, Henry Clay, an American song writer; born in Middletown, Conn., Oct. 1, 1832. He was highly popular in three different classes of songs: of the War, as "Kingdom Comin'," "Wake Nicodemus," "Babylon is Fallen," "Marching Through Georgia"; of temperance, as "Father, Dear Father, Come Home with Me Now"; sentimental, as "My Grandfather's Clock," and "Lily Dale." He died in Hartford, Conn., June 8, 1884.

Working Drawing, a drawing or plan, as of the whole or part of a structure, machine, or the like, drawn to a specified scale, and in such detail as to form a guide for the construction of the object represented.

Workman, William Hunter, an American traveler. He wrote: "Sketches Awheel in Modern Siberia"; (with his wife, Fanny Bullock Workman) "In the Ice World of Himalaya" (1900).

World, in the widest sense, the universe; the whole system of created things (as contradistinguished from God). In the narrower sense it means the terraqueous globe.

Wormeley, Katharine Prescott, an American author, and translator; born in Ipswich, England, Jan. 14, 1830. She came to the United States in girlhood, and was engaged in the relief of Union soldiers during the Civil War. She is most widely known as a translator of Honore de Balzac's novels, and of the Duc de Saint-Simon's "Memoirs," and wrote: "The Other Side of War," "The United States Sanitary Commission," etc.

Worms, a division of the animal kingdom, which may be taken to indicate (1) the class Annelida, the members of which have jointed bodies, and want true articulated appendages; (2) to such animals as the parasitic tapeworm, the nematoid worms, the thornheaded worms, and allied forms. A tapeworm differs from an ordinary worm in the compound nature of its body. Each "joint" or proglottis is a complete being having a set of generative organs. The following particulars may serve as a succinct account of the annelida or true worm. Two classes are included in the Arthropoda, Class 1 (Gephyrea).—In this class are included the various species of spoon worm (Sipunculoidea), small worm-like forms, which inhabit the sand of our coasts or seek protection in the cast-off shells of certain mollusca. They exhibit the essential annulose characteristics, the body being segmented, and the nervous system consisting of the typical ventral gangliated cord. Lateral appendages are wanting, as also are eyes and other organs of sense. A proboscis bearing the mouth, and surrounded by tentacles, is situated anteriorly, the posterior part of the body being comparatively thick and muscular. Class 2 (Annelida).—This class is as extensive as the preceding is limited. It includes the various kinds of worms. The body in general is distinctly segmented, each zone or segment being furnished with locomotive appendages. A detached segment of the body of a typical annelid consists of two halves or arcs, named from their position, the "dorsal" and "ventral" arcs. From the sides of each certain processes termed "paropodia" or "foot tubercles," arise and of these, four exist to each segment, two borne by each arc of the segment. The tubercles on the dorsal arc are termed, from their position, "notopodia"; those of the ventral half, from their proximity to the nervous system, are known as "neuropodia." The terms "dorsal oar" and "ventral oar" are sometimes used synonymously with the above. Each "oar" or "parapodium" bears two distinct kinds of appendages: (1) bristles or "setæ," which form the bulk of the organ: (2) a soft tentacular filament, to which the name of "cirrhus" is applied. These organs materially assist locomotion. The head is generally differentiated from the other segments, and in many cases is furnished with eyes, antennæ and similar organs. The digestive system includes a mouth — provided, in some instances, with a series of jaws — a stomach, and intestine. The respiratory organs consist of skin-sacs or pouches, or of branchiæ or gills; while in the lower forms breathing is performed by the general surface of the body. The nervous system consists of the typical gangliated chain, the anterior ganglia showing a tendency to coalesce together, so as to form a rudimentary "cerebral" mass or brain.

Worms, as a disease, frequently inhabit the intestinal canal in children, and often aggravate or even give rise to gastric and intestinal disorders, while the irritation which they produce is frequently propagated to the spinal cord, giving rise to convulsions or other formidable nervous symptoms. Though intestinal worms are more frequent in early life than in adult, no species or them are peculiar to infancy.

Worms, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt; three-quarters of a mile from the left bank of the Rhine, 40 miles S. S. E. of Mainz. It is irregularly built, and is still in part surrounded with its ancient walls. The principal edifice in the town is the venerable cathedral (founded in the 8th century, completed and consecrated in 1101). The interior is 357 feet long, 87 feet wide (across the transepts 117 feet), and is very imposing from its grand simplicity. On the N. side of the cathedral is the site of the Bischophof or episcopal palace,

the seat of the diet of April, 1521. Outside the town stands the Liebfrauenkirche (dating from the 15th century). The finest monument in Worms is that to Luther, erected in 1868 at a cost of $85,000. Worms is one of the most historical towns of Germany. It was known to the Romans as Borbetomagus, and later as Augusta Vangionum, the capital of the Vangiones. It was destroyed by Attila and rebuilt by Chlodwig in 486. After the partition of the empire among the sons of Ludwig the Pious, Worms became a German free town under the protection of the Elector of the Palatinate. Already in 1255 it belonged to the Confederation of Rhenish towns, and it contained in the time of Friedrich Barbarossa 70,000 inhabitants. It was the seat of many Imperial Diets, most famous that under Karl V., which Luther made memorable to the world. In 1689 the town was ruthlessly destroyed by Melac and the young Duc de Crequi under the orders of Louis XIV. In September, 1792, part of it was levelled by the French and at the peace of Luneville in 1801 it was given to France. The peace of Paris in 1814 gave it back to Germany, and the Vienna Congress in 1815 to Hesse-Darmstadt.

Wormwood, in botany, the genus Artemisia. The stem is one to three feet high, grooved, and angled; the leaves silky on both sides, twice or thrice pinnatified, dotted; the yellow flowers in racemes, the heads drooping, silky, the outer flowers fertile. It is wild in North America in various waste places, also in Continental Europe, the North of Africa and Great Britain.

Worship, a title or honor, used in addresses to certain magistrates, and others; the act of paying divine honors to the Supreme Being, or the reverence or homage paid to Him in religious exercises, consisting in adoration, confession, prayer, thanksgiving, and the like. The homage paid to idols or false gods by pagans; idolatry of inferiors. Obsequious or submissive respect; unbounded admiration; as hero worship.

Worsted, a variety of woolen yarn or thread, spun from long-staple wool which has been combed, and which in the spinning is twisted harder than ordinary. It is knit or woven into stockings, carpets, etc. The name is derived from Worsted, a village in England, where it is supposed to have been first manufactured.

Wort, in chemistry, the saccharine extract obtained from malt, barley, and other grain, by mashing with water. It is a complex mixture of saccharine bodies, some existing in the grain and others formed in the process of brewing. It varies in quality.

WORMWOOD.

Worth, Charles, a French dressmaker; born in Bourne, Lincolnshire, England, in 1825. In 1846 he went to Paris, and started an establishment for the making of fashionable costumes. He was eminently successful as a designer of fashions, and his establishment became the leading emporium of fashion for Europe and the United States, employing 1,200 persons. Died in Paris, March 11, 1895.

Worth, William Jenkins, an American military officer; born in Hudson, Columbia co., N. Y., March 1, 1794. He received but a scanty

education, and on the breaking out of the War of 1812, he entered the army as a private soldier. He was appointed 2d lieutenant of infantry in 1813, was aide-de-camp to General Lewis the same year, and General Scott in 1814; and the same year received the brevets of captain and major for gallant conduct at the battle of Chippewa, July 5, and at that of Lundy's Lane, July 25, at which latter he was severely wounded. He was promoted major in 1832, and colonel in 1838. In 1841, he assumed the command of the Florida war, which he brought to a successful termination after several severe conflicts. At the outbreak of the Mexican War, he joined the command of General Taylor, and distinguished himself at the storming of Monterey. At the close of the war he was placed in command of the Southwest. He died in San Antonio, Tex., May 17, 1849. A monument was erected to his memory by the city of New York, where his remains are interred.

Worth, William Scott, an American military officer; born in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1840; joined the Union army in 1861; was promoted 1st lieutenant June 7, 1861; captain, Jan. 14, 1866; lieutenant-colonel of the 13th Infantry, Nov. 26, 1894; and colonel in September, 1898. He accompanied the army to Cuba, and during the assault on San Juan Hill, July 1, 1898, was severely wounded. He was promoted Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Nov. 2, 1898, and was retired a week later because of his wounds.

Worthington, Henry Rossiter, an American inventor; born in New York city, Dec. 17, 1817; early engaged in mercantile business with his father; but in 1840 began a series of experiments with steam for the propulsion of canal boats. Soon afterward he devised a small steam pump to be used in the maintenance of the water supply in the engine boiler, and in 1841 patented an independent feed pump which developed into the direct-acting steam pump that he patented in 1849. Subsequently he built in Savannah, Ga., the first direct-acting compound engine ever used in waterworks; erected a large plant for the manufacture of pumping machinery; invented the duplex pump, and devised various improvements in steam and hydraulic machinery. He died in Tarrytown, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1880.

Wound, a cut; a stab; a laceration; a breach of the skin and flesh of an animal, or of the bark and wood of a tree, or of the bark and substance of other plants, caused by violence or external force; injury; hurt. Injury; detriment; damage; as, a wound given to one's reputation.

In surgery, a solution of the continuity of a soft part of the body, effected by some external agent, and attended with a greater or less amount of bleeding. Wounds are of various kinds, and are generally distinguished as incised, lacerated, contused, and punctured. An incised wound is a simple division of the fibers made by a sharp cutting instrument. A lacerated wound is one in which the fibers, in place of being cleanly divided by a sharp instrument, are torn asunder by violence, the edges of the wound being in this case jagged and uneven. A contused wound is one made by a violent blow by some blunt instrument, the part being bruised as well as torn. A punctured wound is one made with a narrow pointed instrument. Wounds are dangerous, according to the extent of soft parts which they involve, the parts they occur in, and the state of health of the individual.

Wrack, a general term for the larger kinds of seaweed cast ashore by the waves, and applied in a special sense to the species of Fucus, which form the bulk of the wrack collected for manure, and formerly for making kelp. Most of the species are confined to the N. seas, and many grow in situations where they are more or less exposed at low water. The genus is distinguished by having flat or compressed forked fronds; air vessels when present formed by the occasional swelling of the branches, or in their substance; and receptacles filled with mucus, traversed by a network of jointed filaments. Oxen, sheep, and deer sometimes browse on wrack when other food is scarce.

Wrangel Land, an island in the Arctic Ocean; lying N. of the E. extremity of the Asiatic coast, and inter-

sected by the meridian of lon. 180° E. It was seen by the Englishman Kellett in 1849, and again discovered by the American Long in 1867, and named after the Russian explorer Wrangel (1796–1870), who sought in vain to reach it in 1821–1823. It was first explored by the American expedition under Hooper and Berry in 1881. There seem to be other islands beyond it.

Wren, a genus of birds, having a slender, slightly curved, and pointed bill; the wings very short and rounded; the tail short, and carried erect; the legs slender, and rather long. Their plumage is generally dull. They are abundant in the neotropical region, less common in the nearctic,

WREN AND NEST.

palæarctic, and parts of the Oriental regions. They live on or near the ground, seeking for insects and worms among low brushes, and in other similar situations. The common or European wren is found in all parts of Europe, and in Morocco and Algeria, and in Asia Minor and Northern Persia. The common wren is more abundant in the N. than in the central and S. parts of Europe. It frequents gardens, hedges, and thickets. Its flight is not long sustained; it merely flits from bush to bush, or from one stone to another, with very rapid motion of the wings. It sometimes ascends trees, nearly in the manner of creepers.

The North American species of wren are numerous; but many of them are ranked under different genera. The house wren is larger than the European wren, being about five inches long. It is abundant in the E. parts of the United States. It is less shy than the European wren, and often builds its nest near houses, and in boxes prepared for it. The nests are made to fill the boxes; and to effect this a large mass of heterogeneous materials is sometimes collected. The song of the house wren is very sweet. The male is a very bold, pugnacious bird, readily attacking birds far larger than itself, as the bluebird and swallows, and taking possession of the boxes which they have appropriated for their nests. It even attacks cats when they approach its nest. The winter wren is so similar to the European wren that it is not easy to state a specific difference. It is common throughout North America, from Labrador to Louisiana, and partially migratory. Several other species, common in North America, all agree very nearly in their habits with the common wren.

Wren, Sir Christopher, an English architect; born in East Knoyle, Wiltshire, England, Oct. 20, 1632; was educated at Wadham College, Oxford; became a fellow of All Souls in 1653; was appointed Professor of Astronomy at Gresham College in 1657, and three years afterward was elected Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford. He had been appointed by Charles II. to restore old St. Paul's, but after the great fire (1666) it became necessary to rebuild the cathedral. It was begun in 1675, and the architect saw the last stone laid by his son 35 years afterward. Among the other notable buildings which Wren designed are: The modern part of the palace at Hampton Court, the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, the hospitals of Chelsea and Greenwich, the churches of St. Stephen's, Walbrook; St. Mary-le-bow; St. Michael, Cornhill; St. Bride, Fleet street; as also the campanile of Christ Church, Oxford. In 1680 was chosen president of the Royal Society. From 1685 to 1700 represented various boroughs in Parliament. He died in Hampton Court, Feb. 25, 1723.

Wrestling, one of the most ancient forms of athletic exercise, and at one time the favorite pastime of the Greeks, especially during that period when Greece in civilization, military knowledge, and in the cultivation of arts and sciences stood head and shoulders above all the States of the civilized world. The Olympic Games, the great festival of the Greeks, which were instituted for the exhibition of various trials of strength and skill, included races on foot, and with horses and chariots, contests in leaping, throwing, boxing, and wrestling. In the games described by Homer valuable prizes were offered, but after the 7th Olympiad a single garland of leaves of the wild olive was substituted at Olympia as the only meed of victory. One of the great objects of the old classical wrestlers was to make every attack with elegance and grace under certain laws of a most intricate nature, and the game is described by Plutarch as the hardest working form of athletics.

Wright, Carroll Davidson, an American statistician; born in Dunbarton, N. H., July 25, 1840. After distinguished service in the Civil War, he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1871–1872; afterward chief of the State Bureau of Statistics, lecturer at Harvard University, United States Commissioner of Labor from 1885, and completed the 11th United States census; was Honorary Professor of Social Economics in the Catholic University of America; and Professor of Statistics and Social Economics, Columbian University. He wrote much on social economy, and was an authority on statistics.

Wright, Elizur, an American insurance expert; born in South Canaan, Conn., Feb. 12, 1804. He was graduated at Yale in 1826; taught school, and was Professor of Mathematics in Western Reserve College in 1829–1833. He was identified with the Anti-Slavery movement in 1833; was editor of the newspapers "The Emancipator," and "Human Rights," and the quarterly "Anti-Slavery Magazine." He published several works on life insurance, and was insurance commissioner of Massachusetts. He wrote an introduction to Whittier's poems in 1844. Died in Medford, Mass., Nov. 21, 1885.

Wright, George Frederick, an American geologist; born in Whitelaw, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1838. He was a Congregational clergyman (1862–1872), and Professor of Harmony of Science and Revelation in Oberlin College. After 1884 he was connected with the United States Geological Survey. He was editor of the "Bibliotheca Sacra" after 1884.

Wright, Henrietta Christian, an American writer for the young. Her works include the "Golden Fairy Series," "Children's Stories of the Great Scientists," etc.

Wright, Horatio Gouverneur, an American military officer; born in Clinton, Conn., March 6, 1820; was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1841, and commissioned 2d lieutenant of engineers; for two years was instructor at the Military Academy; superintending engineer of the building of Fort Jackson, at Tortugas, Fla; lighthouse engineer in Florida; assistant to the chief of engineers in Washington; promoted major, April 6, 1861. He served through the entire Civil War, with an exceptionally brilliant record for leadership; became Brigadier-General of volunteers; mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866; returned to regular army duty as lieutenant-colonel of engineers, becoming Brigadier-General and chief of engineers, June 30, 1879, which rank he held at his retirement, March 6, 1884. He died in Washington, D. C., July 2, 1899.

Wright, John Vines, an American jurist; born in Purdy, Tenn., June 23, 1828; took a medical course but afterward turned his attention to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1852; was a member of Congress in 1855–1861. During the Civil War he served in the Confederate army, first as captain and later as colonel of the 13th Tennessee Regiment; was elected to the Confederate Congress, in which body he remained till the fall of the Confederacy. He then became a judge of the Circuit Court and afterward chancellor and judge of the Tennessee Supreme Court. In 1886–1890 he was chairman of the Northwest Indian Commission and concluded many treaties with Indians. He was defeated for governor of Tennessee in 1880.

Wright, Mrs. Julia (McNair), an American author; born in Oswego, N. Y., May 1, 1840. Her books are anti-Catholic in tone, and include: "Priest and Nun," "Tales for the New Century," "The Heir of Athole," and other similar works.

Wright, Mrs. Mabel (Osgood), an American writer on nature; born in New York, in 1859.

Wright, William Burnet, an American clergyman; born in Cincinnati, O., April 15, 1836; was graduated at Dartmouth College, pastor of Presbyterian churches in Chicago, Boston, and Buffalo.

Writ, in law, a precept issued by some court or magistrate in the name of the government, the executive branch of the government, or that of the State or people of the State, vested with, in any case, the supreme authority, and addressed to some public officer or private person, commanding him to some particular act therein specified.

Writers' Cramp (sometimes called Scriveners' Palsy), a condition which occasionally follows the overstraining of groups of muscles, and is met with among those who are engaged in occupations which require the exercise of particular voluntary muscles of the upper and lower extremities of an excessive degree; as editors, clerks, telegraphers, dancers, etc. Writers' cramp is more rare among those who write and meanwhile compose, than among clerks and copyists; and the condition is, therefore, the result of an over-developed automatism.

Writing, the act or art of forming letters and characters on paper, wood, stone, etc., for the purpose of recording the ideas which the characters and words express, or of communicating them to others by visible signs. Anything written or expressed in letters; a book,; a manuscript; any written composition; a pamphlet; an inscription.

Wurtemberg, or **Wurttemberg,** a kingdom of the German empire; pop. (1900) 2,300,000. Except a few tracts in the S., the surface is hilly and even mountainous. In the W., the Schwarzwald, or Black Forest, forms part of the boundary, and the Alb or Rauhe Alp, forming part of the Franconian Jura, covers an extensive tract. The country belongs in large part to the basin of the Rhine, being drained N. into that river by the Neckar, while the Danube flows across the S. districts. A part of the Lake of Constance is also included in Wurtemberg. The climate is decidedly temperate. About a third of the country is under forests, which consist chiefly of oaks, beeches, and pine. Of minerals, by far the most valuable are iron and salt, both of which are worked by the government. The government is an hereditary constitutional monarchy, the executive power being lodged in the sovereign, and the legislative jointly in the sovereign and a Parliament, composed of an upper and lower chamber. The latter, which is elected every six years, is composed of 93 members. In the Bundesrath Wurtemberg is represented by four members, and in the Reichstag by 17. There is no exclusively established religion, but the king is invested by the constitution with the supreme direction and guardianship of the Evangelical Protestant Church. Education is generally diffused; the center of the educational system is the University of Tubingen. The history of the state is of little general interest.

Wu Ting-Fang, a Chinese diplomatist; born in Hsin-hui, district of Kwangtung, China; studied Chinese literature and classics together with English in Canton, and took a law course in England in 1874–1877. On his return to China he directed the construction of the first railroad in his native land; was the first secretary of the Chinese commission to negotiate with Japan in 1895; and was afterward a plenipotentiary to ratify the treaty. He was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, Peru, and Spain in May, 1897. While residing in Washington he became very popular. In 1900 the degree of L.L. D. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania. On July 13, 1902, he was succeeded as minister by Liang Chen Tung.

Wyandotte (in Canada called Huron), an Indian tribe in North America belonging to the Iroquis fam-

ily. In the beginning of the 17th century they were settled on the E. shore of Lake Huron, but in a tribal war (1636) they were nearly exterminated. Part of the dispersed tribe settled at Ancien Lorette in Lower Canada, where their descendants still remain. Only a small number are now settled on Indian reservations in the United States.

Wyandotte Cave, in Indiana, excels the Mammoth Cave in the number and variety of its stalagmites and stalactites, and also in some of its chambers, one being 350 feet long and 245 feet wide, containing a hill 175 feet high. This stupendous work of nature abounds in long avenues, pillared palaces; Monument Mountain, rising 175 feet high, while 75 feet above its crest stretches away the Grand Dome; the Pillar of the Constitution, an immense stalagmite, 75 feet in circumference and 30 feet high, which is without a parallel in the world. The cave has been explored for 23 miles, and there are many passages which have never been traversed.

Wyant, Alexander H., an American landscape painter; born in Port Washington, O., Jan. 11, 1836. His studies of autumn effects in American forests, and views of nature in the Adirondacks and along the Ohio river, made his fame more than continental. Died in New York city, Nov. 29, 1892.

Wyatt, Sir Thomas, an English courtier and poet; born in Allington Castle, Kent, England, in 1503; son of Sir Henry Wyatt, who stood high in favor with Henry VII., and later with his son. In 1515 he was entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. In 1536 he was knighted and the next year he was made high sheriff of Kent. In 1541 he was rewarded with a grant of lands at Lambeth, and the year after he was named high steward of the king's manor at Maidstone. Among the accomplishments of Wyatt was that of verse, which he seems to have begun to cultivate early, and continued through life to practise. During his life he had acquired considerable reputation as a poet; and in 1557 his poems, with those of Surrey, were published. He died in Sherborne, Oct. 11, 1542.

Wyatt, Sir Thomas, surnamed The Younger (to distinguish him from the preceding, of whom he was the only son), an English soldier; born about 1520. After a wild and riotous youth, he raised a body of men at his own expense, and did good service at the siege of Lanrecies (1544), and he continued in honorable service on the Continent till 1550. In 1554, when the Spanish match was in agitation, Wyatt, in coöperation with Lady Jane Grey's father, led the Kentish men to Southwark, after gaining considerable success over the royalists; but failing to capture Ludgate, he became separated from the main body of his followers, was taken prisoner, and soon after executed in London, April 11, 1554.

Wyclif, Wickliffe, or **Wiclif,** (the name is spelled in several ways), **John,** an English reformer; born in the village of Ispreswel (later Hipswell), Yorkshire, England, between 1315 and 1320. Of his childhood and youth no account has been preserved. He certainly had a remarkable university career; but all details are wanting till 1356, when we find him seneschal of Merton College. In 1361 he was master or warden of Balliol, and though in May of the same year he was appointed rector of Fillingham in Lincoln, the university continued for a long time the main seat of his activity. About four years later, Simon Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury, appointed him warden of the new foundation of Canterbury Hall, but after Islip's death he was expelled by the monkish members, whose action was sanctioned by papal bull in 1370 and confirmed by royal decree in 1372.

Meanwhile he had become Professor of Theology. In 1374 he was one of the commissioners sent to Bruges to arrange a concordat, and about the same time he received from the king himself (Edward III.) the rectory of Lutterworth in Leicestershire. Summoned before the Convocation in 1377, he was saved from all danger by the high-handed protection of the Duke of Lancaster and his friends, who made their way into the assembly and rendered all judicial proceedings impossible; and though in the following year a formidable process was instituted against him by direct command of

Gregory XI., the papal commissioners were induced by the intercession of the Princess Joanna and the evident sympathy of the citizens to do no more than forbid him further to disseminate his obnoxious doctrines. But in the course of the following years he grew more and more estranged from the orthodox creed, and his endeavors to propagate his opinions were of wider scope than before.

In 1378 the election first of Urban VI. and then of Clement VIII. produced a schism in the Church; each Pope condemned his rival as antipope, and Wyclif declared that they were both right, and that the papacy was Antichrist. His views were accepted by numerous disciples, and disseminated by preachers through the length and breadth of the land. The ecclesiastical authorities endeavored to suppress the movement by fair means and foul; but though many of its leaders were silenced, the great originator of the whole continued to the end boldly to bear witness to the truth.

The importance of his life work may be read in the religious history of Europe during the 15th and 16th centuries. In England the Lollards, as his followers were called, were driven gradually into the background, but their doctrines were taken up on the Continent by Huss, and continued potent in many ways till they were absorbed in the larger wave of the great Reformation. Wyclif's greatest contribution to English literature was his translation of the New Testament from the Vulgate, which is nearly as remarkable in point of language as the later version of Tyndale. Wyclif died in Lutterworth, Dec. 31, 1384.

Wyman, Robert Harris, an American naval officer; born in Portsmouth, N. H., July 12, 1822; entered the navy in 1837; was acting master on the frigate "Brandywine" in 1843–1846; and, attached to the Gulf Squadron during the Mexican War, took part in the siege and capture of Vera Cruz and the expeditions that captured Tuspan and Tampico. He was at the naval observatory in Washington. In the Civil War he commanded the "Yankee" and "Pawnee" and the Potomac flotilla in 1861; and the "Wachusett" on the Potomac and the "Santiago de Cuba" on blockading duty in 1862–1864. He became captain in 1866, commodore in 1872, and rear-admiral in 1878; was commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Station in 1879–1882; and was selected chairman of the Lighthouse Board June 5, 1882. He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1882.

Wyman, Walter, an American surgeon; born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 17, 1848; was graduated at Amherst College in 1870, and at the St. Louis Medical College in 1873; was made assistant surgeon in the United States Hospital Service in 1876, and became chief medical purveyor of the quarantine division in 1888; was appointed supervising surgeon-general of the United States Marine Hospital Service in 1891. On his recommendation the government set apart a large tract of land in New Mexico for a hospital whence all consumptive patients in the United States marine hospitals could be transferred.

Wynne, Mrs. Madelene (Yale), an American artist and story-writer; born in Newport, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1847; the daughter of Linus Yale, inventor of the Yale lock.

Wyoming, a State in the Western Division of the North American Union; admitted to the Union July 10, 1890; State capital, Cheyenne; number of counties, 13; area, 97,575 square miles; pop. (1900) 92,531.

The surface of the State is very rugged, being diversified by mountains, valleys, plains, and plateaus, the latter covered with grasses of great nutrition and furnishing admirable pasture for live stock. The main range of the Rocky Mountains enters the State from the S. terminating in the Wind River Mountains, with an altitude of from 10,000 to 14,000 feet, and snow capped the entire year. The Shoshone Mountains extend N. of the Wind River range. Running S. from the N. boundary to the center of the State are the Big Horn Mountains. Other notable ranges are the Sweetwater, Rattle Snake, Medicine Bow, and Sierra Madre. The highest peak is Fremont's Peak, in the Wind River range, 13,790 feet. None of the streams are navigable in a commercial sense, but they furnish water for the irrigation and development of the sur-

rounding country, and in some instances are used for the transportation of timber. There are several important lakes, including Yellowstone Lake in Yellowstone Park, the N. W. corner of the State; Jackson's; Shoshone; Lewis; Madison, and others.

The mineral productions are quite extensive, including copper, gold and silver, coal, iron, oil, soda, and building stones. The oil belt extends entirely across the State from S. W. to N. E. Natural gas is said to exist at various points adjacent to the explored oil belt. In 1900 the principal products were coal, gold, silver, coke, petroleum, granite, sandstone, limestone, and clay products.

The soil of the mountains and high plateaus is a light sandy loam; darker and richer in the valleys, slightly alkaline, but, under irrigation, producing large crops. It is estimated that 10,000,000 acres of the State are suitable for agricultural purposes by irrigation.

In 1900 there were reported 380 manufacturing establishments, employing $2,440,958 in capital, and 2,250 persons, and having an annual output valued at $4,324,752.

At the end of the school year 1899–1900 the children of school age numbered 19,740; the enrollment in public schools, 14,512; and average daily attendance, 10,160. There were 524 public school buildings, public school property valued at $453,607, and 570 teachers. For higher education there were 6 public high schools, 2 private secondary schools, and the University of Wyoming, at Laramie.

The strongest denominations in the State are the Roman Catholic; Methodist Episcopal; Lutheran, General Council; Protestant Episcopal; Presbyterian; Congregational; Regular Baptist, and Mormon.

The total debt, on Feb. 1, 1901, was $320,000, all bonded; divided as follows: Capital Building bonds, $150,000; Insane Asylum bonds, $30,000; Public Building bonds, $90,000; and University Building bonds, $50,000, now being paid off at the rate of $20,000 per annum. The assessed valuation of all taxable property in 1901 was $39,581,216, and the State tax rate, $6 per $1,000.

The State officers are elected for a term of four years. The governor's salary is $2,500 per annum; other officers, $2,000. Legislative sessions are held biennially in odd years, beginning on the second Tuesday in January, and are limited in length to 40 days each. The Legislature has 23 members in the Senate and 50 in the House, each of whom receives $5 per day and mileage. There is one representative in Congress.

The greater part of the area of Wyoming was included in that of the Louisiana Purchase of 1802, though the W. section formed part of the Oregon settlement. It was organized as a Territory July 25, 1868, from what was then the S. W. portion of Dakota, the N. E. part of Utah, and from the E. part of Idaho, to which the name of Wyoming was given. This Territory was admitted to the Union as a State July 10, 1890. The oldest white settlement within its confines was Fort Laramie, on Platte river, which was made a fur trading post in 1834, rebuilt by the American Fur Company in 1836, sold by them to the United States and garrisoned as a fort in 1849. It was long an important base of operations against the Indians, though it is now abandoned. Settlement took place very slowly till recently, the Indians occupying the more fertile districts. As the latter were removed, settlement became more rapid. The N. W. corner of the State, remarkable for its natural beauties and wonders, has been set aside as the Yellowstone National Park.

Serious trouble has been caused within past years in Wyoming by the State game laws, to which the Indians are naturally unable to reconcile themselves. In the latter part of October and the beginning of November, 1903, severe fighting took place between the whites and Indians who had been killing game, in which several whites were killed.

Wyoming, University of, a co-educational, non-sectarian institution in Laramie, Wyo.; founded in 1887.

Wyoming Valley, a valley in Luzerne co., Pa., famous as the scene of a massacre following a battle of Tory and Indian invaders, on one side, and the American settlers on the other,

July 3, 1778. The American force was weak, nearly all the fighting men being away in the Continental army, and more than half of it was killed. The survivors took refuge in Forty Fort, where most of the families of the valley had gathered. The Tories, under Colonel Butler, offered unexpectedly easy terms of surrender, and the settlers went back to their homes, while the invaders were supposed to be leaving the valley. Against the commands of their white leaders the Indians remained, and, on the night of July 4, began massacring the inhabitants and burning the houses. All who could escape made their way into the Wilkesbarre Mountains and the swampy land beyond, where many of the women and children died. When peace was established and the Indians came under control, the surviving settlers returned. They were confirmed in the possession of the valley in 1787.

Wythe, George, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; born in Elizabeth City, Va., in 1726; was educated at William and Mary College; studied law and became eminent in that profession; was chosen to the Virginia House of Burgesses in which he became a leader. He was author of a paper remonstrating against the Stamp Act, which was adopted after being modified. In 1775 he was sent to the Continental Congress and affixed his name to the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, as a representative of Virginia. He was made speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1777, and the same year became a judge in the Court of Chancery of Virginia. He was Professor of Law at William and Mary College in 1779–1789, and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1786. He died in Richmond, Va., June 8, 1806.

X, the 24th letter of the English alphabet. It is superfluous, as it represents no sound which cannot be expressed by other letters. Thus, when used at the beginning of a word it has precisely the sound of z; when occurring in the middle of a word it usually has the sound of ks, as in axis, taxes, foxes, etc.; it also has the same sound in some cases when terminating a word, as lax, wax, etc.; when it terminates a syllable, and more especially an initial syllable, if the syllable following it is open or accented, it frequently has the sound of gz, as in exhaust, exalt, exotic, etc. As an initial it occurs only in words of Greek origin.

Xanthochroi, fair whites; the name applied by Huxley to a population, in early times extending from Western and Central Asia into Eastern and Central Europe, and distinguished by yellow or red hair, blue eyes and fair complexion. The farthermost limit of the Xanthochroi N. is Iceland and the British Isles; S. W. they are traceable at intervals throughout the Berber country, and end in the Canary Islands.

Xanthos, in classical legend, Achilles' horse. It is related in the "Iliad" that being chided by his master for leaving Patroclos on the field of battle, the horse turned his head reproachfully, and told Achilles that he also would soon be numbered with the dead, not from any fault of his horse, but by the decree of inexorable destiny.

Xanthos of Lydia, a Greek historian; living about the 6th century B. C., contemporary with Herodotus. He wrote a work called "Lydiaca," being a history of Lydia from heroic times down, and giving also a geographical description of the country; fragments of it having been preserved.

Xanthus, an ancient city of Asia Minor, in Lycia; on the Xanthus river; about 8 miles above its mouth.

Xantippe, wife of Socrates, and the typical female termagant or scold. She had probably some little acerbities of temper, and these must have been heightened by the peculiarities of her spouse, especially his indifference to the commonplace duty laid on the head of the house to make both ends meet. Socrates received her reproaches with such good humored indifference that we cannot wonder she sometimes resorted to other weapons beside her tongue; as on the occasion when she is said to have finished up a tirade by sousing the philosopher, though his remark, as he moved dripping from the scene, that when Xantippe thundered she watered, must have convinced her that here, too, she was powerless. Some authors have given Socrates a second wife, named Myrto.

Xantippus, a Lacedæmonian general; went to the support of the Carthaginians in 255 B. C.; and defeated the Romans under Regulus at Tunes (now Tunis). Notwithstanding his services, the Carthaginians ordered the captain of his ship to throw him into the sea.

Xavier, Francisco, a Spanish missionary and saint of the Roman Catholic Church, usually styled the Apostle of the Indies; born of a noble family, whose family seat of Xavier lay to the N. W. of Pampeluna, April 7, 1506. At the College of Sainte

Barbe, in Paris, he attained while still young some importance as a lecturer on philosophy; but a friendship which he formed with his fellow-countryman Loyola, turned his attention in a new direction, and he became one of the first members of the Society of Jesus. In the early part of 1540, before the society had received papal approbation, he was chosen for the mission to India, and received the title of apostolic nuncio from Paul III. The rest of his life was consecrated with high-souled devotion to the work of an evangelist. The last two years of his life were spent in Japan, and he was on his way to China when he fell ill with fever. He expired Dec. 2, 1552.

Xenocrates, a Greek writer and philosopher; born in Chalcedon, in 396 B. C.; removed in early youth to Athens, where he joined Plato. He was for some years scholarch, or rector, of the Academy. His writings were numerous. He died in Athens, in 314 B. C.

Xenophanes, a Greek writer and philosopher; born in Colophon about the third or fourth decade of the 6th century B. C. Exiled from his Ionian home, he established himself at Elea in Southern Italy. He died at the age of 92, in Elea.

Xenophon, a Greek historian and philosopher; born about 430 B. C. At an early age he became a pupil of Socrates, and is said to have been saved from death by that philosopher at the battle of Delium. About the age of 40 he joined the expedition of the younger Cyrus against his elder brother, Artaxerxes Mnemon, King of Persia. After the battle of Cunaxa, and the treacherous massacre of the Greek generals, Xenophon played an important part in the adventurous retreat known in history as the "Retreat of the Ten Thousand"; and it was his courage and conduct that contributed mainly to its success. He afterward settled at Scillus, a small town near Olympia, in Elis, under Spartan protection, where he lived upward of 20 years. At last he was driven from his retreat at Scillus by the Eleans, and took refuge in Corinth. He died after 357.

Xerxes I., King of Persia; the eldest son of Darius and his second wife, Atossa; was appointed successor by his father, in preference to Artabazanes, his eldest son by his first wife, whose children were born before Darius became king. Darius died in the beginning of the year 485 B. C., in the midst of his preparations for a third expedition against Greece. Xerxes after having subdued the rebellious Egyptians, and appointed his brother, Achæmenes, governor, gave his whole attention to the completion of the preparations begun by his father, which occupied nearly four years. Immense hordes of men were gathered together from all parts of the vast Persian empire; an enormous fleet was furnished by the Phœnicians and other maritime nations subject to Persia; stores of provisions sufficient to support the immense army were collected at different points along the intended route of march. A bridge of boats, an English mile in length, under superintendence of Egyptians and Phœnicians, was built across the Hellespont. The bridge, however, was destroyed by a storm. Another bridge, consisting of a double line of boats, was built, and a canal was cut through Mount Athos, at the point of the peninsula of Acte, in Macedonia, on which the fleet of Mardonius had been wrecked in 492 B. C. The preparations were completed in 481 B. C., and in the autumn of the year Xerxes arrived at Sardis, where he wintered.

The following spring the vast assemblage began to march toward the Hellespont. It took seven days and nig nights to march across the bridge. After crossing the Hellespont, the march was continued along the Thracian coast toward Doriscus, on the Hebrus, where a halt was made on a large plain, and the army numbered. The fleet drew up near to Doriscus. According to Herodotus, the whole number of fighting men, military and naval, amounted to nearly 2,500,000, and the fleet consisted of 1,200 ships of war, besides 3,000 smaller vessels. These numbers were considerably increased during the march between Doriscus and Thermopylæ. Herodotus supposed that the number of people assembled on this

occasion would be considerably over 6,000,000. This immense force moved on without resistance till it reached Thermopylæ, where it was brought to a stand by the army of Leonidas.

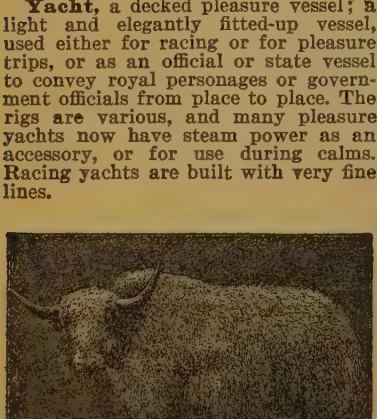
Though the Greeks were entirely defeated and slain, it was not without heavy loss to the Persians. On the same day, and on the third day after, the Persian fleet, which had previously suffered severely from a storm, was defeated with heavy loss by the Greeks off Cape Artemisium, in Eubœa. Xerxes continued his march on to Athens through Phosis, which he laid waste, and Bœotia, whose inhabitants joined him, with the exception of those of Platæa and Thespia, which cities he burned. A detachment which he sent to attack Delphi met with a signal defeat. When Xerxes arrived at Athens (in the summer of 480, three months after crossing the Hellespont) he found the city deserted, the Athenians having sent their families to Trœzen, Ægina, and Salamis, Athens was destroyed. Meantime the two fleets had sailed round from Eubœa, and taken up their positions in the narrow strait between Salamis and the Attic coast, where the famous naval battle of Salamis took place (September, 480 B. C.). Xerxes witnessed the fight from a lofty throne which he had caused to be erected on a slope of Mount Ægialeus. He was apparently confounded at the unexpected and inglorious result of all his mighty preparations to subdue Greece, and fled under the escort of 60,000 men. Little more is known of him, except that in 465 B. C. he was murdered.

Ximenes de Cisneros, Francisco, a Spanish cardinal and statesman; born in Tordelaguna, Castile, in 1436. He studied at the University of Salamanca. In 1455 he went to Rome, where he plead the cause of his countrymen in the consistorial courts with such success that he attracted the attention of the pontiff. He returned in 1461 with an expectative, which gave him a right to the first ecclesiastical preferment in a certain see that should fall vacant. A suitable office did fall vacant in 1473, but Carillo, Archbishop of Toledo, wished to fill it with a creature of his own. Ximenes refused to surrender his rights, whereupon the enraged prelate shut him up in prison for six years. Ximenes refused to yield, and at last attained his rights. He was appointed guardian of the convent of Salzeda, in 1492 chaplain to Queen Isabella, and in 1495 Archbishop of Toledo. On May 17, 1507, he was appointed cardinal, and when Ferdinand died in 1516 he ruled as regent for the young Carlos (afterward known as Karl V.) the whole of Spain. His regency lasted about two years. Then Carlos left the Netherlands for Spain. Almost his first act of sovereignty was the dismissal of the faithful regent. Ximenes was already on his deathbed, and it is doubtful if he ever knew of the act of the king. He died Nov. 8, 1517. Ximenes lived not for himself, but for his country.

X. Y. Z. Correspondence, in United States history, the name given to the dispatches of the three commissioners to France, Marshall, Pinckney, and Gerry, containing the insulting demands made by Talleyrand and the other French Directors as the price of respect and courtesy to the American republic. In the otherwise complete copies published by Congress President Adams substituted X. Y. and Z. for the names of Talleyrand's emissaries. To the demands the United States representatives returned a decided refusal. It is said that Pinckney, in response, made use of the phrase, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

Y, the 25th letter of the English alphabet, in modern English, both a consonant and a vowel. It is taken from the Latin, into which language it was adopted from the Greek (v) or upsilon.

Yacht, a decked pleasure vessel; a light and elegantly fitted-up vessel, used either for racing or for pleasure trips, or as an official or state vessel to convey royal personages or government officials from place to place. The rigs are various, and many pleasure yachts now have steam power as an accessory, or for use during calms. Racing yachts are built with very fine lines.



THE YAK.

Yak, a species of ox from the mountainous regions of Tibet. There are two races: the wild yak, generally black, which is found near the snow line, descending into the valleys in winter, and a domesticated race of various colors, black and white being most common. The yak is about the size of the common ox, to which it has a general resemblance, but it is covered with a thick coat of long, silky hair, hanging down like the fleece of a sheep, completely investing the tail, and forming a lengthy fringe along the shoulders, flanks, and thighs. This fringe, which exists in both races, was apparently developed as a protection to the animal, as the long hair forms a sort of mat which defends the body from the effects of the cold when the animal is reposing in the snow. The domesticated race is of great importance to the natives of Tibet. The yak is employed as a beast of burden, but never for tillage or draught; the milk is very rich, and yields excellent butter; the flesh is of the finest quality, and that of the calves far superior to ordinary veal. The hair is spun into ropes, and made into coverings for tents, and the soft fur of the hump and withers is woven into a fine strong cloth. The tails, often dyed red, are made into the chowries or fly-flappers, used in India. Yaks are often seen in zoölogical gardens and menageries.

Yakima, or **Yakama,** a tribe of Indians first observed on the headwaters of the Cataract and Yakima rivers, Washington, in 1805. The name has lately been used to designate members of some other tribes having little or no connection with the Yakima proper. There now remain about 900 members of this tribe, located on a reservation in Washington.

Yakoman Indians, a family of North American Indians divided into four tribes; the Yaquina (Yakwina or Yakones), Alsea, Sinslaw, and Ku-

itc (also called the Lower Umpqua tribe).

Yakoub Beg, surnamed Khushbegi ("lord of the family"), and Atalik Ghazi ("victorious guardian"); ameer of Kashgar; born near Samarcand, Russian Turkestan, early in the 19th century. He originally appeared as chamberlain to Khudayar Khan, the Mohammedan conqueror of Khokand. He became successively a commander of 500 soldiers, governor of the Ak Musjid ("White Mosque"), on the Jaxartes, where in 1853 he stubbornly resisted the advance of the Russian general, Perovsky, and governor of Kurama. At this time he had the reputation of being a brave soldier, an orthodox Mohammedan, and a stern disciplinarian. But he first rose to great eminence after the recovery of Kashgar from the Chinese in 1864. In the course of three years he had firmly established his power. For 12 years this remarkable man conferred on a large part of Central Asia the benefits of a settled though rigorous government. In his foreign policy he was strongly anti-Russian, and ultimately friendly to Great Britain. In 1874 a commercial treaty was concluded between him and Sir Douglas Forsyth to develop intercourse between India and Kashgar. But in the spring of 1877 he was assassinated, though another account attributes his death to fever, and the fabric he had so laboriously raised fell to pieces almost immediately. The Chinese armies overran the country (1878), and Kashgar again came under Chinese rule.

Yakoub Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan; born in 1849; son of Shere Ali; was nominated heir to the throne of Kabul in 1864. In 1870 he was made governor of Kandahar, and afterward was sent to Herat, where his great influence excited the fears and suspicions of Shere Ali, who now declared his youngest son, Abdullah Jan, to be his heir. In 1873 Shere Ali recalled him from Herat, but he declined to return, and for a year was practically in revolt. At length, under the most sacred pledges of safety, he proceeded to Kamul, but was treacherously imprisoned, and was only released when the flight of his father before the victorious advance of the British arms in the war of 1878 made his presence indispensable to prevent anarchy in the capital and the State. On the death of Shere Ali he succeeded to the throne, and on May 30, 1879, concluded a treaty of peace with the British. He was deposed in 1880.

Yale, Elihu, an Anglo-American philanthropist; born in Boston, Mass., April 5, 1648; son of an English colonist. He went to England while very young and was there educated, never returning to America. About 1678 he went to the East Indies as a trader, and acquired great wealth. From 1687 to 1692 he was governor at Fort St. George, Madras. He gave to the Saybrook Collegiate School books and money valued at $4,000 a gift which resulted in the connection of his name with the college after its removal to New Haven. His full-length portrait hangs in Alumni Hall, Yale University. He died in London, July 8, 1721, and was buried at Wrexham, a town in North Wales.

Yale, Linus, an American inventor; born in Salisbury, N. Y., April 4, 1821; applied himself for a while to portrait painting, but in 1850 began to study mechanical problems. In 1851 he patented a safety lock, and thereafter till his death was a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to locks and safes. In the course of his work he became convinced of the necessity of abandoning the use of a keyhole as affording an easy means of introduction to the lock mechanism. This led to the adoption of the permanent dial and shaft as used in the combination locks, and subsequently to the perfection of what is known as the "clock" lock. His most notable invention was the double lock, which comprised two locks within a single case, and operated by the same or different combinations. He died in New York city, Dec. 24, 1868.

Yale University, an institution of higher learning in New Haven, Conn.; founded in Saybrook in October, 1701, as the Collegiate School of the colony under the trusteeship of 10 principal ministers. The classes were taught, however, at Killingworth, now Clinton, an adjoining town, till 1707.

The institution was permanently settled in New Haven in 1716, and in 1718 its name was changed to Yale College in honor of Elihu Yale. The name Yale College applied at first only to the new building. It was given formally to the institution in its charter of 1745. The chair of Divinity was added in 1755, and another of Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy in 1771, though this was not permamently filled till 1794. Occasional grants were made to it by the legislature before the Revolution, and $30,000 was voted by the State in 1792. Schools of Medicine (1812), Theology (1822), and Law (1824) were established; and, as reorganized in 1871, the university possesses also departments of Philosophy and Arts, the latter including besides the classical course of "Yale College" proper, the Sheffield Scientific School, post-graduate courses, and a School of Fine Arts (1864).

In March, 1887, an act passed the General Assembly of the State authorizing the use of the title Yale University by the president and fellows of Yale College. The president is the presiding officer of the Board of Trustees and of every board of instruction. He has no required duties of teaching. There are four departments of instruction, viz.: Philosophy and the Arts, Theology, Medicine, and Law. Under the first-named department are included two separately organized sections, in which instruction for undergraduates is provided, viz.: the Academical Department and the Sheffield Scientific School; also the School of the Fine Arts, and the Department of Music, each with a special organization; and the courses for graduate instruction, under the combined faculty of the department.

The Library, the Peabody Museum of Natural History, and the Observatory are severally organized independently of the special departments, and are designed to contribute, in their appropriate spheres, to the instruction and advancement of the whole institution.

On Oct. 20–24, 1901, the university celebrated its bi-centennial with impressive ceremonies which were attended by many distinguished persons.

Yalu, Battle of the, a naval combat between the fleets of Japan and China, fought Sept. 17, 1894, in which the Japanese were completely victorious. The scene of the battle was in the Yellow Sea, near the mouth of the Yalu river. The Chinese resisted stubbornly (see Philo Norton McGiffen), but were out manœuvred and thoroughly beaten by the Japanese. In the action, or as an immediate consequence of it, the barbette armor-clad King Yuen, 2,850 tons, and the cruisers, Chih Yuen, 2,300 tons, Chao Yung, 1,350 tons, Yang Wei, 1,350 tons, and Kuang Ki, 1,030 tons, were sunk or burned. Subsequently at Wei Hai Wei the barbette ship, Ting Yuen, and the cruiser Ching Yuen, were sunk, and the armor-clad Chen Yuen was captured. The Chinese fleet ceased to be a factor of importance in the Pacific, and although some additions have been made to it, it remains comparatively insignificant.

Yam, the name given to the fleshy tubers of several species, extensively used for food in many tropical and subtropical countries, where they are also largely cultivated. The genus consists of upward of 150 species of herbaceous perennials or undershrubs with twining stems, leaves mostly entire with strongly-marked veins, flowers inconspicuous, arranged in spikes, fruit with membraneous wings. There is much resemblance both in chemical composition and in the taste between the yam and the potato.

Yancey, William Lowndes, an American statesman; born in Ogeechee Shoals, Ga., Aug. 10, 1814; went to Alabama in his youth, and there studied law and began to practice in Montgomery. For a while he was engaged in journalism, and afterward served in both branches of the Alabama legislature. He was a member of Congress in 1844–1847, and while there exerted a strong influence as a leader of the Pro-slavery party in the South. He reported the Alabama ordinance of secession to the convention in Montgomery, which was adopted in January, 1861. He entered the Confederate Congress early in 1862, and served till his death, near Montgomery, Ala., July 28, 1863. He was an earnest supporter of slavery.

Yangtze-Kiang, the chief river of Asia; popularly known as the "Girdle of China"; uniting all the central provinces of that country. It lies between Tibet and Kokonor on the W. and the Pacific Ocean on the E., and, including its many windings, has an estimated length of 3,200 miles. If its many tributaries, their fertile valleys, and the vast population they support, be considered, the Yangtze-Kiang is the greatest of the world's great waterways.

YAM.
a, flower; *b*, root.

Yankee, the popular name for the citizens of New England, but applied by foreigners to all the inhabitants of the United States. During the American Revolution it was applied to all the insurgents, and during the Civil War it was the term commonly applied by the Confederate soldiers to the Union soldiers.

Yankee Doodle, the name given to a famous tune, now regarded as the national air of the United States, or at least of the Northern portion, as "Dixie" is of the Southern. It was the martial air of the Union troops in the Civil War, and its notes are an inspiration to Americans wherever they may be.

Yankton College, a coeducational institution in Yankton, S. D.; founded in 1881 under the auspices of the Congregational Church.

Yaquis, the Indians who inhabit the S. part of the State of Sonora, Mexico, in the district of Guaymas. In the time of Cortez they numbered 300,000; but are now reduced to about 15,000, of whom not more than 5,000 are able-bodied men. The Yaquis have always been at war with the Spaniards and Mexicans, and while often defeated have never been conquered. They revolted against Spain in 1735 and in 1825, and against the Mexicans in 1832, each time being overcome. In 1841 they made another attempt and for years held the government at bay. Order was restored by a compromise. War broke out again, however, and from 1848 till 1897, when a treaty was concluded at Ortiz, scarcely a year passed without a conflict between the Mexican troops and the Indians. In the summer of 1899, the Yaquis again broke out and a fierce struggle ensued. They were well armed with Winchester rifles and fought desperately; but gained no permanent success. The Yaquis, according to those who know them best, are much superior in intelligence to other Indians. They are industrious, and during the building of the Southern Pacific railroad worked faithfully. They saved the money so earned and invested it in rifles and ammunition. They are a pastoral people, but in a rude way are somewhat skilled in the arts.

Yard, in ordinary language, the American and British standard of measure, being equal to 3 feet or 36 inches. As a nautical term, a spar slung from a mast and serving to extend a sail.

Yarn, any textile fiber prepared for weaving into cloth. Cotton yarn is numbered according to the number of hanks contained in a pound of 7,000

grains. Each hank, or skein, measures 840 yards. Worsted yarn has 560 yards to the skein; woolen yarn has 1,600 yards to the skein or run. Linen yarn is wound upon reels, and made up into leas, hanks, and bundles. Flax and jute yarn is numbered according to the number of leas of 300 yards per pound.

Yarrow, Harry Crecy, an American physician; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 19, 1840; was graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1861; served through the Civil War as surgeon of the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry; was surgeon and naturalist in the expedition to explore the territory W. of the 100th meridian; and acting assistant surgeon of the United States army for 30 years.

Yates, Lorenzo Gordin, an American naturalist; born in England, Jan. 8, 1837; came to the United States in 1853; taught in Wisconsin; and later studied medicine and dentistry; served in the geological survey of California under Prof. J. D. Whitney; had charge of the scientific department of the Frœbel Institute, Los Angeles, Cal.

Yates, Richard, an American lawyer; born in Warsaw, Ky., Jan. 18, 1818; was graduated at Illinois College, Jacksonville, in 1838; practised law a number of years; was elected to the legislature in 1842; and sent to Congress in 1850. In 1860 he was elected governor of Illinois. He was strongly opposed to slavery, and an ardent supporter of the government during the Civil War, taking an active part in the organization of volunteer regiments. He was United States Senator in 1865–1871, and afterward United States railroad commissioner. Died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 27, 1873.

Year, a unit of time, marked by the revolution of the earth in its orbit. The year is either astronomical or civil. The former is determined by astronomical observation, and is of different lengths, according to the point of the heavens to which the revolution is referred. The civil year is the year of the calendar. It contains a whole number of days, beginning always at midnight of some day. According to the present system, or according to the Gregorian calendar, every year the number of which is not divisible by 4, also every year which is divisible by 100, and not by 400, is a common year, and contains 365 days. All other years are called leap years, and contain 366. The ecclesiastical year is from Advent to Advent. A lunar year is a period consisting of 12 lunar months.

Yeast, the yellowish substance, having an acid reaction, produced during the vinous fermentation of saccharine fluids, rising to the surface, when the temperature of the fluid is high, in the form of a frothy, flocculent, viscid matter (surface yeast), and falling to the bottom (sediment yeast) when the temperature is low.

Yellow, one of the three primary colors; a bright golden color, the type of which may be found in the field buttercup, which is a pure yellow. Mixed with blue, yellow yields green, and with red it produces orange.

Yellow Bird, the American goldfinch, or thistle bird, generally distributed over North America. Also, Dendroica æstiva, common throughout the United States. Called also the yellow-poll warbler and summer yellow bird.

Yellow Fever, an infectious continued fever, tendency fatal, but the disease generally confers an immunity from subsequent attacks.

The first recorded outbreak of yellow fever occurred in the West Indies in 1647, and since that time it has been recurring at regular intervals in an epidemic form, and gradually extending its range. At St. Domingo the encampments of the French in 1792 and of the English in 1796 enjoyed an immunity from the disease, while it was spread far and wide among the troops in the low country, though the West Indian islands, and the neighboring coasts of North and South America may be looked on as the focal area of yellow fever. For the space of a century and a half, up to the year 1850, the Amazon river, dividing the Brazils from Guiana, limited the extension of yellow fever S. of the line; and while the disease was raging at Rio and Bahia, at the

close of that epoch, the Montevideans flattered themselves that they were without the geographical limits of the pestilence, till it fell to their turn to sustain its visitation several years later, when the illusion was dispelled. Similar facts may be adduced regarding the extension of the disease along the shores of the Pacific; so that, however well we may be acquainted with its present range, making all due allowance for temperature, we cannot tell what the future may bring forth. In this connection it may be mentioned that a temperature of at least 72° is assumed to be essential to the development of yellow fever, though cases exceptional to this rule may now and then happen.

Yellow Hammer, or **Yellow Bunting,** a bird widely distributed over North America and Europe. It frequents hedges and low trees; it

YELLOW HAMMER.

nests on the ground, and the male assists in incubation. The song consists of few notes, but is sweet and pleasing.

Yellow Legs, a bird found in the Eastern States of North America. It has a rather long bill of greenish-black, and yellow legs. It lives among the grass and rushes on the edges of rivers or ponds, and feeds on shrimp, worms, and aquatic insects, both in salt and fresh water.

Yellow Pine, a North American tree. The wood is universally employed in the countries where it grows for domestic purposes, and is also extensively exported to Great Britain and elsewhere.

Yellows, a disease of cattle very similar to jaundice, and produced by congestion and inflammation of the liver.

Yellows, a disease to which the peach, especially in the Middle States, has long been subject. So far there has been no remedy found except that of grubbing and burning the affected trees.

Yellowstone National Park, a remarkable region in the extreme N. W. corner of Wyoming; set apart by Congress for a National reservation in 1872. Its area was originally 3,575 square miles, to which Congress in 1891 added a tract of nearly 2,000 square miles to the S. and E.—nearly all more than 6,000 feet above sea-level, and rising in the snow-covered mountains to 10,000 and 14,000 feet. Situated on the "Great Divide," its pine-clad mountains form the gathering ground for the headwaters of large rivers flowing away to the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and for the sake of the rainfall and the rivers its forests are carefully preserved.

The region is remarkable as well for its scenery as for its famous hot springs and geysers. There are three geyser basins located in the valley of the Fire Hole river, at an average altitude of 7,000 feet above the sea-level. They are the Upper, Middle, and Lower, and are from 10 to 15 miles apart, in their order. The Upper, or Great Geyser basin, is the most active. Here are located the great spouters, conspicuous among which are the Giant, Giantess, Bee Hive, Castle, Grand Cornet, Saw Mill, Lion and Cub, and last, but by no means least, Old Faithful. The tourist can rely as absolutely on Old Faithful giving an exhibition every hour and four minutes as he can on the rise of the sun at the time specified in the almanac. The stated intervals of her activity have not varied in the memory of the oldest habitue of the park. Other geysers are variable in the time of their action. In fact all of the others seem to be subject to changes. The Bee Hive is becoming more active every season. She gives an exhibition from two to three times every 24 hours. The Giant and Giantess and Castle can not always be counted on, but

they are all worth watching, for they make a magnificent display when in action. The Giant averages an exhibition about every six days and the Giantess about every 11 days.

In the Middle Geyser basin there are no cone geysers, such as abound in the Upper basin. The great marvel of the Middle basin is called "Hell's Half-Acre." This is a steaming abyss on the bank of the Fire Hole, 25 or 30 feet in depth, in a limestone formation, which at irregular intervals of from four to five times per day, is distinguished by the intensity of its activity. Above the half acre is a boiling lake of cerulean-hued water, the overflow from which winds its way in wavelets over beautiful formations tinted in blue and gold and purple and other delicate dyes. On this ever-changing surface the pine-clad sides and snow-crowned mountains are mirrored in spectacular splendor. Across the river, and far upon the slope beyond, in a group of blasted cedars, is the "Devil's Paint Pot," a boiling caldron of many-colored clays, bubbling and steaming like a soap vat. These colors combine, by chemical action, with each other, presenting an ever-changing tint.

The mammoth hot springs are of a class with those in the geyser basin. The element of beauty enters into the formations from the deposits left by the water. These have been built up by ages of activity, and are in scalloped terraces. Their greatest activity is manifested at the base of Capitol Hill, on the picturesque bank of the Gardiner river. But there are unmistakable evidences of their activity for miles back. In walking over some of the terraces where the water has ceased to run, the formation sounds hollow underneath, the action of the elements having built the terraces at the expense of the limestone beds below the surface. Caverns have been found underneath the new inactive basins, which are resplendent with stalactite and stalagmite formations that glisten under the blaze of a torch with singular brilliancy. Ascending the terraces to their apex, one may look down into pools of water welling up from unknown depths, heated by mysterious agency, and flowing in wavelets over fantastic ledges of limestone formations from terrace to terrace, and finally sinking into an invisible channel, whence it finds it way into the Gardiner. Wire baskets, horseshoes and other metallic articles of ornamentation are most exquisitely enameled after hanging 20 or 30 hours exposed to the drippings of these springs. In the foreground of the formation resulting from the deposits left by the water is a mass of limestone towering 40 or 50 feet in the air, shaped like the cap of the Goddess of Liberty and bearing that title.

In going from the Mammoth Hot Springs to the Falls of the Yellowstone the tourist must abandon his wagon at Tower Falls, if he is so equipped, and pack his outfit for the trail. The distance for packing, however, is but 18 miles, if he only desires to go to the falls, but if the lake be one of his objective points he must prepare for 40 miles or more of packing trip by stocking up his larder and rolling in all of his robes, for these are the coldest points in the park, the altitude being 8,000 feet, with the exceptions of Mount Washburne. On this road to the Great Falls of the Yellowstone the principal point of interest is the Tower Falls, though the whole route is wild and picturesque. Tower Falls are so called because of a towering mass of stone which rises up from the verge of the precipice to a height of about 100 feet from the water, where it breaks over the ledge. These falls are noted for their simple beauty, falling in solid sheets for 150 feet, and sending showers of spray curling up from the foaming pool below.

The trail from Tower Falls brings the tourist to a standstill and abruptly on the brink of an awful abyss, as it leads directly to the Grand Canyon, into the dizzy depths of which one gazes for the first time with mingled emotions of awe and admiration. On the opposite side of the stream the walls of the canyon rise abruptly for more than 2,000 feet, while on this there is a gradual descent half way down of sliding cinnabar and other delicately tinted chalky formations, broken at intervals by tower-

ing pinnacles of mineral rock, which stand out in bold relief against the brilliant background. These pinnacles take on many fantastic forms. From the base of these solemn sentinels, the descent to the water line is as abrupt as from surface to torrent on the opposite side. Far below winds the foaming current of white-crested wavelets spread out like a silvery band. Though the channel is 160 feet wide, it appears no larger than a trout stream. Rounding Point Lookout the tourist is confronted with a full view of the falls, where the whole volume of water breaks over a rock-ribbed ledge and is riven by a big black boulder in the center, and again united rolls down to a depth of 370 feet, sending up showers of spray which glisten in the sunlight. The spectacular splendors of the scene in the canyon below the falls is brightened by the effect of the roaring cataract on the senses. It is the most magnificent scenery of its class on the Continent, with the one exception of the Yosemite. Above the main falls is another, which alone would be a great attraction, but is dwarfed into insignificance by the lower and larger one below. Above this, still, is a series of cascades, over which the vast volume of water from the lakes above rushes and breaks into foam everlastingly. These rapids can be heard for miles of a still night, making much more noise than the roaring cataract at the falls. Here is the upper mouth of the canyon and the beginning of 10 miles of canyon scenery.

Six miles from the falls, on the road to the lake, is the Sulphur Mountain, an immense mound of pure sulphur crystal with a number of steaming springs at its base. The mountain seems to have been built up by deposits from these springs, and the formative processes are still at work on the adjacent plain. The overflow from the springs winds down the declivity toward the Yellowstone, leaving sulphuric deposits in its course. From Sulphur Mountain to the great lake the distance is 15 miles, and the trail winds along the picturesque bank of the Yellowstone. The river's source is not the lake, as many suppose; the lake might rather be called an expansion of the river, which is never narrower than about 120 feet, from the lake to the Missouri, some 600 miles distant. The lake is said to have 300 miles of shore line, but it never has been fully explored. It certainly is the gem of the lakes, set as it is in a series of mountain peaks, pine-clad and snow-crowned. The monotony of its crested waves is broken by a verdure-clad island, giving it the appearance in summer of an emerald in a setting of brilliants. On the return trip from the lake the tourist will be repaid by short divergence from the trail for a glimpse of the Mud Volcano, which, while it was shorn of its symmetrical crater by a convulsion several years ago, is still a singular spectacle. Looking down into its deep and slimy crater one may see a mass of mud and water rushing athwart the aperture, ever and anon spurting toward the surface. At irregular intervals this slimy substance is shot high into the air, plastering the adjacent cedars now sapless and shorn of their green vestments by the hot blasts from below. These are the principal objective points of a tour in the park. There are many other interesting places, such as Gibbon Falls and canyon; Petrified Forests; Hoodoo, or Gaflin, Mountains; Mount Washburne, from whose summit may be seen the steaming geysers in the distance, and a general bird's-eye view gained of the whole picturesque plateau.

Yeoman, a term which seems, in early English history, to have been applied to a common attendant menial servant, but after the 15th century came to denote a class of small freeholders, forming the next grade below gentlemen. The term yeoman was also given to the 40-shillings freeholder, or, more loosely, to any small farmer or countryman above the grade of laborer. The term is also familiar in the titles of functionaries in royal households, such as yeoman usher of the black rod, yeoman of the robes, etc.

Yeomanry, specifically, a force of volunteer cavalry first embodied in Great Britain during the wars of the French Revolution, and consisting to a great extent of country gentlemen and farmers. They are liable to be

called out in aid of the civil power in case of riot at any time; in case of actual invasion, or the appearance of an enemy on the coast or during a rebellion, they may be assembled for actual service; they are then subject to the Mutiny act and Articles of War, The yeomanry volunteered for service in the late South African war.

Yerkes Observatory, the observatory of Chicago University, at William's Bay, Wis., near the shore of Lake Geneva, 75 miles N. of Chicago, founded in 1892 by Charles T. Yerkes, of Chicago, and completed in 1895. The site, chosen with a view to escaping the smoke, dust, electric lights, and noise of a city, consists of fifty acres of wooded land. The observatory, in the form of a Roman cross, with three domes and a meridian room at the end of each, is 330 feet long from E. to W., and is the largest and most complete building for the purpose in the world. It has a hall through the center, and on either side of this, library, computing room, lecture room, museum, two spectroscopic laboratories, galvanometer room, chemical laboratory, photographing rooms, physical laboratory, optician's room, and a workshop. The great dome, the largest in the world, 90 feet in diameter and weighing 70 tons, is at the W. end. It is revolved, and the shutter opened and closed, by an electric motor, which also raises and lowers the floors. Under this dome is the immense Yerkes telescope. Two lesser domes house two other telescopes, besides which the observatory has sidereal and meantime clocks, a solar spectograph, a stellar spectograph, a position micrometer, a photoheliograph, a meridian circle, and a transit instrument. The heliostat room is 100 feet long by 12 feet wide, and has an iron roof which rolls off to the S. The heliostat, with plain mirror 12 inches in diameter, is on a pier at the N. end of the room. The building containing the engines, dynamos, and boilers for generating power and heat, is for safety, several hundred feet distant from the observatory. In the instrument shop it is hoped it will be possible to construct instruments and laboratory apparatus for advanced investigation, under the immediate supervision of those who are to use them. The observatory issues several publications, including irregularly issued bulletins containing announcements of discoveries and results, and the "Astrophysical Journal." Its director is Prof. George E. Hale. Dr. T. J. J. See is Professor of Astronomy in Chicago University.

Yerkes, Charles Tyson, an American capitalist; born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 25, 1837; was engaged as exchange broker in 1858-1861, and as banker in 1861–1886. He failed in 1871, being at the time in debt to the city of Philadelphia for bonds sold on its account, and as he refused to give the city preference over other creditors he was prosecuted and imprisoned, but afterward pardoned, and his conviction was subsequently pronounced illegal. He has since became very wealthy, and prominent in great enterprises in Europe and America. In 1892 he gave the University of Chicago the great telescope bearing his name.

Yew, an evergreen tree with spreading branches, linear acute leaves more or less falcate, coriaceous, shining above, paler below, arranged in two ranks. It is indigenous in most parts of Continental Europe and in the Himalayas 6,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea-level The sap wood of the yew is white, the heart wood red, hard, close-grained, and susceptible of a fine polish. It weighs 59 pounds to the cubic foot. It is prized in Europe by cabinet makers, and was formerly much used in England, as it still is in the Himalayas, for bow making.

Yezidi, or **Yezidee,** a sect of religionists who, while admitting that God is supreme, yet believe the devil to be a mighty angel deserving of worship. They live near the Euphrates.

Yezo, or **Ezo,** less correctly Yesso, native Hokkaido, the most N. of the four great islands of Japan; still only partially settled; area, 36,299 square miles; pop. 610,155. Its official name is Hokkaido, or "Circuit of the Northern Sea," received in 1870, when it was brought under a special colonization department. An agricultural mission from the United States assisted in founding model farms, laying out roads, and building bridges.

The capital was changed from Matsumae to Sapporo, which was provided with a railroad to Otam, its port, and to Poronai, the great coal district inland. An agricultural college, breweries, canning factories, beetroot sugar factories, etc., were established, but with inconsiderable results. The coal mines are worked by convict labor. A system of military settlements has of late years been put into force, partly with the view of furnishing a militia against possible invasion from Russia, which is supposed to covet the fine harbors of Yezo. The principal products of Yezo are coal, seaweed, sulphur, fish, the catches of salmon on the river Ishikari being sometimes enormous. The fauna and flora of Yezo differ materially from those of the main island. The Yezo pony, originally from Nambu on the main island, is hardy, and foreign blood has been introduced, promising good results. The original inhabitants of Yezo were probably pit dwellers, of whom distinct traces have been found. After these came Ainos or Ainus, whose principal settlement is at Piratori, 50 miles E. of Mororan. The bear festival in September, is the great event of their year. The Ainos number 15,000, and are a harmless and remarkable race. The S. corner of the island was wrested from them in the 16th century, and the castle of Matsumae, in the extreme S. W., became in the next century the headquarters of Japanese rule. Yezo has a rigorous climate, being for six months of the year under snow and ice (two feet in the S. to eight feet in the N.). The center of the island is but little known, though it has been crossed twice or thrice by Japanese and European explorers.

Yoder, Robert Anderson, an American educator; born in Lincoln co., N. C., Aug. 16, 1853; was graduated at North Carolina College in 1877; had charge of the Concordia High School, North Carolina; ordained in 1879; held pastorates in North Carolina; president of the Concordia College in 1888–1891; and became president of Lenoir College, North Carolina, in the latter year.

Yokohama, the chief port of entry in Japan, and the headquarters of foreign shipping companies, banks, consulates, and commerce generally. Yokohama is a poorly laid-out town with narrow winding streets. The Bluff, however, conceded for residence in 1867, is a beautiful spot, commanding fine views of Fuji-san and of Yokohama bay. The bay is beautiful. Work on a large harbor was carried out in 1889–1896; it is enclosed by two breakwaters 1¼ miles long, and an iron pier, 1,900 feet long. The foreign community here is the largest in the country. Silk represents three-fifths of the exports, the rest being other tissues, tea, rice, copper, curios, etc.; the imports are cottons and woolens, raw sugar, oils, metals, chemicals, arms, and ammunition, watches, etc. Pop. 193,762.

Yongampho, a place in Korea, on the Yalu river, the boundary between Korea and territory held by Russia, the reported fortification of which by the Russians in the autumn of 1903 gave great offense to Japan, being regarded as an infringement of Korean territory, and provoked a protest from the Korean government.

York, a city in Yorkshire, England, 188 miles N. of London. The great object of attraction is the minster or cathedral, the finest in England, which dates from the 7th century, but did not begin to assume its present form till the 12th century, and was not complete till 1472. It is built in the form of a Latin cross with choir, aisles, transepts, a central tower and two W. towers. York was the capital of Roman Britain.

York, House of, an English royal family, rival to that of Lancaster, and possessor of an elder right to the crown. In the struggle between the houses of York and Lancaster, the partisans of the former were distinguished by a white, and those of the latter by a red rose. Hence the title "War of the Roses."

York College, a coeducational institution in York, Neb., founded in 1890 under the auspices of the United Brethren Church.

Yorktown, a town and county-seat of York co., Va.; on the York river; 7 miles W. of Chesapeake bay. Here is the oldest custom house in the United States. The city has a monument

commemorating the surrender of the British army under Lord Cornwallis. It is historically famous for its two sieges. In the first the British, numbering 8,000 made a stand and threw up earth works, in August, 1781, and were supported by several vessels in York river. Washington with an army of 16,000, including 7,000 Frenchmen, and aided by a French fleet under Count de Grasse, forced the surrender of the place, Oct. 16, 1781. The total loss of the allied troops was about 300 and that of the British about 550. This was the last important action in the Revolutionary War. In the spring of 1862 the city was occupied by 50,000 Confederates under General Johnston and Magruder. On April 5, General McClellan laid siege to it with 90,000 men. The Confederates withdrew from the city on May 3, and were pursued till the 5th, when the battle of Williamsburg was fought, resulting in a victory for the Union army.

Yorktown, The, a United States twinscrew, steel gunboat.

Yosemite Valley, a cleft in the W. slope of the Sierra Nevada, about the center of California, and 140 miles E. of San Francisco. The name Yosemite is an Indian word which signifies "large grizzly bear." This celebrated valley, noted for the sublimity and beauty of its scenery, is about 7 miles long and ½ to nearly 2 miles in breadth, and is tranversed by the Merced river. When one arrives in the valley, at the bottom of the canyon, he finds himself as it were in a room. The floor of the room is a mixture of meadow and woodland, and a river runs across it, entering by a door at one end and going out by a door at the other end. The river averages about 50 yards in width. Through a second door in the upper end another stream (Jenayale creek) comes into the room, but joins the Merced soon after entering. The walls of the room are of granite, and are in places quite plumb, in others nearly plumb, and elsewhere they have a tendency to tilt back a little. At the upper edges they are hacked and gouged out of all semblance of regularity or neatness. It would be next to impossible to put a roof on the room without leaving large gaps underneath. The chips and splinters made by the hacking and gouging lie in vast heaps piled up against the lower part of the walls, and are generally overgrown with forest vegetation.

If the Eiffel Tower were standing on the floor of the Yosemite room and you were looking down at it you might easily take the tower to be a queer bit of bric-a-brac, resembling possibly the burned stump of a California big tree.

Next consider the great torrents of water pouring over the top of the walls here and there along each side, through gaps made by the hacking and gouging. The streams are not broad like Niagara, nor even as wide as the Rhine Falls at Schaffhausen, but what they lack in width is more than made up by length. The Bridal Veil Fall, which drops from a low part of the wall, measures 900 feet from top to bottom. It makes one clear drop of 600 feet, and comes down the other 300 by a series of jumps. The Ribbon, the Sentinel, and the Royal Arch are falls that, after rolling over the edge, must get through space of from 2,000 to 2,500 feet before arriving at the floor. There are others; but the most notable of all, as far as figures go, is the Yosemite Fall. This one makes a clean skip of about 1,450 feet from the first jumping-off place; then in a succession of hops it comes down 626 feet lower, and then it drops 400 feet, straight down. After that it goes downward in a series of cascades a further matter of 80 or 100 feet. Altogether the height of the fall is reckoned at 2,550 feet, unquestionably the highest yet discovered in any land, while the first plunge is the longest made by any known cataract.

Youmans, Edward Livingston, an American scientist, long the editor of the "Popular Science Monthly"; born in Coeymans, N. Y., June 3, 1821. He died in New York city, Jan. 18, 1887.

Youmans, William Jay, an American chemist; born in Milton, Saratoga co., N. Y., Oct. 14, 1838; was for a number of years editor of the "Popular Science Monthly," succeeding his brother Edward. He died in Mount Vernon, N. Y., April 10, 1901.

Young, Andrew White, an American political economist; born in Carlisle, N. Y., March 2, 1802. He died in Warsaw, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1877.

Young, Bennett Henderson, an American lawyer; born in Nicholasville, Ky., May 25, 1843; served in the Confederate army under Gen. John H. Morgan in the Civil War; and represented Kentucky at the Paris Exposition in 1878.

Young, Brigham, an American Mormon; born in Whitingham, Vt., June 1, 1801. He learned the trade of a painter and glazier. Early in life he joined the Baptists, but when about the age of 30 was converted to Mormonism, and openly joined the sect at Kirtland, O., in 1832. In 1835 he was ordained an elder and sent forth among the 12 apostles, the New England States being the district assigned to him. On the death of Joseph Smith, in 1844, he was unanimously chosen president and prophet, though he had three competitors for the office, one of whom, Sidney Rigdon, he soon afterward excommunicated. On the forcible expulsion of the sect from Nauvoo, Ill., President Young led them to the valley in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, where he founded the present Salt Lake City. His followers forming a nucleus, others poured into "the Promised Land," and in 1849 an attempt was made to organize a State, to be called the State of Deseret. The United States government refused to sanction the new State, but Utah was organized as a territory, and Young appointed governor.

Young was the founder of polygamy as an institution, and was among the first to practise it. In 1852 he promulgated the "celestial law of marriage," which he declared to have been revealed to Joseph Smith nine years before. A large party, among whom were Smith's wife and sons, in the Church opposed the innovation, and declared the revelation to be a forgery, but Young's influence carried the day. He himself had from 15 to 18 actual wives, besides numerous spiritual wives who were formally "sealed" to him. He was twice indicted for polygamy, but each time the case fell through. His 15th wife sued for a divorce in 1875. He died in Salt Lake City, Aug. 29, 1877.

Young, Charles Augustus, an American astronomer; born in Hanover, N. H., Dec. 15, 1834; was graduated at Dartmouth College (1853), Professor of Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy in Western Reserve College; captain of a company of the 85th Ohio Volunteers (1862); Professor of Astronomy and Physics in Dartmouth College; Professor of Astronomy in the College of New Jersey, at Princeton (1877). He was a member of the eclipse parties to Iowa in 1869, and to Spain in 1870; of the transit of Venus party to Peking, China, 1874, and organized the Princeton eclipse expedition to Denver in 1878. He discovered the green line of the solar corona in 1869. At the 1870 eclipse he discovered the so-called "reversing layer" surrounding the solar photosphere, and in 1872 at Sherman, Wyo., detected the bright reversal of many lines of the solar spectrum in ordinary sunlight.

Young, Clark Montgomery, an American educator; born in Hiram, O.; was graduated at Hiram College; and after 1883 engaged in educational work in South Dakota. He was secretary of the Territorial Board of Education of Dakota, and of the State Board of Education of South Dakota; and Professor of History and Sociology in the University of South Dakota.

Young, Frederick George, an American educator; born in Burnett, Wis., June 3, 1858; was graduated at Johns Hopkins University in 1886; was vice-principal of the State Normal School, in Madison, S. D., in 1887–1890; principal of the Portland High School, Oregon, in 1890–1894; president of Albany College, Oregon, in 1894–1895; and became Professor of Economics and History in the University of Oregon in the latter year. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of South Dakota in 1889.

Young, James Thomas, an American author; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 23, 1873; was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1893.

Young, Jesse Bowman, an American clergyman, author, and editor; born in Berwick, Pa., July 5, 1844; was graduated at Dickinson College in 1868; served three years in the Union army in the Civil War, ending as captain; entered the ministry of the Meth-

odist Episcopal Church, and was pastor in Pennsylvania and Kansas City, Mo.; editor of the "Central Christian Advocate."

Young, John Russell, an American journalist; born in Dowington, Pa., Nov. 20, 1841. At the outbreak of the Civil War, war correspondent; joined the editorial staff of the New York "Tribune"; established the "Morning Post" in Philadelphia; the "Standard" in New York; was European correspondent of the New York "Herald," as correspondent of the same paper he accompanied General Grant in his journey round the world; was appointed minister to China; was appointed Librarian of Congress, June 30, 1897. He died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1899.

Young, Mrs. Julia Evelyn, an American verse writer and novelist; born in Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1857.

Young, Robert Anderson, an American author; born in Knox co., Tenn., Jan. 23, 1824; was graduated at Washington College, Tenn., and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and held pastorates in several cities in Tennessee. He was president of the Wesleyan University, Florence, Ala., financial secretary of the Board of Trustees of Vanderbilt University; secretary of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Died 1902.

Young, Samuel Baldwin Marks, an American military officer; born in Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 9, 1840; entered the Union army in 1861; served with distinction through the Civil War; and was brevetted Brigadier-General; joined the regular army; was commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers, May 4, 1898; and participated in the Cuban campaign; was promoted Major-General of Volunteers, and honorably discharged after the surrender of Santiago; served in the Philippines in 1899–1901; was promoted Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Jan. 2, 1900; Major-General, Feb. 2, 1901; and for a time served as military governor of Northwestern Luzon and was commander of the 1st District, Department of Luzon. Later in the same year he was placed in command of the Department of California. In February, 1902, he was selected to be the first president of the newly-established Army War College, in Washington, D. C.

Young, Samuel Hall, an American clergyman; born in Butler, Pa., Sept. 12, 1847; was graduated at the University of Wooster and at the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa.; and ordained in the Presbyterian Church. He went to Fort Wrangel, Alaska, as a missionary and explorer; organized the first Protestant Church in Alaska; held pastorates in California, Illinois, Iowa, and Ohio; later sent to the Klondike; appointed superintendent of Presbyterian missions in Alaska.

YUCCA, OR ADAM'S NEEDLE.

Young Men's Christian Associations, organizations of young men in the different cities, demanding a profession of Christianity in their active, and good moral character in their associate members, and working by meth-

ods in harmony with Christianity for the physical, social, mental, and spiritual improvement of their members, and of young men in general.

Young Women's Christian Associations, societies devoted to the spiritual, mental, social, and physical development of young women. In the United States these associations grew out of the Ladies' Christian Union of New York, established in 1858, the first Young Women's Christian Association in this country being formed in Boston, Mass., in 1866.

Yucca, Adam's needle. They are evergreen shrubs, their stem tending to arborescence, crowned by a circle of linear, lanceolate, rigid leaves, from the center of which rises a large panicle of snow-white, whitish-green or cream-colored flowers. From the hotter parts of America. The common Adam's needle has an upright stem, a panicle of flowers three feet long, and a total height in America of 10 or 12 feet, though the cultivated plant in cooler climes is very much smaller. It is a native of the United States from Carolina to Mexico and Texas. Its fruit is purgative; its stem yields starch and also a fiber well adapted for paper making.

Yukon, the largest stream in the extreme N. W. portion of the North American continent. It is 2,044 miles in length, the Mackenzie river, near it, being estimated at 2,000 miles. It is the 17th river of the world as to length, the seventh of the Western Hemisphere, the fourth of the North American continent, and third in the United States, counting all its length.

Yung Wing, a Chinese diplomatist; born in Nau Ping, China, Nov. 17, 1828; came to the United States in 1847; was graduated at Yale College in 1854; and in 1864 was commissioned by the Chinese government to buy machinery in the United States for the arsenal of Kiang-Nau. He was influential in persuading the Chinese government to provide for the education of Chinese youth in foreign countries, that intercourse with the foreigners might be made easier. In 1875 he married Miss Mary Kellog of Hartford, Conn., an act which led to his recall. In 1878, was appointed assistant minister of China to the United States, where he remained till the outbreak of the Chino-Japanese War. At the close of the war he was appointed one of the peace commissioners. Subsequently he was raised in rank and in 1897 represented the Chinese government at Queen Victoria's jubilee.

Z, the last letter of the English alphabet, a sibilant consonant. The words in modern English which begin with z are all derived from other languages, principally from Greek. It was not known in the oldest English.

Zahm, John Augustus, an American educator; born in New Lexington, Perry co., O., June 14, 1851; was graduated at Notre Dame University in 1871; entered the Order of the Holy Cross in the same year; had charge of the scientific department of Notre Dame University in 1874; was curator of the University Museum for many years; and became provincial of the Order of the Holy Cross in 1897.

Zahringen, the house from which the present grand-ducal family of Baden takes its origin. The name is derived from the ruined castle of Zahringen, in a village of the same name, 2 miles N. of Freiburg in Baden.

Zaire, a name given to the great African river Kongo in part of its lower course.

Zalinski, Edmund Louis Gray, an American military officer; born in Kurnick, Prussian Poland, Dec. 13, 1849; came to the United States in 1853 and entered the army at the age of 15; received a commission in 1866. From 1872 to 1876 he was Professor of Military Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; was graduated at the Artillery School Fort Monroe, in 1880, and at the School of Submarine Mining, Willet's Point, several months later. In 1889 he was sent to St. Petersburg as military attache to the American Legation. He retired from active service in 1894.

Zambesi, the most important river in Southeastern Africa, and the largest flowing into the Indian Ocean. It has its source in several streams uniting in the far interior, and reaches the Indian Ocean by several mouths in the Mozambique Channel opposite Madagascar. The delta of the Zambesi covers an area of about 25,000 square miles, and commences about 90 miles from the coast. The course of the whole river is about 1,400 miles, and it drains an area of 600,000 square miles.

Zane, Ebenezer, an American pioneer; born in Berkeley co., Va., Oct. 7, 1747; made the first permanent settlement on the Ohio river in 1770, on the site of the city of Wheeling, and built there a block house called Fort Henry; held several military and civil offices, and attained the rank of colonel. The land where the city of Zanesville, Ohio, now stands formed a portion of his property. He died in Wheeling, Va., in 1811.

Zangwill, Israel, an English-Jewish novelist; born in London, in 1864. He began life as a London teacher, and while teaching, graduated at the London University. He edited the periodical "Ariel."

Zanzibar, a British protectorate in East Africa, which formerly comprised the whole coast between Magdishu (Magadoxo), about lat. 2° N., and Cape Delgado, lat 10° 42′ S., with the four islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, Lamu, and Mafia. The continental part of the protectorate has become part of British East Africa and German East Africa; while the island and town of Zanzibar, and the island of Pemba, are entirely under British protection. The island (area 600 square

miles) is very fertile and well cultivated, being especially suited for the cultivation of cloves, sugar, coffee, cocoa, and various spices, of which there is a considerable export. The population (200,000) is extremely heterogenous, including Europeans, Arabs, half-caste Portuguese from the Malabar coast of India, and the Suahilis from the mainland. In 1899 Germany removed her rights of extra-territoriality in Zanzibar from such time as the similar rights possessed there by Great Britain should be abolished. The imports in 1899 had a value of $7,983,030, and the exports $7,567,035. Zanzibar, the chief town (100,000 inhabitants), on the W. side of the island, is the center of trade for the E. seaboard of Africa and of missionary and exploring work for the interior. At the instance of the British government the slave trade has been abolished and slavery was nominally abolished in 1897.

Zebra, a popular name for any of the striped forms of the genus Equus; thus embracing the quagga, the true zebra, and Burchell's zebra. In all

BURCHELL'S ZEBRA.

three the external characters are those of the ass rather than of the horse; the legs are without warts, the tail is furnished with long hairs only toward the extremity, the neck is full and arched, and the mane stiff and erect. All the species of this division are rapidly vanishing before advancing civilization, and in all probability will become extinct before very many years.

Zebu, the native name for any breed or individual of Bos Indicus. The zebus attain their greatest development in India, but range E. to Ja-

THE ZEBU.

pan and W. to the Niger river. They vary greatly in size, some being larger than European cattle, while others are no bigger than a month-old calf.

Zebulun, the 10th son of Jacob; he gave his name to one of the 12 tribes of Israel, and to a region of Palestine.

Zechariah, or **Zacharias,** the name of many ancient Hebrews, including two prophets, various priests, and Levites, and other prominent men.

In the Old Testament canon, the 11th in order of the 12 minor prophetic books. The name prefixed to it is that of "Zechariah, the son of Berechiah, the son of Iddo the prophet." In Ezra he is called the son of Iddo, but son is sometimes used vaguely for lineal male descendant, and may easily signify grandson. When Cyrus permitted the Jews to return from Babylon he also accorded them permission to rebuild the temple and the foundations of the edifice were at once laid. The jealousy of the neighboring tribes led to the stoppage of the work. In the second year of Darius Hystaspes, permission was obtained to resume it and building was recommenced with the patronage and active aid of Zerubbabel the civil governor of Judæa, Joshua the High Priest, etc. Enthusiasm for the work was excited among the previously apathetic people by the proph-

ets Haggai and Zechariah. The former seems to have been the senior in point of years, and commenced his addresses and predictions in the sixth month of the second year of Darius, while Zechariah did so in the eighth month. In the first part of the book the prophet counsels a return to Jehovah; in the second, which has in it various symbolic visions, he encourages the building of the temple. The style of chapters ix.–xi. differs from that of the first eight; and that of xii.–xiv. to a certain extent from both. In x: 6, the house of Judah requires to be strengthened, that of Joseph to be saved, and in verse 11 is the prediction "the pride of Assyria shall be brought down," as if it stood when the words were penned; whereas by the time of Darius Hystaspes it had forever passed away. Some, assign these chapters to an earlier Zechariah, a contemporary of Isaiah (about 736 B. C.).

Zedekiah, the son of Josiah, King of Judah, placed on the throne after Jehoiakin had been removed by Nebuchadnezzar, on his second taking of Jerusalem, 599 B. C. He reigned during 11 years. He entered into an alliance with Pharaoh-Hophra, King of Egypt, and revolted against Nebuchadnezzar, who laid siege to Jerusalem. The prophet Jeremiah counselled Zedekiah to save his city and throne by submission to the Chaldeans; but the king maintained his defense of the city. The Egyptians came to his relief; but, on Nebuchadnezzar offering them battle, they retreated to their own country, and Jerusalem, after undergoing a siege of 19 months, was taken 586 B. C. The king endeavored to escape, but was captured and condemned to behold his sons slain before him; after which his eyes were put out, and he was carried to Babylon. The city was almost entirely destroyed, and the people led into captivity.

Zend Avesta, the religious book of the Parsees or representatives of the old creed of fireworshipers. The original is written in the primitive Zend language, with a translation into the comparatively modern Pehlvi made by order of the Sassanian dynasty, A. D. 235–651.

Zenith, the highest point in the heavens to a spectator at any given place, the point from which if the earth were absolutely spherical a perpendicular let fall would pass through its center. Also used to express the highest point of a person's fortune; the highest or culminating point of any subject referred to.

Zenobia, a Queen of Palmyra, who succeeded to the throne as regent for her sons on the murder of her husband Odenathus, A. D. 266. Not content, however, with the independence granted by the indolent Emperor Gallienus and his successor, Claudius, she aimed at a dominion which should include Egypt, Syria, and Asia Minor, and make good her vaunted title of Queen of the East. The accession of Aurelian, however, in 270, once more placed a soldier at the head of the Roman empire, and in 273 the armies of Zenobia were defeated in two pitched battles, while Palmyra was taken and its queen made prisoner. According to Zosimus she died on her way to Rome.

Zero, in common language means nothing; in arithmetic it is called naught, and means no number; in algebra, it stands for no quantity.

Zeus, the greatest of the national deities of ancient Greece; according to the most received mythology, son of Cronos and Rhea. With the help of his brothers and sisters, Poseidon, Hades, Hestia, Hera, and Demeter, he overthrew Cronos and the Titans, assumed the sovereignty of the universe, and took as his peculiar province the heaven above, giving to Hades the infernal regions, to Poseidon the sea, the earth being left subject to the influence of all three, though to Zeus belonged the supremacy.

Zif, Ziph, or **Ziv,** in the Hebrew calendar, the second month of the year, extending from the new moon in May to that in June.

Zimmerman, Eugene, an American cartoonist; born in Basel, Switzerland, May 25, 1862; removed to the United States and received a public school education in Paterson, N. J.; was employed on "Puck" in 1882–1885. In the latter year he became a caricaturist for "Judge."

Zinc, a bluish-white lustrous metal, having a crystalline lamellar structure, moderate hardness, and a low melting-point.

Zincography, an art analogous to lithography.

Zion, or **Sion,** the highest and most S. mount of Jerusalem; rising about 2,500 feet above the Mediterranean, and from 200 to 300 feet above the valleys at its base. It was a fortified town of the Jebusites till subdued by David, and thenceforward was called the "City of David." A mosque near its S. brow now covers the "tomb of David" so called, most jealously guarded by the Mohammedans. On it were erected the magnificent palaces of Solomon, and long afterward those of Herod. At the present day a considerable portion of it lies outside the modern wall on the S. "Zion," and "the daughter of Zion," are sometimes used in Scripture to denote the whole city, including especially Moriah and the Temple; and sometimes figuratively for the seat of the true Church on earth and in heaven.

Zionism, a name given to a scheme for the acquisition of Palestine by purchase from Turkey, with a view to establishing the Jews in the Holy Land. Zionism has made great progress, and is championed by some of the greatest living Jews. While its aim is to populate Palestine with Jews, and provide a refuge there for some of the persecuted Jewish millions of Russia, Rumania, etc., it is not averse to Jewish settlement in other desirable localities, and a suggestion from the British government in 1903 that the Jews would be welcome in British Central Africa is understood to have been regarded favorably by Zionist leaders.

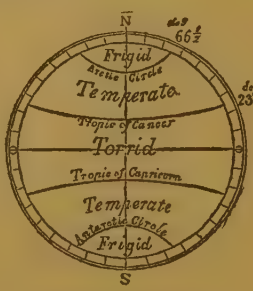
Zither, or **Zithern,** a development of the musical instrument known to the Greeks as cithara. In the early part of the 19th century it became a favorite with the peasantry of the Styrian and Bavarian Alps.

Zodiacal Light, a pearly glow spreading over a portion of the sky near the point at which the sun is just about to rise in the morning or has just set in the evening. It extends from the horizon to a considerable distance toward the zenith, and is best seen in the tropics in spring evenings,

Zoe, Empress of the East; daughter of Constantine IX., a bad woman, but a strong and able ruler. Died, aged 72, in A. D. 1052.

Zola, Emile, a French novelist; born in Paris, France, April 2, 1840; the son of an Italian engineer. After working for Paris publishers and writing for the press he attempted fiction with success. During 1897 and 1898 he took up with splendid courage the cause of Captain Dreyfus, whom he declared to have been illegally condemned, and was in consequence of his action prosecuted by order of the French government, and condemned to imprisonment. He escaped punishment by voluntary exile in England. Returning to Paris after the subsidence of the excitement caused by the Dreyfus case, he resumed his literary work, but lived only till the night of Sept. 28, 1902, when he was accidentally killed by gas escaping from a coal fire.

Zollars, Ely Vaughan, an American educator; born in Lower Salem, O., Sept. 17, 1847; was graduated at Bethany College in 1875; was president of the Kentucky Classical and Business College in 1877–1884 and of the Gerrard Female College in 1884–1885; pastor of the Church of Christ, Springfield, Ill., in 1855–1888; and became president of Hiram College in 1888.



ZONES OF THE EARTH.

Zone, in anatomy, a region of the body formed by imaginary lines drawn around it transversely; used specifically, of the abdominal zones or regions. In biology, a stripe or belt, as of color, on a plant, a shell, etc. Also a certain stratum of sea water, the depth of the upper and under surfaces of which are generally measured or calculated in fathoms.

In geography, one of five imaginary

belts surrounding the earth. They are the North Frigid Zone, between the North Pole and the Arctic Circle; the North Temperate Zone, between the Arctic Circle and the Tropic of Cancer; the Torrid Zone, between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn; the South Temperate Zone, between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle; and the South Frigid Zone, between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole.

Zoölatry, animal worship; adoration paid by man to any of the lower animals. This cultus seems to have passed through three stages: (1) The animal was reverenced and propitiated as possessing a power greater than that of man. (2) The animal was regarded as an incarnation of some deity or spirit. (3) It was raised to the position of a tribal ancestor.

Zoölogical Garden a public garden in which a collection of animals is kept. There are in the United States seven zoölogical gardens — at New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The S. E. section of Bronx Park (654 acres), New York, comprising 261 acres, is in charge of the New York Zoölogical Society, which is developing there the most extensive zoölogical garden in the country, containing 55 different series of buildings, cages, and ranges.

Zoölogy, that portion of natural history which treats of the classification, structure, habits and habitations of animals. Closely related to zoölogy is the study of embryology, while comparative anatomy and physiology are the branches which dominate the study of the physical structure of man. Living matter, or bioplasm, may be considered physically as a peculiar compound of the chemical elements — carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen, called by Mulder proteine, and by Huxley and the German histologists protoplasm, or the physical basis of life. It is nearly identical with albumen. So far as is known, this combination of elements is always the product of pre-existing living matter. The term bioplasm is well applied to express matter in its living state, while protoplasm should be restricted to the material itself. Bioplasm is a semi-fluid substance, yet it will not freeze at 32° F., as water does, proving that, in this respect, at least, it is different from water. If we consider their origin, both animals and plants begin life as a small particle of bioplasm. In plants this forms an ovule, with a wall of cellulose; in animals it becomes an ovum or egg, with a wall of albuminous matter, in which life develops.

Zoroaster (so the Greeks pronounced the name of Zarathushtra), the founder or reformer of the ancient religion of the Parsees. He appears as a historical person only in the earliest portion of the Avesta, the Gathic hymns, where the aspirations, hopes, and fears of an actual human agent are unmistakably present. His name means "Bay camels." His father was Pourusaspa, "Many horses"; his wife was Hvogvi; his daughter was Pouruchista, the Discreet. His family name was Spitama. This much we may accept from the statements of documents, but as soon as we leave the last Gatha, which was the wedding song of his daughter, we have no reliable data. In the course of his career he composed religious-political hymns, the Gathas, of which we have now only fragments surviving in meters which appear (or reappear) in the Rik and in other parts of the Veda. The period in which he lived is uncertain, placed later than 800 B. C., and may be much earlier, according to good authority.

Zouave, a soldier belonging to the light infantry corps of the French army, which was organized in Algeria, soon after the conquest of that country in 1830, and was originally intended to be composed exclusively of the Kabyle tribe. This idea, however, was soon abandoned, and since 1840 the corps has been composed almost entirely of French soldiers, recruited from the veterans of ordinary line regiments, who are distinguished for their fine physique and tried courage.

Zuider Zee, a large gulf of the North Sea, penetrating deep into the Netherlands; about 60 miles in length, and 210 miles in circumference. The islands Texel, Vlieland, Ter Schelling, Ameland, and Schiermonnikoog, reaching in a chain from the most N. point of Holland, are the remains of a former line of coast, and form a breakwater against the North Sea. From Dunkirk in French

Flanders to the N. of Holland the interior is defended from the sea by sandhills or dunes. Here, as at the mouth of the Scheldt, the sand barrier was broken, and in 1282 the waters overflowing the low lands separated the province of Friesland from the peninsula of North Holland, and, having united with the small inner lake Flevo, formed the present Zuider Zee. In it lie the islands Wieringen, Urk, Schokland, and Marken. From the S. W. of the Zuider Zee a long narrow arm, called the Y (pronounced I), formerly ran nearly due W. through the peninsula of Holland. A strong sea dyke and locks have been constructed to cut off the Zuider Zee from the Y, through which there is a broad ship canal between Amsterdam and the North Sea. On both sides of the canal the Y has been drained and turned into about 12,000 acres of rich land. The waterway was formally opened by the king in 1876. A drainage scheme which a state commission (1892–1894) recommended, proposed to reclaim in 31 years, 450,000 acres at an estimated cost of $155,000,000.

Zulus, or **Amazulus,** that branch of the great Bantu division of the human family found in Natal, South Africa. Among the Bantu tribes, the Zulus are conspicuous for their physical and intellectual development. By nature the men are brave and are given to field sports, and, where opportunity offers, to border forays and intertribal strife. The Zulu polity is that of a pure democracy, the chiefs being elected, and holding office during the pleasure of the people. This pleasure is expressed through parents to subheads of districts, through them to the heads of larger districts, and through these in turn to the chief direct. Legislation occurs in the same way, through an expression of feeling from the body of the people to the chief through the heads of districts. A very complete, though unwritten, code of law, civil and criminal, exists and is well known to every adult Zulu. Polygamy is practised throughout the country, and has been from time immemorial; the marriage tie, however, with the 10th or 20th wife is as sacred as where monogamy prevails. As a race the Zulus are conspicuous for their morality and freedom from drunkenness and crime. Missionary efforts to Christianize have been more tolerated and acquiesced in than successful. The pursuits of the people are pastoral. Trading is little known, and the arts are limited to the primitive needs of simple iron work, pottery, and ornaments of copper, ivory, horn, or wood.

Zurich, capital of the canton of Zurich; 41 miles N. N. E. of Lucerne and 43 N. W. of Glarus, at the point where the Limmat issues from the Lake of Zurich and unites with its tributary the Sihl. It is one of the most prosperous manufacturing and commercial towns of Switzerland; yet the narrow streets and lofty houses of its older quarters, on the high ground E. of the river, give it the quaint appearance of a mediæval city. Pop. with suburbs, 151,983.

Zwingli, or **Zuinglius, Ulric,** a Swiss reformer; born in the hamlet of Wildhaus, in the Tockenburg, Jan. 1, 1484. After receiving instruction from his uncle the parish priest of Wessen, he was sent to study first at Basel, then at Berne, and afterward at Vienna. At the age of 18 he returned to his native village, but only to quit it again almost immediately, and renew his studies at Basel. He applied himself to scholastic theology, but gave it up in disgust as a mere waste of time, and soon after rejoiced to hear the teaching of Thomas Wittenbach. Zwingli eagerly studied the classics, and became one of the best scholars of his time. He was also passionately fond of music, and learned to play well on the flute, the lute, the violin, and other instruments. In 1506 he was ordained priest, and accepted the place of pastor of Glarus, which he filled with zeal and devotedness for 10 years. During this period thoughts were working in his mind, which were the germs of the reformation to come. He twice accompanied the Swiss auxiliaries to the wars in Italy, fought at the battle of Marignano; and used his influence with his countrymen to dissuade them from foreign military service. In 1514 he had visited Erasmus at Basel, and was greatly influenced by his writings.

The year of 1516 Zwingli has noted as the period of the commencement of the Swiss Reformation. That same year he removed to the secluded mon-

astery of Einsiedlen, of which he was appointed priest and preacher. His clear and eloquent announcement of scriptural truth astonished his new hearers, and drew crowds from the surrounding country to hear him. In 1519, through his high reputation for learning, piety, and eloquence, and the active influence of his friend Oswald Myconius, Zwingli was appointed preacher at the cathedral of Zurich, and was thus brought into the center of the political movement of Switzerland. His preaching produced immense excitement. In the autumn of the same year he was attacked by the plague, and it was reported that he was dead. He, however, recovered, and with a new vigor and devotedness, and fullness, resumed his work. In 1522 began the action of the court of Rome against the Reformation in Switzerland; the Bishop of Constance, by letter to the chapter at Zurich, attempted to stop the preaching of Zwingli. The latter replied in his "Architeles," and the attempt failed. But an order of the Diet was soon after obtained, which prohibited preaching against the monks. About the same time Zwingli married Anna Reinhold, a widow, and mother of Zwingli's beloved disciple and friend, Gerold. He did not make his marriage known till two years later.

Early in 1523 a conference between the advocates and opponents of the new doctrines was held at Zurich, by order of the Great Council; but the discussions, which lasted three days, left the controversy as it was. Not long after the Reformation was publicly established in Zurich, pictures and statues, etc., were taken out of the churches, and instead of the mass a simple form of celebrating the Lord's Supper was adopted. Education was provided for, and convents were suppressed. In 1528 Zwingli attended the important conferences of Baden, and in 1529 that of Marburg, where he agreed on certain articles of faith, with Luther and Melanchthon. Two years later, the long suppressed enmity of the cantons which remained Catholic broke out in open war against Zurich and Berne. At the battle of Cappel the forces of Zurich and Berne were defeated. Zwingli fell on that field, Oct. 11, 1531. His body was discovered, quartered, burnt, and his ashes mingled with those of swine, and scattered to the winds.

Zymotic Diseases, a name applied to epidemic and endemic, contagious diseases, because they are supposed to be produced by some morbific principle acting on the system like a ferment. The chief of these are measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus, typhoid, diphtheria, whooping cough, croup, and erysipelas.

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The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF
THE WORLD,
Showing
COUNTRIES
and their Colonies.
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Explanation of Colors.
United States
Great Britain
Germany
France
Russia
Denmark
Netherlands
Belgium
Spain
Portugal
Italy
Turkey
Countries without Foreign Possessions
Without Color
SCALES ALONG THE EQUATOR.
STATUTE MILES.
NAUTICAL MILES.
KILOMETERS.
ARCTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
Greenland
Baffin Bay
Hudson Bay
Dominion of Canada
NORTH AMERICA
UNITED STATES
Gulf of Mexico
West Indies
SOUTH AMERICA
Brazil
Peru
Bolivia
Paraguay
Uruguay
Chile
Argentina
Falkland Is.
AUSTRALIA
New Zealand
Tasmania
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
Siberia
EUROPE
ASIA
AFRICA
Sahara
CHINESE EMPIRE
China
Mongolia
Korea
Japan
Philippine Islands
Hawaii
Iceland
Great Britain
France
Spain
Portugal
Italy
Turkey
Denmark
Sweden
Norway
Germany
Austria-Hungary
Switzerland
Greece
Crete
Cyprus
Persia
Afghanistan
Baluchistan
Arabia
Egypt
Algeria
Tunis
Morocco
Abyssinia
Somali Country
Soudan
Congo Free State
Gen. Br. Africa
German East Africa
Portuguese West Africa
Cape Colony
Natal
Madagascar
Mauritius
Reunion (Fr.)
Seychelles Is.
Zanzibar
Socotra
Ceylon
Maldive Is.
Laccadive Is.
Sumidland
Bhutan
Nepal
Tibet
Turkestan
Khiva
Bokhara
Central Asia
Siberia
Russia
Nova Zembla
Franz Josef Land
Spitzbergen
North Cape
Faroe Is. (Dan.)
Azores (Port.)
Madeira Is. (Port.)
Canary Is. (Sp.)
Cape Verde Is. (Port.)
Bermudas
Bahama Is.
Cuba
Jamaica
Porto Rico
Barbadoes (Br.)
Trinidad (Br.)
Guiana
Port. Guinea
Sierra Leone
Liberia
Gambia
Senegal
Timbuctoo
Ascension (Br.)
St. Helena (Br.)
Trinidad (Brazil)
Tristan da Cunha (Br.)
Gough I. (Br.)
Cape of Good Hope
St. Paul (Br.)
Prince Edward Is. (Br.)
Crozet Is.
Kerguelen I. (Br.)
Heard I.
Bouvet Is.
Sandwich Group
South Georgia (Br.)
C. Horn
South Shetland Is.
S. Orkney Is.
C. Farewell
Labrador
Newfoundland
St. Pierre (Fr.)
The Great Lakes
Alaska
Aleutian Is.
Bering Sea
Sea of Okhotsk
Sakhalin I.
Pt. Barrow
New Siberia
Ellesmere Land
Grinnell Land
Greenland Sea
Denmark Str.
Davis Str.
Hudson Str.
Behring Str.
Arctic Circle
Pr. of Wales
(To U. S.)
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
Arctic Ocean
Atlantic Ocean
Pacific Ocean
Indian Ocean
Longitude East from Greenwich
Longitude West from Greenwich
Philippine Islands
Ladrone Is.
Guam
Wake I.
Marshall Is.
Caroline Is.
Gilbert Is.
Howland I.
Baker I.
Phoenix Is.
Malden I.
Christmas I.
Palmyra I.
Samoa
Society Is.
Tahiti I.
Low Archipelago
Marquesas Is.
Pitcairn I. (Br.)
Easter I. (Chile)
Juan Fernandez I. (Chile)
Galapagos Is. (Ec.)
Ecuador
Revillagigedo Is.
Clipperton I. (Fr.)
Central Am. States
Yucatan
Campeche
Honduras
Nicaragua
Costa Rica
Colombia
Venezuela
Guiana
Dutch East Indies
Sumatra
Java
Borneo
Celebes
New Guinea
New Britain
New Ireland
Solomon Is.
Santa Cruz Is.
Fiji Is.
Loyalty Is.
New Caledonia
Kermadec Is. (Br.)
Auckland I.
Emerald I.
Chatham Is.
Australia
Western Australia
South Australia
Queensland
New South Wales
Victoria
Tasmania
New Zealand
Without Color
Pr. of Wales
Alaska
Dominion of Canada
Hudson Bay
Labrador
Newfoundland
Greenland
Iceland
Great Britain
Ireland
France
Spain
Portugal
Italy
Turkey
Denmark
Sweden
Norway
Germany
Austria-Hungary
Switzerland
Greece
Crete
Cyprus
Persia
Afghanistan
Baluchistan
Arabia
Egypt
Algeria
Tunis
Morocco
Abyssinia
Somali Country
Soudan
Congo Free State
Gen. Br. Africa
German East Africa
Portuguese West Africa
Cape Colony
Natal
Madagascar
Mauritius
Reunion (Fr.)
Seychelles Is.
Zanzibar
Socotra
Ceylon
Maldive Is.
Laccadive Is.
Sumidland
Bhutan
Nepal
Tibet
Turkestan
Khiva
Bokhara
Central Asia
Siberia
Russia
Nova Zembla
Franz Josef Land
Spitzbergen
North Cape
Faroe Is. (Dan.)
Azores (Port.)
Madeira Is. (Port.)
Canary Is. (Sp.)
Cape Verde Is. (Port.)
Bermudas
Bahama Is.
Cuba
Jamaica
Porto Rico
Barbadoes (Br.)
Trinidad (Br.)
Guiana
Port. Guinea
Sierra Leone
Liberia
Gambia
Senegal
Timbuctoo
Ascension (Br.)
St. Helena (Br.)
Trinidad (Brazil)
Tristan da Cunha (Br.)
Gough I. (Br.)
Cape of Good Hope
St. Paul (Br.)
Prince Edward Is. (Br.)
Crozet Is.
Kerguelen I. (Br.)
Heard I.
Bouvet Is.
Sandwich Group
South Georgia (Br.)
C. Horn
South Shetland Is.
S. Orkney Is.
C. Farewell
Labrador
Newfoundland
St. Pierre (Fr.)
The Great Lakes
Alaska
Aleutian Is.
Bering Sea
Sea of Okhotsk
Sakhalin I.
Pt. Barrow
New Siberia
Ellesmere Land
Grinnell Land
Greenland Sea
Denmark Str.
Davis Str.
Hudson Str.
Behring Str.
Arctic Circle
Pr. of Wales
(To U. S.)
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
Arctic Ocean
Atlantic Ocean
Pacific Ocean
Indian Ocean
Longitude East from Greenwich
Longitude West from Greenwich
Philippine Islands
Ladrone Is.
Guam
Wake I.
Marshall Is.
Caroline Is.
Gilbert Is.
Howland I.
Baker I.
Phoenix Is.
Malden I.
Christmas I.
Palmyra I.
Samoa
Society Is.
Tahiti I.
Low Archipelago
Marquesas Is.
Pitcairn I. (Br.)
Easter I. (Chile)
Juan Fernandez I. (Chile)
Galapagos Is. (Ec.)
Ecuador
Revillagigedo Is.
Clipperton I. (Fr.)
Central Am. States
Yucatan
Campeche
Honduras
Nicaragua
Costa Rica
Colombia
Venezuela
Guiana
Dutch East Indies
Sumatra
Java
Borneo
Celebes
New Guinea
New Britain
New Ireland
Solomon Is.
Santa Cruz Is.
Fiji Is.
Loyalty Is.
New Caledonia
Kermadec Is. (Br.)
Auckland I.
Emerald I.
Chatham Is.
Australia
Western Australia
South Australia
Queensland
New South Wales
Victoria
Tasmania
New Zealand
THE WORLD. 1.

The Matthews-Northrup HANDY-MAP OF THE HEMISPHERES.

SCALE ALONG THE EQUATOR
0 1000 2000 3000 4000
KILOMETERS.
MILES.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

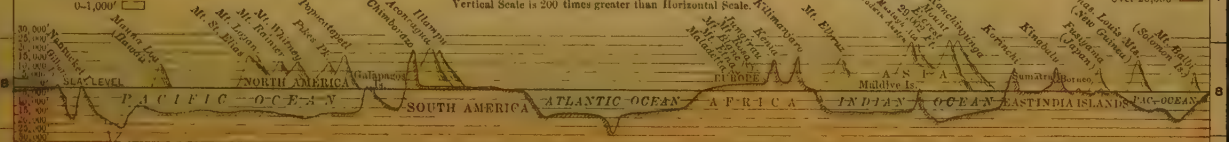
NORTH AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA
EUROPE
ASIA
AFRICA
AUSTRALIA
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
ANTARCTIC OCEAN
Greenland
Arctic Ocean
Tuscarora Deep
North Atlantic Basin
Azores
Cape Verde Is.
Gape Verde Basin
Sahara
Himalaya Mts.
Japan
Formosa
Philippine Islands
Marshall Islands
Hawaii
Miller Deep
Bellingshausen Deep
West Indies
Gilbert Islands
Galapagos Is.
St. Roque
Brazilian Basin
Andes Mts.
Samoa
Low Archipelago
Fiji
Tonga
New Caledonia
New Zealand
C. Horn
Victoria Land
Maldive Is.
Sumatra
JAVA
EAST INDIA
Timor
Guinea
Southern Ocean
Madagascar
West African Basin
C. of Good Hope
Kerguelen I.
Tasmania
Wilkes Land
TROPIC OF CANCER
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
EQUATOR
ANTARCTIC CIRCLE
SOUTH POLE

Elevations.
Over 20,000′
15,000–20,000′
10,000–15,000′
1,000–10,000′
0–1,000′

Depths.
0–10,000′
10,000–15,000′
15,000–20,000′
Over 20,000′

SECTION ALONG THE EQUATOR,

Showing Elevations and Depths, thus:
Other great Elevations are shown in the Background.
Vertical Scale is 200 times greater than Horizontal Scale.



30,000 feet deep, greatest depth known.

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The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF
THE WORLD,
Showing
Principal Transportation Lines
and Time Divisions.
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Longest and shortest day.
4½ months' day
Longest and shortest day.
4½ months' night
June 21 is the longest day north of the Equator and the shortest south of the Equator.
December 21 is the shortest day north of the Equator and the longest south of the Equator.
2 months' day
2 months' night
18 hrs. 30 min.
3 hrs. 30 min.
16 hrs. 3 min.
7 hrs. 51 min.
14 hrs. 51 min.
9 hrs. 9 min.
13 hrs. 36 min.
10 hrs. 4 min.
13 hrs.
11 hrs. 25 min.
12 hrs.
10 hrs. 47 min.
13 hrs. 13 min.
10 hrs. 4 min.
13 hrs. 56 min.
9 hrs. 9 min.
14 hrs. 51 min.
7 hrs. 51 min.
16 hrs. 9 min.
5 hrs. 30 min.
18 hrs. 30 min.
Comparative Time when Noon at Greenwich.
Midnight
Noon
Ante Meridian
Post Meridian
Night
Morning
Day
Evng
The World rotates from West to East
NOTE.—Distances on this Map are shown in English Statute Miles.
ANTIPODES OF GREENWICH
International Date Line
MONDAY
SUNDAY
EQUATOR
TROPIC OF CANCER
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
ARCTIC CIRCLE
ANTARCTIC CIRCLE
ARCTIC OCEAN
GREENLAND
Baffin Bay
Hudson Bay
Davis Strait
Behring Sea
Sea of Okhotsk
SIBERIA
NORTH AMERICA
UNITED STATES
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH AMERICA
AUSTRALIA
AFRICA
Sahara
INDIAN OCEAN
EUROPE
Spitzbergen
Nova Zembla
Kara Sea
Iceland
Hammerfest
North Cape
Parry Is.
New Siberia
Banks I.
Yakutsk
Nikolaevsk
Vladivostock
Yokohama
Pekin
Nagasaki
Shanghai
Canton
Hongkong
Manilla
Philippine Islands
Caroline Is.
Borneo
New Guinea
Cooktown
Caledonia
Fiji Is.
Samoa
Apia
Society Is.
Tonga Is.
Brisbane
Sydney
Melbourne
Adelaide
Albany
Auckland
New Zealands
Tasmania
Honolulu
Hawaiian Is.
Mazatlan
Mexico
Victoria
Vancouver
Nootka
Sitka
Juneau
Fuca
Alaska
St. Michaels
Dawson
Yukon
Mackenzie
Hudson Bay
Winnipeg
Montreal
Toronto
Ottawa
Quebec
Boston
New York
Chicago
Washington
San Francisco
New Orleans
Havana
Bermuda
Newfoundland
St. Johns
Halifax
Azores
Panama
Guayaquil
Lima
Callao
Valparaiso
Santiago
Antofagasta
Mollendo
Arica
Caracas
Trinidad
Porto Rico
Cape Verde Is.
Bathurst
Bogota
Quito
Para
Pernambuco
Bahia
Rio de Janeiro
Montevideo
Buenos Ayres
Falkland Is.
Punta Arenas
Cape Horn
Iceland
Faroe Is.
Trondhjem
Christiansand
Kristiania
Stockholm
Gothenburg
Copenhagen
Helsingfors
St. Petersburg
Archangel
Edinburgh
London
Liverpool
Dublin
Belfast
Manchester
Hull
Leith
Paris
Brest
Marseilles
Rome
Vienna
Berlin
Hamburg
Amsterdam
Constantinople
Odessa
Azof
Sebastopol
Tiflis
Baku
Astrakhan
Bokhara
Teheran
Jerusalem
Port Said
Alexandria
Cairo
Tunis
Algiers
Madeira Is.
Canary Is.
Timbuktu
Bathurst
Freetown
Dagos
Lorenzo Marquez
Delagoa Bay
Durban
Port Elizabeth
Cape Town of Good Hope
Walfish Bay
Johannesburg
Kimberley
Mauritius
Madagascar
Zanzibar
Mombasa
Aden
Karachi
Bombay
Colombo
Calcutta
Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude East
Comparative Time and Transportation. 3.

PACIFIC OCEAN
CHINESE EMPIRE
Peking
Shanghai
Hongkong
Canton
Formosa
Japan Sea
Honshu
Hokkaido
Sea of Okhotsk
Kamtchatka
Aleutian Is.
(To U.S.)
Sakhalin I.
Kurile Islands
Lake Baikal
Desert of Gobi
Tatsenkar
Vladivostok
Port Arthur
Mukden
Seoul
Yokohama
Tokio
Fusan
Nagasaki
Amoy
Swatow
Macao
Hainan
Philippine Islands
Luzon I.
Manila
Palawan
Borneo
Celebes Sea
Sulu Archipelago
Mindanao I.
Sulu Sea
Lord North
Giloolo
Carolina Islands
Palau Is.
Yap
Sorol Is.
Ngoli
Tarpuk
Saipan
Pulusuk
Mokil
Pingelap
Ualuk
Namoluito Is.
Banks
Senyavina Is.
Mortlock Is.
Marianas or Ladrone Islands
Guguan I.
Agana
Guam (U.S.)
Tinian I.
Saipan
Uluthi Is.
West Fary
Marshall Is.
Taongi I.
Ratak Chain
Ralik Chain
Gilbert Is.
Makin
Nonuti Islands
Arorai
Nanomea
Nanomea
Phoenix Is.
Sydney I.
Enderbury I.
Howland I.
Baker I. (U.S.)
Palmyra
Washington I.
Fanning Is.
Christmas I.
Starbuck I.
Malden I.
Tongareva
Union Group
Ellice Islands
Nukufetau
Funafuti
Nanumea
Nanumanga
Vaitupu
Nukulaelae
Niutao
Rotuma I.
Fiji Savaii
Horne Is.
Samoa
Upolu
Tutuila
Pango Pango (U.S. Har.)
Nassau I.
Suvarof Is.
Vostok I.
Rakiros
Penrhyn I.
Manihiki
Rakahanga
Marquesas Islands
Tuamotu or Low Archipelago
Society Is.
Tahiti
Eimeo
Raiatea
Huahine
Tubuai
Tubuai or Austral Is.
Gambier I.
Actaeon I.
Pitcairn I. (British)
Ducie I.
Easter I. (To Chile)
Rapa I.
Cook Is.
Niue
Tonga
Tongatuba
Vavau
Haabai
Lifuka
Nomuka
Loyalty Is.
Lifu
Mare
Uea
Aneityum
Tanna
Erromango
Efate
Sandwich
New Hebrides
(Fr.)
Malekula
Ambrym
Api
Vanua Levu
Vit. Levu
Savu
Caledonia
Noumea
Isle of Pines
New Caledonia
(Fr.)
Solomon Islands
Bougainville
Buka
Choiseul
Isabel
Guadalcanal
Santa Cruz
Ysabel
Malaita
Georgia
Lousiade Archipelago
Bismarck Archipelago
New Mecklenburg
New Ireland
New Britain
New Guinea
Dutch New Guinea
Arafura Sea
Timor I.
Timor
Banda Sea
Ceram
Amboina
Celebes
Macassar Strait
Java Sea
Java
Sumatra
Banjarmassin
Borneo
Karimata Strait
Gulf of Carpentaria
Coral Sea
Indian Ocean
Australia
Western Australia
Northern Territory
South Australia
Queensland
New South Wales
Victoria
Tasman Sea
New Zealand
Auckland
Wellington
Christchurch
Dunedin
Port Darwin
Palmerston
Cooktown
Rockhampton
Brisbane
Sydney
Melbourne
Adelaide
Albany
Perth
Coolgardie
Kalgoorlie
Broken Hill
Bourke
Charleville
Longreach
Northampton
Geraldton
Great Australian Bight
Great Sandy Desert
Great Victoria Desert
Great Western Desert
Simpson Desert
Lake Eyre
Lake Torrens
Lake Gairdner
Lake Amadeus
Lake Mackay
Lake Macdonnell
Lake Frome
Lake Callabonna
Lake Blanche
Lake Hope

The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF
ATLANTIC OCEAN
and surrounding Countries.
SCALE OF MILES.
0 100 500 1000
915 ENGLISH STATUTE MILES TO ONE INCH.
0 100 1000 1520
KILOMETERS.
COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO. BUFFALO, N. Y.
NOTE.—Distances on this Map are shown in English Statute Miles.
ATLANTIC OCEAN.
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
Hudson Bay
DOMINION OF CANADA
NORTH AMERICA
UNITED STATES
Gulf of Mexico
Caribbean Sea
SOUTH AMERICA
PACIFIC OCEAN
EUROPE
AFRICA
Sahara
Bermudas (Br.)
Azores (Port.)
Madeira (Port.)
Canary Is. (Sp.)
Cape Verde Is. (Port.)
Desert of Igidi or Gidi
TO KRISTIANIA, 4000 M.
TO GLASGOW, 3375 M.
TO LIVERPOOL, 3545 M.
TO SOUTHAMPTON, 3540 M.
TO LE HAVRE, 3600 M.
TO GIBRALTAR, 3699 M.
TO NAPLES, 4616 M.
TO LAS PALMAS
TO ST. VINCENT
TO ST. THOMAS
TO PERNAMBUCO
TO CAPE PALMAS
TO CAPE TOWN
2400 M.
3500 M.
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The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF
NORTH AMERICA.
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SCALE, 180 MILES TO ONE INCH.
KILOMETERS.
SCALE, 900 MILES TO ONE INCH.
KILOMETRES.
Longitude West from Greenwich
ARCTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CARIBBEAN SEA
Gulf of Mexico
Hudson Bay
GREENLAND
CANADA
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
CENTRAL AMERICA
WEST INDIES
SOUTH AMERICA
COLOMBIA
Lincoln Sea
Melville Land
Grant Land
Grinnell Land
Baffin Bay
Davis Strait
Hudson Strait
Labrador Peninsula
Newfoundland
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Alaska
Yukon Territory
Mackenzie
Keewatin
Manitoba
Saskatchewan
Alberta
British Columbia
Ontario
Quebec
New Brunswick
Nova Scotia
Prince Edward Island
Hudson Bay
James Bay
Great Slave Lake
Great Bear Lake
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Athabasca
Lake Winnipegosis
Lake Manitoba
Lake of the Woods
Lake Nipigon
Lake Nipissing
Lake Timiskaming
Lake St. John
Lake Champlain
Lake Memphremagog
Lake Temiscouata
Lake Abitibi
Lake Mistassini
Lake Kamouraska
Lake Kenogami
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ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
Vancouver Island
Vancouver
New Westminster
Victoria
Whatcom
Port Townsend
Donald
Calgary
Saskatchewan R.
Medicine Hat
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Lethbridge
Flattery
Columbia R.
Snohomish
SEATTLE
Olympia
Chehalis
Yakima
Ellensburg
Ritzville
Spokane
Colville R.
Walla Walla
Pasco
Kalama
Vancouver
Umatilla
PORTLAND
Astoria
Portland
Yaquina
Corvallis
Albany
SALEM
Oregon City
The Dalles
Pendleton
Hoopo
Heppner
Union
La Grande
Prineville
Huntington
Baker City
Eugene
Roseburg
Coos Bay
Wallowa L.
Grande Ronde R.
Columbia R.
Ft. Assiniboine
Chinook
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Benton
Great Falls
Glasgow
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Assiniboine R.
Milk R.
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Grand
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Bismarck
La Moure
Ellendale
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Redfield
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Missouri R.
Fergus Falls
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Brandon
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Lethbridge
Medicine Hat
Calgary
Edmonton
Saskatchewan R.
Battleford
Prince Albert
Yellowstone Park
Yellowstone R.
Big Horn R.
Big Horn Mts.
Wind R. Mts.
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Owl Creek Mts.
Shoshone R.
Absaroka Mts.
Gallatin R.
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Madison R.
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Missouri R.
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Three Forks
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Grand R.
Sheridan
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Big Sioux R.
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Deer Lodge
Anaconda
Missoula
Garrison
Virginia City
Dillon
Bozeman
Livingston
Billings
Miles City
Ft. Benton
Chouteau
Cascade
Great Falls
Sun R.
Blackfoot R.
Flathead R.
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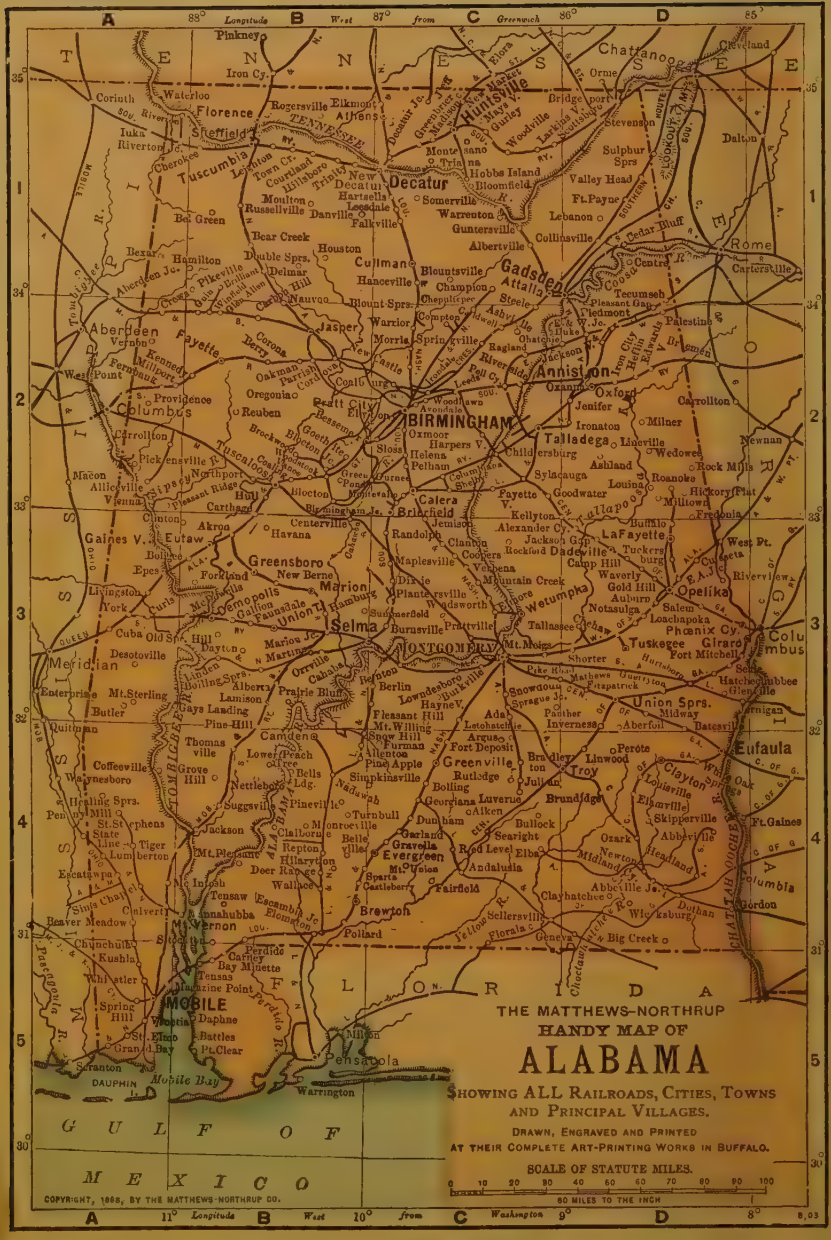
Kootenai R.
Kootenai L.
Pend d'Oreille L.
Clark's Fork
Bitter Root R.
Bitter Root Mts.
Clearwater R.
Clearwater Mts.
Salmon R.
Salmon R. Mts.
Lemhi R.
Lemhi Mts.
Beaverhead R.
Beaverhead Mts.
Big Hole R.
Big Hole Mts.
Jefferson R.
Ruby R.
Ruby Mts.
Madison R.
Madison Mts.
Gallatin R.
Gallatin Mts.
Yellowstone R.
Yellowstone L.
Yellowstone Park
Big Horn R.
Big Horn Mts.
Wind R. Mts.
Wind R.
Owl Creek Mts.
Shoshone R.
Absaroka Mts.
Sheridan
Buffalo
Sundance
Rapid Cy.
Deadwood
Pierre
Chamberlain
Huron
Mitchell
Yankton
Sioux Falls
Sioux R.
Big Sioux R.
Missouri R.
Grand R.
Moreau R.
Cheyenne R.
Belle Fourche R.
Black Hills
Harney Peak
Bear Butte
Rapid Cy.
Deadwood
Lead
Spearfish
Sundance
Belle Fourche
Newcastle
Douglas
Chadron
Valentine
Niobrara
Ft. Laramie
Nebraska
Columbus
North Platte
Grand Isl.
Hastings
Oberlin
Concordia
Wallace
Salina
Kansas
Hutchinson
Wichita
Wellington
Kingman
Canadian R.
Mobeetie
Panhandle Cy.
Clarendon
Pampa
Vernon
Wichita Falls
Gainesville
Fort Worth
Albany
Cisco
Coleman
Gatesville
Belton
Lampasas
Round Mt.
Kerrville
Austin
Del Rio
San Antonio
Eagle Pass
Corpus Christi
Laredo
Brownsville
Ft. Davis
Marfa
Fredericksburg
Midland
San Angelo
Pecos
Colorado
Big Spring
Sweetwater
Abilene
Waco
Temple
Bryan
Houston
Galveston
Corsicana
Dallas
Fort Worth
Denton
Sherman
Paris
Texarkana
Red R.
Arkansas R.
Canadian R.
Cimarron R.
Cimarron
Kingfisher
Guthrie
Oklahoma
Shawnee
Ardmore
Durant
Red River
Indian Territory
Choctaw Nation
Chickasaw Nation
Creek Nation
Seminole Nation
Cherokee Nation
Muskogee
Tahlequah
Fort Smith
Arkansas
Little Rock
Pine Bluff
Texarkana
Shreveport
Louisiana
Monroe
Natchitoches
Alexandria
Baton Rouge
New Orleans
Mississippi R.
Red R.
Ouachita R.
Ouachita Mts.
Boston Mts.
Ozark Mts.
White

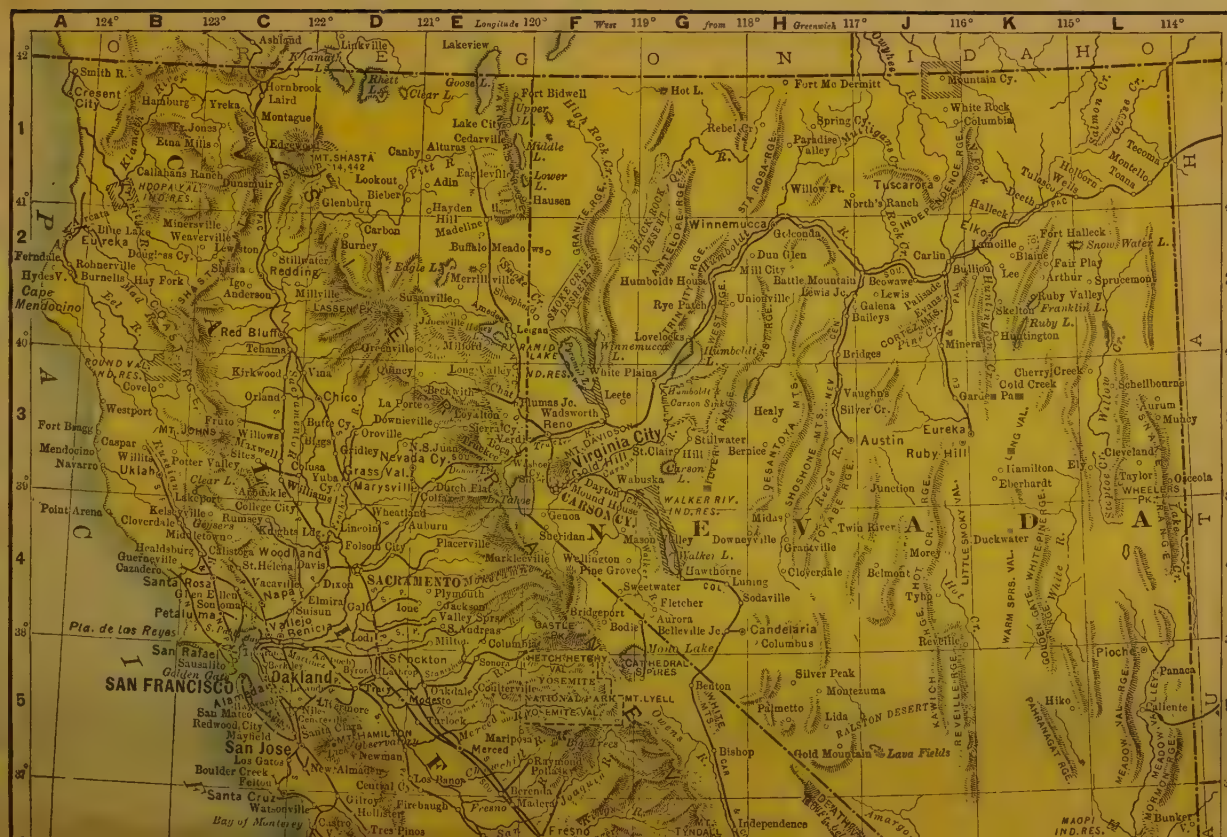
95° Longitude G West 90° from H Greenwich 85° J 80° K 75° L 70° M
Hudson Bay
Albany R.
St. Lawrence R.
L. St. John
QUEBEC
Rat Portage
Lake of the Woods
Port Arthur
Red L.
L. Nepigon
Three Rivers
Sherbrooke
MONTREAL
North Bay
Ottawa R.
OTTAWA
Houghton
Marquette
Sault Ste. Marie
Alcona
Mackinac
Kingston
PORTLAND
Portsmouth
DULUTH
Superior
Brainerd
St. Cloud
Stillwater
ST. PAUL
Escanaba
Wausau
Marinette
Chippewa Falls
Alpena
Traverse Cy
Owen Sound
TORONTO
Oswego
Syracuse
Utica
Albany
Boston
Ortonville
MINNEAPOLIS
Red Wing
Eau Claire
Green Bay
Manistee
Ludington
Bay City
Saginaw
Pt. Huron
Hamilton
London
Niagara
ROCHESTER
BUFFALO
Elmira
Binghamton
Fond du Lac
Oshkosh
Faribault
Mankato
Winona
Austin
La Crosse
Milwaukee
Muskegon
Grand Rapids
LANSING
DETROIT
Windsor
Erie
Cleveland
Hartford
Providence
NEW YORK
Haven
LONG I.
Mason City
Janesville
Racine
Kalamazoo
Jackson
Oil City
Williamsport
Jersey City
Newark
BROOKLYN
Ft. Dodge
Dubuque
Elgin
CHICAGO
TOLEDO
Sandusky
Akron
Youngstown
Canton
Allegheny
PITTSBURG
Reading
TRENTON
PHILADELPHIA
Marshalltown
Rockford
Aurora
Davenport
Joliet
South Bend
Findlay
Wheeling
Atlantic Cy.
Cedar Rap.
DES MOINES
Ottawa
Ft. Wayne
Luna
HARRISBURG
Council Bluffs
Rock Island
Streator
Legansport
Zanesville
Burlington
Galesburg
Peoria
Springfield
COLUMBUS
Cumberland
Nebraska Cy.
Keokuk
Bloomington
Danville
La Fayette
Decatur
INDIANAPOLIS
Richmond
Dayton
CINCINNATI
Parkersburg
Chillicothe
Quincy
Terre Haute
Hamilton
Newport
Covington
Joseph
Hannibal
Jacksonville
Moberly
Petersburg
FRANKFORT
Lexington
Richmond
Ohio R.
LOUISVILLE
Lawrence
Belleville
Vincennes
Alton
New Albany
EVANSVILLE
Cape Girardeau
Owensboro
Mammoth Cave
Paducah
Cairo
Springfield
Joplin
Poplar Bluff
Eureka Sprs.
Fayetteville
Van Buren
Newport
NASHVILLE
Knoxville
Columbia
Jackson
MEMPHIS
CHATTANOOGA
Huntsville
Ft. Smith
LITTLE ROCK
Helena
Holly Sprs.
Decatur
Rome
Atlanta
COLUMBIA
Hot Springs
Pine Bluff
Grenada
Water Valley
Aberdeen
Gadsden
Anniston
Aiken
Texarkana
Camden
Greenville
Columbus
BIRMINGHAM
Opelika
Macon
Beaufort
Meridian
JACKSON
Selma
Montgomery
Eufaula
Americus
Albany
SAVANNAH
Evergreen
Brunswick
VICKSBURG
Thomasville
Natchez
Demopolis Sprs.
MOBILE
Biloxi
PENSACOLA
Alexandria
BATON ROUGE
Lake Charles
Beaumont
Houston
NEW ORLEANS
Galveston
Morgan
Mouths of the Mississippi R.
Apalachicola
Tallahassee
Gainesville
Cedar Keys
Ocala
Orlando
Kissimmee
Tampa
Tampa B.
Punta Gorda
Okeechobee
Bartow
Sanford
St. Augustine
Jacksonville
CHARLESTON
Florence
Georgetown
WILMINGTON
C. Fear
RALEIGH
Salisbury
Greensboro
Bristol
Morristown
Knoxville
Asheville
Charlotte
New Berne
Beaufort
Fayetteville
Weldon
Petersburg
Danville
Richmond
Norfolk
Old Pt. Comfort
C. Hatteras
Harrisonburg
Staunton
Lynchburg
Roanoke
Wytheville
Parkersburg
Charleston
Ashland
Huntington
Ironton
Zanesville
Columbus
Springfield
Dayton
Cincinnati
Richmond
Indianapolis
Terre Haute
Vincennes
Evansville
Mt. Vernon
Cairo
Paducah
Mammoth Cave
Owensboro
Louisville
Frankfort
Lexington
Cumberland
Wheeling
Zanesville
Harrisburg
Pittsburg
Altoona
Williamsport
Oil City
Erie
Buffalo
Rochester
Elmira
Binghamton
Utica
Syracuse
Oswego
Albany
Troy
Worcester
Boston
Providence
Hartford
New York
Long I.
Brooklyn
Newark
Jersey City
Trenton
Reading
Philadelphia
Atlantic Cy.
Cape May
Wilmington
Baltimore
Annapolis
Washington
Alexandria
Fredericksburg
Richmond
Petersburg
Norfolk
Old Pt. Comfort
Weldon
Raleigh
Goldsboro
Wilmington
C. Fear
Florence
Georgetown
Charleston
Augusta
Aiken
Columbia
Greenville
Spartanburg
Atlanta
Athens
Rome
Chattanooga
Knoxville
Asheville
Salisbury
Greensboro
Bristol
Morristown
Charlotte
New Berne
Beaufort
Fayetteville


A
B
C
D
Longitude West from Greenwich
TENNESSEE
MISSISSIPPI
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
Pinkney
Iron Cy.
Waterloo
Corinth
Florence
Sheffield
Tuka
Riverton
Rogersville
Elkmont
Athens
Huntsville
Bridgeport
Chattanooga
Cleveland
Orme
Stevenson
Sulphur Spgs
Valley Head
Dalton
Tuscumbia
Cherokee
Leighton
Courtland
Town Cr.
Hillsboro
Trinity
New Decatur
Decatur
Hartsells
Somerville
Moulton
Russellville
Danville
Falkville
Hobbs Island
Bloomfield
Ft. Payne
Warreston
Guntersville
Lebanon
Collinsville
Cedar Bluff
Rome
Centre
Carrollsville
Albertville
Gadsden
Attalla
Double Spgs.
Delmar
Hanceville
Blountsville
Champion
Cullman
Houston
Bexar
Hamilton
Aberdeen Jc.
Pikeville
Carbon Hill
Nauvoo
Jasper
Blount Spgs.
Warrior
Cleveland
Tecumseh
Pleasant Gap
Piedmont
Palestine
Aberdeen
Vernon
Fayette
Millport
Fernbank
West Point
Columbus
Providence
Oregonia
Reuben
Pratt City
Ellison
BIRMINGHAM
Oxmoor
Harpers V.
Sloss
Helena
Pelham
Springville
Ragland
Morris
Castle
Riverside
Jackson
Anniston
Oxanna
Oxford
Jenifer
Ironaton
Milner
Carrollton
Talladega
Childersburg
Sylacauga
Ashland
Lineville
Wedowee
Newnan
Rock Mills
Roanoke
Lousina
Hickory Flat
Millwood
Fredonia
Macon
Alliceville
Vienna
Pickensville
Tuscaloosa
Northport
Hull
Carthage
Blocton
Centerville
Havana
Akron
Clinton
Gaines V.
Eutaw
Boligee
Epes
Greensboro
Portland
New Berne
Livingston
York
Demopolis
Gallion
Faunsdale
Marion
Marion Jc.
Selma
Orrville
Cahaba
Repton
Camden
Burnsville
Prattville
Plantersville
Wetumpka
Mt. Moses
MONTGOMERY
Calera
Briarfield
Jemison
Randolph
Clanton
Coopers
Maplesville
Dixie
Mountain Creek
Verbena
Waverly
Gold Hill
Auburn
Notasulga
Tallassee
Chehaw
Opelika
Salem
Loachapoka
Phenix Cy.
Tuskegee
Giraro
Fort Mitchell
Columbus
Buffalo
LaFayette
Dadeville
Tuckers
Camp Hill
Cusseta
West Pt.
Rivervlew
Meridian
Desotoville
Enterprise
Mt. Sterling
Butler
Quitman
Coffeeville
Waynesboro
Healing Sprs.
Pennyton
Mill
St. Stephens
State Line
Tiger
Lumberton
Escatawpa
Shubuta
Chunchula
Kushla
Whistler
Spring Hill
MOBILE
Daphne
Battles
Pt. Clear
Grand Bay
Scranton
DAUPHIN
Mobile Bay
Pascagoula R.
Chickasawhay R.
Tombigbee R.
Alabama R.
Tallapoosa R.
Coosa R.
Tallapoosa
Haynes
Snowdown
Sprague Jc.
Union Spgs.
Midway
Inverness
Aberfoil
Batesville
Hatchechubbee
Glenville
Shorter
Pike Rd.
Matthews
Elmore
Fitzpatrick
Lowndesboro
Berlin
Hayneville
Prairie Bluff
Gays Landing
Pine Hill
Thomasville
Lower Peach Tree
Grove Hill
Nettleboro
Suggsville
Jackson
Claiborne
Repton
Mt. Pleasant
Deer Range
Wallace
Escambia Jc.
Flomaton
Tensaw
Canoe
Bay Minette
Tensas
Magazine Point
Perdido
Foley
Daphne
Battles
Pt. Clear
Milton
Pensacola
Warrington
Fort Deposit
Greenville
Pine Apple
Rutledge
Snipkinsville
Bolling
Georgiana
Luverne
Brantley
Troy
Brundidge
Elamville
Louisville
Skipperville
Ft. Gaines
Abbeville
Headland
Columbia
Gordon
Dothan
Wicksburg
Chattahoochee R.
Choctawhatchee R.
Yellow R.
Florala
Geneva
Big Creek
Sellersville
Clayhatchee
Abbeville Jc.
Newton
Midland
Eufaula
Clayton
Louisville
Perote
Linwood
Arlington
Snow Hill
Mt. Willing
Fleasant Hill
Lotchatchie
Ada
Panther
Aberfoil
Hatchechubbee
Glenville
Seale
Shorter
Fort Mitchell
Columbus
Phenix Cy.
Loachapoka
Salem
Auburn
Notasulga
Tallassee
Chehaw
Tuskegee
Giraro
Opelika
Rivervlew
Cusseta
West Pt.
Buffalo
LaFayette
Dadeville
Tuckers
Camp Hill
Waverly
Gold Hill
Lineville
Wedowee
Newnan
Rock Mills
Roanoke
Lousina
Hickory Flat
Millwood
Fredonia
Carrollton
Jenifer
Ironaton
Milner
Talladega
Childersburg
Sylacauga
Ashland
Oxanna
Oxford
Jacksonville
Ragland
Springville
Morris
Castle
Riverside
Anniston
Tecumseh
Pleasant Gap
Piedmont
Palestine
Centre
Carrollsville
Cedar Bluff
Rome
Collinsville
Albertville
Gadsden
Attalla
Double Spgs.
Delmar
Hanceville
Blountsville
Champion
Cullman
Houston
Bexar
Hamilton
Aberdeen Jc.
Pikeville
Carbon Hill
Nauvoo
Jasper
Blount Spgs.
Warrior
Cleveland
Aberdeen
Vernon
Fayette
Millport
Fernbank
West Point
Columbus
Providence
Oregonia
Reuben
Pratt City
Ellison
BIRMINGHAM
Oxmoor
Harpers V.
Sloss
Helena
Pelham
Springville
Ragland
Morris
Castle
Riverside
Jackson
Anniston
Oxanna
Oxford
Jenifer
Ironaton
Milner
Carrollton
Talladega
Childersburg
Sylacauga
Ashland
Lineville
Wedowee
Newnan
Rock Mills
Roanoke
Lousina
Hickory Flat
Millwood
Fredonia
Macon
Alliceville
Vienna
Pickensville
Tuscaloosa
Northport
Hull
Carthage
Blocton
Centerville
Havana
Akron
Clinton
Gaines V.
Eutaw
Boligee
Epes
Greensboro
Portland
New Berne
Livingston
York
Demopolis
Gallion
Faunsdale
Marion
Marion Jc.
Selma
Orrville
Cahaba
Repton
Camden
Burnsville
Prattville
Plantersville
Wetumpka
Mt. Moses
MONTGOMERY
Calera
Briarfield
Jemison
Randolph
Clanton
Coopers
Maplesville
Dixie
Mountain Creek
Verbena
Waverly
Gold Hill
Auburn
Notasulga
Tallassee
Chehaw
Opelika
Salem
Loachapoka
Phenix Cy.
Tuskegee
Giraro
Fort Mitchell
Columbus
Buffalo
LaFayette
Dadeville
Tuckers
Camp Hill
Cusseta
West Pt.
Rivervlew
Meridian
Desotoville
Enterprise
Mt. Sterling
Butler
Quitman
Coffeeville
Waynesboro
Healing Sprs.
Pennyton
Mill
St. Stephens
State Line
Tiger
Lumberton
Escatawpa
Shubuta
Chunchula
Kushla
Whistler
Spring Hill
MOBILE
Daphne
Battles
Pt. Clear
Grand Bay
Scranton
DAUPHIN
Mobile Bay
Pascagoula R.
Chickasawhay R.
Tombigbee R.
Alabama R.
Tallapoosa R.
Coosa R.
Tallapoosa
Haynes
Snowdown
Sprague Jc.
Union Spgs.
Midway
Inverness
Aberfoil
Batesville
Hatchechubbee
Glenville
Seale

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
ARIZONA
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
DRAWN, ENGRAVED AND PRINTED AT THEIR COMPLETE ART-PRINTING WORKS IN BUFFALO.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
87 MILES TO THE INCH
Longitude West from Greenwich
Frisco
Milford
Bullion Cy.
Beaver
Pioche
Parowan
Panguitch
St. George
Kanab
Lees Ferry
Cave Dwellings
NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVE
Thousand Wells
MOQUI IND. RES.
Keams Canon
Oraibe
Wolpi
Ft. Defiance
Ganado
Tuba
Grand Canyon
Bright Angel Sta.
Anita
Diamond Butte
St. Thomas
Lost Basin
Red Lake
Chloride
Mineral Park
Truxton
Hackberry
Stockton
Hualapai
Kingman
Mohave Cy.
Drake
Ydoza
The Needles
Francesca
Signal City
Parker
Williams
Prescott
Skull Valley
Antelope Valley
Walker
Walnut Grove
Stanton
Congress
Congress Jct.
Tip Top
Bumble Bee
Rye
Big Bug
Mayer
Strawberry
Payson
Pinedale
Show Low
Springerville
Nutrioso
Alpine
Ft. Apache
WHITE MT. IND. RESERVATION
Globe
Miami
Inspiration
Copper Mines
Morenci
Clifton
Metcalf
Solomonville
Safford
Geronimo
Thomas
Pima
Graham
Sheldon
Duncan
Bonita
Willcox
Dos Cabezos
Cochise
Dragoon
Ochoa
Wilgus
Pearce
Tombstone
Bisbee
Douglas
Naco
Nogales
Fronteras
Nacozari
Quitaco
Magdalena
Altar
Rio Altar
Sasabe
Saric
Cajitos
Boquete
Oro Blanco
Calabasas
Ft. Huachuca
Washington
Arivaca
Tecolote
Saporo
Continental
Quitovaquita
Mesquit
Tucson
Quijotoa
San Xavier Chuch
Papago Ind. Res.
Santa Rosa
Perigua
Growler
Vekol
Coppercopolis
Rillito
Redington
Pantano
Fairbank
Benson
St. David
Tombstone
Olive
Crestodine
Cienega
Huachuca
Sonoita
Patagonia
Oro Blanco
Cabeza Prieta
Tanks
Hill
Mohawk Summit
Sentinel
Gila Bend
Palisade Rock
Cojeta
Orizaba
Red Rock
Picacho
Tolteo
Casa Grande
Sweet Water
Florence
Dudleyville
Mammoth
American Flag
Kelvin
Dripping Spring
San Carlos
Gila
Gila City
Yuma
Aztec
Texas Hill
Stanwix
Tanna
Adamana
Holbrook
Winslow
Clearwater
Clarkdale
Howard
Juniper
Cottonwood
Jerome
Fulton
Woodruff
Snow Flake
Taylor
Concho
St. Johns
Sanders
Navajo
Ribo
Carrizo
Allantown
Houck
Sunset
Lithbrook
Cedar
Cottonwood Cr.
Dinnebito
Canon Diablo
Aubrey
Seligman
Crookton
Pinyon
Walnut
Chino
Paulden
Prescott
Juniper
Simmons
Ft. Whipple
Camp Verde
Cherry
Verde
Montezuma
Castle
Oak Creek
Sedona
Flagstaff
Williams
Bill Williams R.
Big Chino
Hillside
Mayer
Big Dry Fk.
Little Colorado R.
Zuni R.
Puerco R.
Rio Grande
Rio Pueblo
Rio Chama
Rio Nutrioso
Rio Blanco
Rio Gallinas
Rio Ruidoso
Rio Hondo
Rio Penasco
Rio Felix
Rio Salado
Rio Verde
Rio Tonto
Rio Agua Fria
Rio Bonito
Rio Gila
Rio Mimbres
Rio Grande
Rio Puerco

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
ARKANSAS
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS
AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE MATTHEWS NORTHRUP CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
60 MILES TO THE INCH
LITTLE ROCK
Hot Springs
Fort Smith
Pine Bluff
Eureka Springs
Texarkana
Camden
Helena
MEMPHIS
Jonesboro
Batesville
Newport
Paragould
Forrest City
Marianna
Clarksdale
Water Valley
Rosedale
Greenville
Leland
Monticello
Magnolia
Hope
Nashville
Malvern
Arkadelphia
Russellville
Clarksville
Van Buren
Fayetteville
Siloam Springs
Rogers
Bentonville
Harrison
Mountain Home
Yellville
Marshall
Mountain View
Leslie
Clinton
Scotland
Quitman
Augusta
Searcy
Conway
Morrilton
Dardanelle
Ozark
Paris
Booneville
Waldron
Ashdown
Texas
Mt. Pleasant
Pittsburg
Lonoke
Carlisle
Hazen
Stuttgart
Brinkley
Wheatley
Holly Grove
Marvell
Lake City
Osceola
Blytheville
Manila
Gilmore
Tyronza
Wynne
Harrisburg
Tilton
Wilson
Crawfordville
Edmondson
Madison
Lula
Glendale
Indian Bay
Barton
Holly Sprs.
New Albany
Oxford
Pontotoc
Union Cy.
Rives
Trenton
Humboldt
Jackson
Brownsv.
Somerville
Grand Jc.
Moscow
Golden L.
Lovington
Ripley
Carrthersville
Dyersburg
Hickman
Barfield
Deckerville
Gilfoot
Charleston
Marion
Sheffield
Wilsburg
Vanndale
Nettleton
Bono
Gilkeson
Diaz
Fisher
Tupelo
Riverside
Wiener
Tomato
Auvergne
Grande Glaise
Bradford
Russell
Judsonia
Kensett
Searcy
Higginson
Carmel
Mt. Vernon
Beebe
Austin
Cotton Plant
Des Arc
Jacksonport
Sulphur Rock
Batesville
Cushman
Franklin
Melbourne
Evening Shade
Smithville
Pocahontas
Black Rock
Imboden
Ravenden
Williford
Afton
Mammoth Spring
Hardy
Warm Sprs.
Corning
Boyds
St. Francis
Knobel
Rector
Greenway
Kennett
Marmaduke
Portia
Gaines
Walnut Ridge
Hoxie
Sedgwick
Paragould
Bethel
Brookland
Leachville
Manila
Monette
Black R.
White R.
Buffalo R.
Little Red R.
Arkansas R.
Red R.
Ouachita R.
Mississippi
Yazoo R.
Bayou Meto
Bayou De View
Cache R.
Bayou De Roche
Fourche La Fave R.
Petit Jean R.
Point Remove Cr.
Cadron Cr.
Mill Cr.
Illinois R.
Saline R.
Ouachita R.
Washita R.
Little R.
Terre Noire Cr.
Caney Cr.
Bayou Bartholomew
Bayou Macon
Bayou Des Arc
Bayou Two Prairie
Bayou Cypress
Bayou Chicot
Bayou Bodcau
Bayou Dorcheat
Bayou Barbary
Bayou Lafourche

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
COLORADO
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
71 MILES TO THE INCH.
Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude West from Washington
DENVER
Colorado Springs
Pueblo
Leadville
Grand Junction
Aspen
Durango
Montrose
Gunnison
Salida
Canon City
Trinidad
Fort Collins
Greeley
Longmont
Boulder
Golden
Central City
Georgetown
Idaho Springs
Breckenridge
Buena Vista
Manitou
Cripple Creek
Florence
Cañon City
Walsenburg
La Junta
Lamar
Holyoke
Sterling
Julesburg
Akron
Fleming
Harrisburg
Republican R.
Arkansas R.
Rio Grande R.
Grand River
Gunnison R.
Uncompahgre R.
San Juan R.
Animas R.
Cimarron R.
Platte R.
South Platte R.
Big Thompson
Cache la Poudre
Snake R.
Yampa R.
White River
Green R.
Colorado R.
Eagle R.
Roaring Fork
Frying Pan
Crystal R.
Elk Mts.
Sawatch Mts.
Mt. Harvard
Mt. Yale
Mt. Princeton
Mt. Oxford
Mt. Antero
Mt. Shavano
Mt. Ouray
Mt. Sneffels
Mt. Wilson
Mt. Lincoln
Mt. Evans
Mt. Blanca
Mt. Lafayette
Mt. Audubon
Mt. Meeker
Long's Peak
Pikes Peak
Spanish Peaks
Sangre de Cristo Range
Front Range
Park Range
Gore Range
Williams Range
San Juan Mts.
La Plata Mts.
Uncompahgre Plateau
Grand Mesa
Battlement Mesa
Book Cliffs
Roan Plateau
Piceance Creek
White River Plateau
Flat Tops
Park Plateau
Raton Mesa
Mesa de Maya
Huerfano Park
North Park
Middle Park
South Park
San Luis Valley
Bayou Salado
Wet Mountain Valley
Ute Pass
Royal Gorge
Grand Canyon
Black Canyon
Glenwood Springs
Hot Springs
Manitou Springs
Colorado Springs
Fountain
Pueblo
Rocky Ford
La Junta
Lamar
Holyoke
Sterling
Julesburg
Fort Collins
Greeley
Longmont
Boulder
Golden
Denver
Leadville
Aspen
Grand Junction
Durango
Montrose
Gunnison
Salida
Canon City
Trinidad
Walsenburg
Alamosa
Del Norte
Creede
Silverton
Lake City
Ouray
Telluride
Rico
Dolores
Cortez
Mancos
Durango
Fort Lewis
Ignacio
La Boca
Parachute
De Beque
Rifle
Meeker
Craig
Maybell
Lay
Steamboat Springs
Hahns Peak
Pinkhampton
Virginia Dale
Boxelder
Elkhead Mts.
Ft. Collins
Eaton
Windsor
Loveland
Berthoud
Longmont
Platteville
Erie
Lyons
Estes Park
Pullen
Arkins
Stout
Bellvue
La Porte
Waldo
Merino
Keota
Dover
Pierce
Carr
Athol
Cheyenne
Grover
Willard
Stoneham
Sterling
Iliff
Red Lion
Crook
Sedgwick
Julesburg
Chenoa
Holyoke
Amherst
Paoli
Harrisburg
Linden
Logan
Idalia
Kirk
Friend
Cope
Landsman
Tuttle
Beloit
Mirage
Boyero
Arroya
Wild Horse
Kit Carson
Water Valley
Inman
Las Animas
Fort Lyon
Lamar
Granada
Holly
Wiley
Sheridan Lake
Towner
Brookfield
Minneapolis
Atlanta
Springfield
Vilas
Stonington
Progress
Cimarron
Boise
Julesburg
Sedgwick
Ovid
Sterling
Iliff
Merino
Atwood
Crook
Red Lion
Julesburg
Chenoa
Holyoke
Amherst
Paoli
Harrisburg
Linden
Logan
Idalia
Kirk
Friend
Cope
Landsman
Tuttle
Beloit
Mirage
Boyero
Arroya
Wild Horse
Kit Carson
Water Valley
Inman
Las Animas
Fort Lyon
Lamar
Granada
Holly
Wiley
Sheridan Lake
Towner
Brookfield
Minneapolis
Atlanta
Springfield
Vilas
Stonington
Progress
Cimarron
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
NEW MEXICO
ARIZONA
UTAH
WYOMING


14. CALIFORNIA, AND NEVADA.
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
J
K
L
Longitude 120° West from Greenwich
124°
123°
122°
121°
119°
118°
117°
116°
115°
114°
42°
41°
40°
39°
38°
37°
OREGON
IDAHO
NEVADA
CALIFORNIA
Ashland
Klamath L.
Linkville
Lakeview
Goose L.
Clear L.
Rhett L.
Fort Bidwell
Upper L.
Middle L.
Lower L.
Hausen
Hot L.
Fort Mc Dermitt
Mountain Cy.
White Rock
Columbia
Owyhee R.
Owyhee Cr.
Jordan Cr.
Tecoma
Montello
Toana
Smith R.
Crescent City
Hornbrook
Laird
Hamburg
Yreka
Rhett R.
Klamath R.
Ft. Jones
Montague
Edgewood
Etna Mills
MT. SHASTA
14,442
Canby
Alturas
Goose L.
Clear L.
Pitt R.
Lake City
Cedarville
Eagleville
Adin
Lookout
Bieber
Callahans Ranch
Dunsmuir
Hoopa Valley Ind. Res.
Glenburn
Hayden Hill
Madeline
Buffalo Meadows
High Rock Cr.
High Rock Cr. Desert
Granite Range
Rebel Cr.
Spring Cr.
Parkdale
Valley
Willow Pt.
Tuscarora
North's Ranch
Tuscarora Mts.
Independence Range
Sta. Rosa Range
Antelope Range
Battle Mt. Range
Winnemucca
Golconda
Dun Glen
Mill City
Humboldt House
Rye Patch
Unionville
Lovelocks
Humboldt R.
Humboldt L.
Stillwater Range
Carson Sink
Trinity Range
Humboldt Range
Augusta Mts.
Shoshone Mts.
Toiyabe Range
Toquima Range
Reese R.
Battle Mountain
Lewis
Galena
Buffalo Valley
Bullion
Beowawe
Lewis Jc.
Halleck
Elko
Lamoille
Fort Halleck
Snow Water L.
Blaine
Fair Play
Arthur
Spruce Mon.
Lee
Ruby Valley
Skelton
Franklin L.
Ruby L.
Huntington
Carlin
Palisade
Eureka
Sou. Pac.
Ferndale
Robinerville
Burnell
Hydes V.
Hay Fork
Cape Mendocino
Dyer
Dinner Cr.
Dyer Mt.
Minerva
Bridges
Cherry Creek
Cold Creek
Garden Pass
Schellbourne
Aurum
Mubby
Cleveland
Taylor
Osceola
Wheeler Pk.
Ely
Hamilton
Eberhardt
Ruby Hill
Eureka
Austin
Silver Cr.
Vaughns
Healy
Garfield
Pershing
Lassen
Susanville
Eagle L.
Merrillville
Shasta R.
Pit R.
Pit R. Cr.
Big Valley
Round Valley Ind. Res.
Covelo
Red Bluff
Tehama
Greenville
Milford
Long Valley
Indian Valley
Vina
Quincy
Kirkwood
Orland
Chico
La Porte
Oroville
Sierra Cy.
Downieville
Loyalton
Beckwith
Chat
Truckee R.
Truckee
Tahoe
Lake Tahoe
Tamarack
Verdi
Dayton
Carson R.
Carson L.
Stillwater
Bernice
St. Clair
Hill
Virginia City
Gold Hill
Reno
Wadsworth
Thomas Jc.
Leete
White Plains
Wabuska
Mound House
Carson City
Genoa
Sheridan
Mason
Walker L.
Walker R. Ind. Res.
Walker R.
Yerington
Wellington
Pine Grove
Hawthorne
Luning
Sweetwater
Fletcher
Sodaville
Midas
Twin River
Grandville
Downieville
Cloverdale
Belmont
Tybo
Duckwater
Moore
Toiyabe Range
Shoshone Range
Toquima Range
Big Smoky Valley
Little Smoky Valley
Warm Spgs. Valley
Golconda Pass
White Pine Range
Diamond Mts.
Diamond Valley
Eureka Range
Pancake Range
Egan Range
Schell Creek Range
Steptoe Valley
Goshute Valley
Goshute Mts.
Pilot Peak
Pilot Range
Deep Creek
Deep Creek Range
Snake Range
Wheeler Peak
Mt. Moriah
Duck Creek Range
Duck Creek
Cherry Creek Range
Egan Range
Fort Bragg
Mendocino
Caspar
Willits
Navarro
Uklah
Potter Valley
Sherwood
Clear L.
Lakeport
Kelseyville
Cloverdale
Point Arena
Geyser
Ramsey
Middletown
College City
Colusa
Yuba
Williams
Grass Val.
Nevada Cy.
Marysville
Yuba R.
Dutch Flat
Colfax
Auburn
Wheatland
Lincoln
Folsom City
Placerville
Markleeville
Woodland
Davis
Healdsburg
Guerneville
Cazadero
St. Helena
Calistoga
Santa Rosa
Glen Ellen
Sonoma
Petaluma
Vacaville
Napa
Suisun
Vallejo
Benicia
Dixon
Elmira
Gait
Ione
Plymouth
Jackson
Valley Spgs.
Mokelumne R.
Mokelumne Hill
San Andreas
Milton
Columbia
Sonora
Stockton
Lodi
Woodbridge
Galt
Sacramento
Sacramento R.
Pla. de los Reyes
San Rafael
Sausalito
Golden Gate
San Francisco
Alameda
Oakland
Berkeley
Hayward
San Leandro
Centerville
Niles
Livermore
Pleasanton
Tracy
Oakdale
Modesto
Coulterville
Yosemite Nat. Park
Yosemite Val.
Mt. Lyell
San Mateo
Redwood City
Mayfield
San Jose
Los Gatos
Boulder Creek
Felton
Santa Cruz
Watsonville
Bay of Monterey
Gilroy
Hollister
Castro
Tres Pinos
New Almaden
Newman
Central City
Los Banos
Firebaugh
Fresno
Madera
Raymond
Pollasky
Merced
Mariposa
Big Trees
Bridgeport
Aurora
Bodie
Bellville Jc.
Gaston
Hetch Hetchy
Cathedral Spires
Mono Lake
Benton
Palmetto
Montezuma
Silver Peak
Lida
Bishop
Gold Mountain
Lava Fields
Death Valley
Amargosa
Panamint Range
Panamint Valley
Meadow Val. Range
Meadow Valley
Hiko
Pioche
Panaca
Caliente
Bunker
Maopi Ind. Res.
Independence
Tyndall
Kaweah R.
Kaweah
Visalia
Tulare
Tulare L.
Kern R.
Kern
Bakersfield
Walker Pass
Kern Lake
Owens R.
Owens Valley
Owens L.
Coso Mts.
Coso Range
Argus Range
Panamint Range
Death Valley
Amargosa
Funeral Mts.
Grapevine Mts.
Saline Valley
Inyo Range
Inyo Mts.
Mt. Whitney
Sierra Nevada
White Mts.
Mt. Barcroft
Mt. Dana
Mt. Lyell
Mt. Ritter
Mt. Conness
Mt. Hoffman
Mt. Shasta
Mt. Lassen
Mt. Diablo
Mt. Tamalpais
Mt. Hamilton
Mt. Pinos
Mt. Abel
Mt. Whitney
Mt. Dana
Mt. Lyell
Mt. Ritter
Mt. Conness
Mt. Hoffman
Mt. Shasta
Mt. Lassen
Mt. Diablo
Mt. Tamalpais
Mt. Hamilton
Mt. Pinos
Mt. Abel

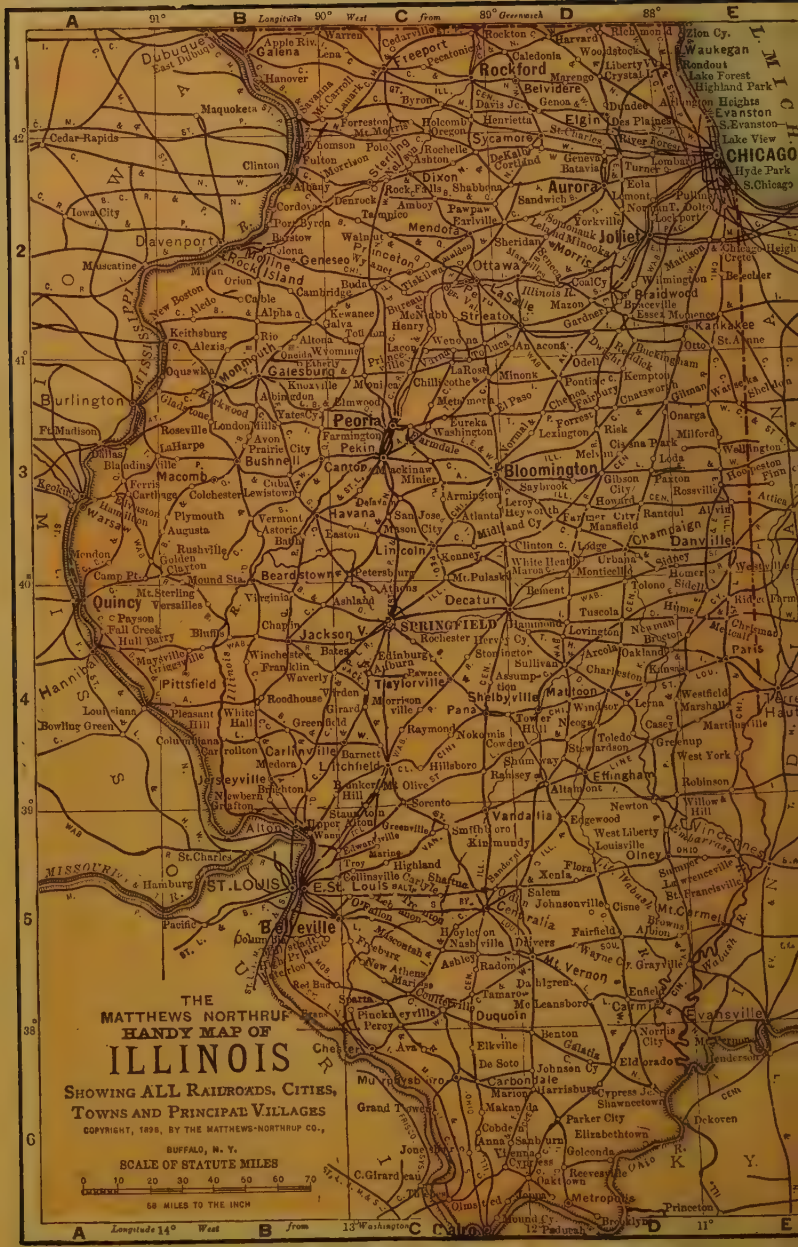
THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
CALIFORNIA
AND
NEVADA
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS
AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
DRAWN, ENGRAVED AND PRINTED
AT THEIR COMPLETE ART-PRINTING WORKS IN BUFFALO.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 10 20 30 40 50 100 150
90 MILES TO THE INCH
COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE MATTHEWS NORTHRUP CO.
Lake Majella
Gonzales
Paraiso Spgs.
Soledad
King City
San Lucas
San Antonio
Alcalde
Hurley
Tulare Lake
Tulare
Tipton
Portersville
Olancha
Keeler
Owens L.
Darwin
CHARLESTON PK.
Riorillo
El Dorado Canyon
Colorado R.
Pleyto
Cambria
Templeton
Santa Margarita
San Miguel
Cholame
Paso Robles
Bakersfield
Caliente
Tehachapi
Kernville
Havilah
Ivanpah
Manvel
Port Harford
San Luis Obispo
Arroyo Grande
Asphalto
Buena Vista L.
Kern L.
Sunset
Rosamond
PILOT PK.
Randsburg
Mojave
Rogers
Kramer
Blochley
DESERT
Barstow
Calico R.
Haslett
Ludlow
Blake
Fenner
Needles
Guadaloupe
Santa Maria
Los Alamos
Los Olivos
MT. PINOS
S. GABRIEL
Lancaster
SANTA FE
Bagdad
Danby
PAC.
Halleck
(Oro Grande Sta.)
Lompoc
Elwood
Pt. Conception
Santa Barbara
Sta. Barbara Chan.
Ventura
Chatsworth
Newhall
Pasadena
Monrovia
Azusa
Cajon
San Bernardino
Redlands
Ontario
Colton
Riverside
Dry L.
S MIGUEL I.
SANTA ROSA I.
Hueneme
Los Angeles
Santa Monica
Port Ballona
Redondo
Wilmington
San Pedro
Long Beach
Anaheim
Orange
Tustin
Perris
Elsinore
SAN BERNARDINO
MT. RANGE
San Jacinto
STA. CRUZ I.
STA. BARBARA I.
BEGGS ROCK
S. NICHOLAS I.
STA. CATALINA
Capistrano
San Juan
Santa Ana
Temecula
Lelux
Dry Lake
St. Felipe
Escondido
Banner
Oceanside
Encinitas
S. CLEMENTE I.
La Jolla
San Diego
Coronado
Otay
National City
Tia Juana
Foster's
Carrizo Cr.
COLORADO R.
Imperial
Yuma
Real del Castillo
Sto. Tomas
Delina
S. Felipe
MEXICO
A 93° B 88° Longitude C 83° West D 78° from 73° E Washington 68° F 63° 58° G
Longitude H 40° West J from 39° K Washington 38° L 6,03
CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA. 15.

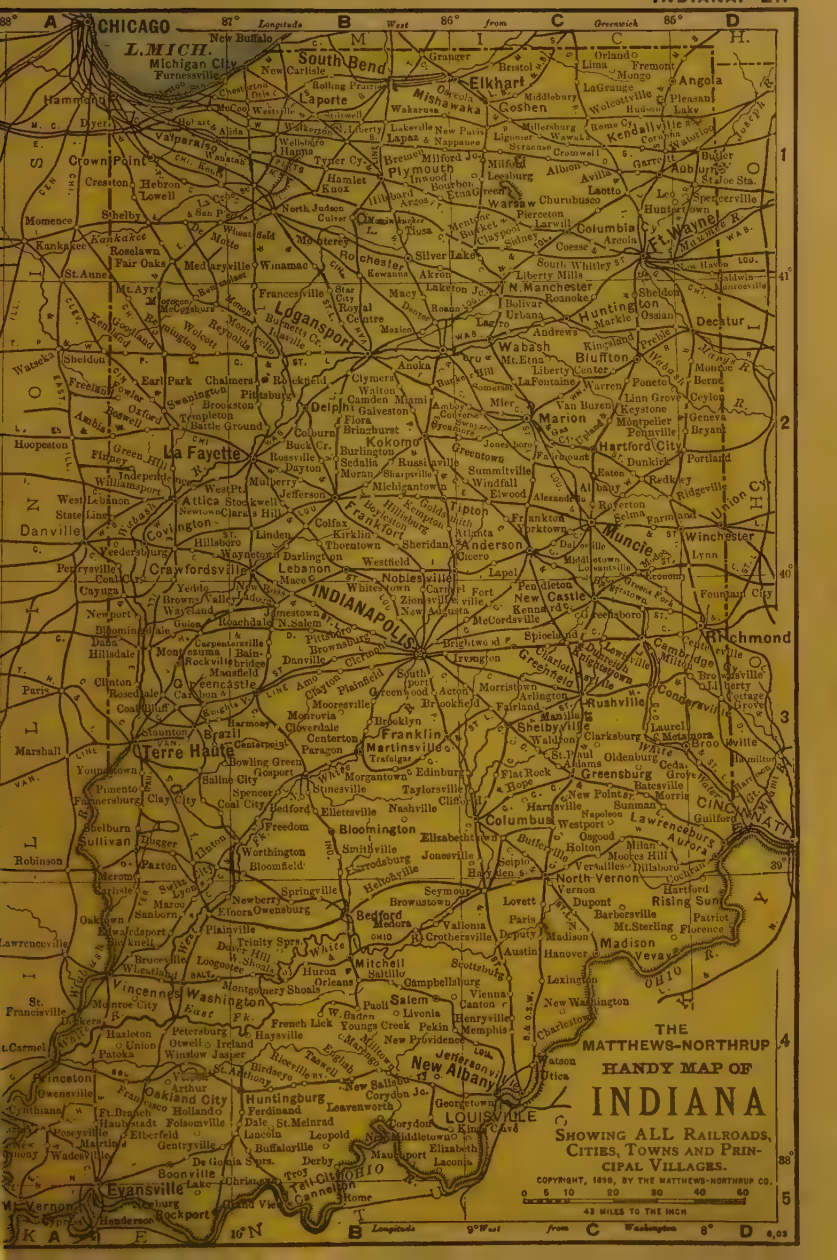
THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
CONNECTICUT
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
MADE AT THEIR COMPLETE ART-PRINTING WORKS, BUFFALO.
18 MILES TO THE INCH
COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO.
LONG ISLAND SOUND
NEW YORK
RHODE ISLAND
HARTFORD
NEW HAVEN
Waterbury
Middletown
New Britain
Meriden
Wallingford
Danbury
Bridgeport
Norwalk
Stamford
Greenwich
New London
Norwich
Willimantic
Thompsonville
Stafford Springs
Danielson
Putnam
Killingly
Brooklyn
Hampton
Pomfret
Abington
Woodstock
Eastford
Ashford
Willington
Tolland
Vernon
Rockville
Manchester
Coventry
Mansfield
Eagleville
Storrs
Chaplin
Columbia
Andover
Hebron
Gilead
Bolton
Glastonbury
East Hartford
South Windsor
Windsor
Windsor Locks
Suffield
Enfield
Somers
Stafford
Union
Staffordville
Quinebaug
Wilsonville
Thompson
East Thompson
Grosvenor Dale
Mechanicsville
Scotland
Windham
Canterbury
Plainfield
Oneco
Ekonk
Hanover
Lebanon
Franklin
Baltic
Jewett City
Griswold
Voluntown
Preston
Hope Valley
Norwich
Montville
Uncasville
Mohegan
Allyns Point
Poquetanuck
Ledyard
North Stonington
Gales Ferry
Old Mystic
Mystic
Stonington
Pawcatuck R.
Westerly
Watch Hill Pt.
Noank
Groton
Ledyard
Fishers Isl. Sd.
Fishers Isl. (To N. Y.)
New London
Niantic
East Lyme
Waterford
Old Lyme
Lyme
Saybrook Pt.
Fenwick
Duck I.
Hammonasset Pt.
Guilford Harbor
Stony Creek
Stannens Hd.
Branford Harbor
New Haven Harbor
Five Mile Pt.
Milford Harbor
Stratford Harbor
Bridgeport Harbor
Black Rock
Southport
Fairfield
Westport
Norwalk
Saugatuck
Wilton Point
Cockenoe I.
Greenport
Long Island
Branford
Guilford
Madison
Clinton
North Guilford
Fair Haven
N. Branford
Westbrook
Deep River
Ivoryton
Essex
Chester
Haddam
Durham
E. Wallingford
Goodspeeds
Higganum
Rockfall
Middlefield
Cheshire
Yalesville
Prospect
Naugatuck
Beacon Falls
Seymour
Oxford
Southford
Sandy Hook
Newtown
Stevenson
Bethel
Botsford
Stepney
Derby
Ansonia
Westville
Orange
West Haven
Woodmont
Milford
Monroe
Huntington
Redding
Ridgefield
Georgetown
Easton
Trumbull
Weston
W. Stratford
Bridgeport
Wilton
Norwalk
N. Norwalk
S. Norwalk
Darien
Stamford
N. Stamford
Banksville
Stanwich
New Canaan
Round Hill
Springdale
Glenville
Greenwich
Cannon
Long Ridge
High Ridge
Winnipauk
Ridgefield
Golden Bridge
Mill Plain
Danbury
Brookfield Jc.
New Fairfield
Carmel
Mahopac
Brewster
Towners
Brookfield
Southbury
Middlebury
Woodbury
Roxbury
Roxbury Station
New Milford
Hotchkissville
Oakville
Watertown
Sherman
Gaylordsville
Merwinsville
Washington
Bethlehem
New Preston
Lakeville
Bridgewater
Lime Rock
Ore Hill
Falls Village
Salisbury
Canaan
East Canaan
West Norfolk
Norfolk
Colebrook
Colebrook River
Riverton
West Winsted
Winsted
New Hartford
Pine Meadow
Burrville
Torrington
Harwinton
Litchfield
Bantam
Milton
East Litchfield
Cornwall
Cornwall Bridge
West Cornwall
West Goshen
Goshen
Winchester Centre
Sharon
Kent
Marble Dale
South Kent
Northfield
Morris
Thomaston
Reynolds Bridge
Plymouth
Terryville P.O.
Bristol
Forestville
Pequabuck
Burlington
Burlington Sta.
Unionville
Farmington
Campville
Plainville
Newington
W. Hartford
Hartland
West Granby
Granby
Barkhamsted
Tariffville
Simsbury
Canton
Avon
Bloomfield
Weatogue
Collinsville
Pequonock
Windsor
Broad Brook
E. Windsor Hill
South Windsor
Manchester
Manchester Green
East Hartford
South Manchester
Hockanum
Glastonbury
Wethersfield
East Glastonbury
Buckingham
Rocky Hill
South Glastonbury
Hebron
Marlboro
Kensington
Berlin
Southington
E. Berlin
Plantsville
Marion
Milldale
Cheshire
Yalesville
Durham
E. Wallingford
Northford Sta.
Northford
Killingworth
Clintonville
North Guilford
Madison
North Branford
Fair Haven
Branford
East Haven
New Haven
Woodmont
Milford
Orange
Westville
Ansonia
Derby
Huntington
Monroe
Redding
Ridge
Long Hill
Trumbull
Weston
W. Stratford
Bridgeport
Wilton
Norwalk
Darien
Stamford

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
GEORGIA
SHOWING ALL Railroads, Cities, Towns
AND PRINCIPAL Villages.
DRAWN, ENGRAVED AND PRINTED
AT THEIR COMPLETE ART-PRINTING WORKS IN BUFFALO.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 100
68 MILES TO THE INCH
COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO.
Longitude West from Greenwich
A B C D E
85° 84° 83° 82° 81°
Grand View
Spring Cy.
Pike V.
Dayton
Loudon
Maryville
Athens
Webster
Parrotts
Chattanooga
Cleveland
Murphy
Blue Ridge
Morganton
Talullah Falls
Clarkesville
Cleveland
Walhalla
Tocoa
Spring Place
Dalton
Tunnel Hill
Ringgold
La Fayette
Tilton
Resaca
Ellijay
Clarkesville
Mt. Airy
Cornelia
Anderson
Plainville
Summerville
Calhoun
Adairsville
Kingston
Cartersville
Jasper
Tate
Ball Ground
Bellton
Carnesville
Lula
Homer
Bowersville
Hartwell
Hodges
Helena
Newberry
Gainesville
Canton
Cumming
Flowery Branch
Harmony Gr.
Danielsville
Abbeville
Greenwood
Stilesboro
Acworth
Woodstock
Roswell
Buford
Suwanee
Jefferson
Athens
Bowman
Elberton
COLUMBIA
Rockmart
Norcross
Lawrenceville
Tavern
Winterville
Crawford
Lexington
Lincolnton
McCormick
Edgefield
Cedartown
Marietta
Austell
Smyrna
Stone Mountain
Monroe
Social Circle
Madison
Greensboro
Washington
Sharon
Little R.
Douglasville
Villa Rica
Fairburn
East Point
Conyers
Covington
Newborn
Union Point
Crawfordville
Applington
Maxville
Thomson
Harlem
Grovetown
Aiken
Carrollton
Palmetto
Jonesboro
McDonough
Monticello
Granite V.
Blackville
Bowdon
Fayetteville
Hampton
White Plains
Eatonton
Warrenton
Augusta
Whitesburg
Newnan
Grahamville
Jackson
Mt. Zion
Barnwell
Franklin
Hogansville
Indian Spr.
Flovilla
Hillsboro
Sparta
Jewell
Wrens
Hephzibah
Sharpsburg
Senoia
Grimes
Williamson
Milner
Gibson
Sandersville
McBean
Fairfax
La Grange
Greenville
Barnesville
Tennille
Waynesboro
West Point
White Sulphur Spr.
Wood
Forsyth
Yatesville
Gordon
Irwinton
Kite
Lawtonville
Hamilton
Thomaston
Macon
Jeffersonville
Wrightsville
Dublin
Millen
Riverview
Knoxville
Waverly Hall
Talbotton
Geneva
Byron
Bullards
Swainsboro
Sylvania
Dover
Halcyondale
Glenn
Paschal
Fort Valley
Perry
Westside
Gould
Cochran
Dudley
Dublin
Bloys
Statesboro
Clyo
Springfield
Girard
Columbus
Buena Vista
Marshallville
Montezuma
Oglethorpe
Hawkinsville
Cochran
Eastman
Sotterville
Rocky Spr.
Red Bluff
Mt. Vernon
Register
Guyton
Meldrim
Montelthia
Quitman
Louvale
Eufaula
Lumpkin
Richland
Preston
Americus
Andersonville
Vienna
Abbeville
Collins
Reidsville
SAVANNAH
Tybee
Cuthbert
Morgan
Shellman
Dawson
Leary
Walker
Albany
Cordele
Smithville
Coley
Arabi
Worth
Scranton
Irwinton
Alapaha
Douglas
Nichols
Hazlehurst
Graham
Jesup
Surrency
Screven
Hinesville
Walthourville
Johnston
Middleton
Darien
Ft. Gaines
Blakely
Colemans
Leesburg
Fitzgerald
Garrant
Sardis
Ocilla
Willacoochee
Alapaha R.
Ashburn
Sylvester
Albany
Hardaway
Eldorado
Patterson
Blackshear
Sterling
Altamaha R.
SAPELLO I.
Darien
Newton
Bainbridge
Columbia
Baconton
Adel
Nashville
Waycross
Jesup
Alma
Hortense
Brunswick
SIMONS I.
Colquitt
Camilla
Pelham
Dehlo
Moultrie
Tifton
Homerville
Glenmore
Braganza
Ft. Mudge
Tarboro
Hoboken
Everett
St. Simons Mills
Gordon
Thomasville
Ochlocknee
Hahira
Knox
Taylor
Stockton
Dupont
Race Pond
Uptonville
Folkston
Owens Ferry
Bailey Mills
CUMBERLAND I.
Cumberland
Fairfield
Statenville
OKEFENOKE SWAMP
Okefenoke
St. Marys
Chattahoochee
Montcello
Jasper
Yulee
Fernandina
Callahan
Drifton
Greenville
Madison
JACKSONVILLE
Mayport
Pablo Beach
TALLAHASSEE
St. Marks
Live Oak
Perry
Peek
Lake City
Baldwin
Green Cove Spr.
Apalachee Bay
New Branford
Alachua
St. Augustine
Tocoi
Carrabelle
GULF OF MEXICO
Apalachicola
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Longitude West from Washington
A B C D E
87° 86° 85° 84° 83°

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
FLORIDA
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
DRAWN, ENGRAVED AND PRINTED AT THEIR COMPLETE ART-PRINTING WORKS IN BUFFALO.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
75 MILES TO THE INCH
COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO.
WESTERN PART OF
FLORIDA
Same Scale as main Map.
GEORGIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
Longitude West from Greenwich
Pensacola
Tallahassee
Jacksonville
St. Augustine
Tampa
Orlando
Key West
Punta Gorda
Fort Myers
Naples
Miami
Palatka
Ocala
Gainesville
Lakeland
Bartow
Sanford
Daytona
Cedar Keys
Apalachicola
Milton
Marianna
Quincy
Madison
Live Oak
Lake City
Fernandina
Mayport
Pablo Beach
Matanzas
Titusville
Cocoa
Canaveral
Kissimmee
Sebastian
Fort Pierce
Stuart
Jupiter
Palm Beach
Lantana
Hypoluxo
Boca Grande
Arcadia
Wauchula
Zolfo
Bradenton
Sarasota
Manatee
Palmetto
Ellenton
Parrish
Myakka R.
Osprey
Nocatee
Fort Ogden
Charlotte Harbor
Punta Rassa
Cape Romano
Ten Thousand Islands
Big Cypress Swamp
Everglades
Florida Keys
Florida Bay
Ponce de Leon Bay
Cape Sable
Largo
Key West
Strait of Florida
Gulf of Mexico
Pensacola Bay
Escambia Bay
Blackwater Bay
Choctawhatchee Bay
St. Andrews Bay
St. Josephs Bay
Cape San Blas
Apalachicola
Carrabelle
Apalachee Bay
St. Marks
Crawfordville
Perry
Monticello
Thomasville
Bainbridge
Valdosta
Quitman
Live Oak
Lake City
Gainesville
Ocala
Palatka
Deland
Orlando
Kissimmee
Lakeland
Tampa
Clearwater Harbor
St. Petersburg
Dunedin
Anclote
Tarpon Springs
Crystal River
Homosassa
Cedar Keys
Old Town
Suwannee R.
Withlacoochee R.
Ocklockonee R.
Apalachicola R.
Chipola R.
Escambia R.
Yellow R.
Blackwater R.
Perdido Bay
Perdido R.
Indian R.
Caloosahatchee R.
Peace R.
Myakka R.
Manatee R.
Hillsborough R.
Withlacoochee R.
Kissimmee R.
St. Johns R.
Indian River
Halifax R.
Matanzas R.
Nassau R.
St. Marys R.
Suwannee R.
Alligator Lake
Lake Okeechobee
Lake Kissimmee
Lake Tohopekaliga
Lake Monroe
Lake George
Lake Harney
Lake Jesup
Lake Apopka
Lake Griffin
Lake Weir
Lake Eustis
Lake Dora
Lake Minneola
Lake Hamilton
Lake Alfred
Lake Parker
Lake Wales
Lake Hancock
Lake Pierce
Lake Marion
Lake Istokpoga
Lake Placid
Lake Josephine
Lake Annie
Lake Istokpoga
Lake Kissimmee
Lake Tohopekaliga
Lake Cypress
Lake Hatchineha
Lake Gentry
Lake Rosalie
Lake Tiger
Lake Kissimmee
Lake Weohyakapka
Lake Reedy
Lake Arbuckle
Lake Walk-in-the-Water
Lake Istokpoga
Lake Okeechobee
Lake Hicpochee
Lake Flirt
Lake Trafford
Lake Gordon
Lake Glades

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
IDAHO
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
DRAWN, ENGRAVED AND PRINTED AT THEIR COMPLETE ART-PRINTING WORKS IN BUFFALO.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
79 MILES TO THE INCH.
COPYRIGHT. 1896, BY THE MATTHEWS NORTHRUP CO.
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Longitude West from Greenwich
Ind. Res.
Nez Perces Ind. Res.
Coeur d'Alene Ind. Res.
Fort Hall Ind. Res.
Lemhi Ind. Res.
Duck Valley Ind. Res.
Boise City
Idaho Falls
Fort Hall
Lewiston
Moscow
Pullman
Colfax
Genesee
Weippe
Grangeville
Mt. Idaho
Elk City
Freedom
Warren
Meadows
Big Payette
Council
Mineral
Salubria
Indian Valley
Vinyard
Alpha
Ola
Graham
Garden Valley
Banner
Pioneerville
Centerville
Placerville
Idaho City
Rocky Bar
Atlanta
Ketchum
Leslie
Hailey
Bellevue
Gimlet
Muldoon
Antelope
Arco
Martin
Powell
Howe
Taber
Carey
Tikura
Crichton
Corral
Doniphan
Humphreys
Soldier
Pine
Mayfield
Mountain Home
Glenns Ferry
King Hill
Three Creek
Oreana
Silver City
Reynolds
Murphy
Owyhee
Marsing
Parma
Caldwell
Nampa
Meridian
Kuna
Boise R.
Payette R.
Weiser R.
Snake R.
Salmon R.
Clearwater R.
Lochsa R.
Selway R.
Bitterroot R.
Coeur d'Alene R.
St. Joe R.
Kootenai R.
Pend Oreille R.
Priest R.
Pend Oreille L.
Coeur d'Alene L.
Flathead L.
Kootenai
Hope
Sandpoint
Priest River
Clark Fork
Bonners Ferry
Rathdrum
Hauser Jc.
Spokane
Post Falls
Coeur d'Alene
Harrison
Thompson
Wallace
Kingston
Murray
Delta
Missoula
Frenchtown
Huson
Tarkio
Superior
Saltese
Haugan
Drummond
Garrison
Deer Lodge
Phillipsburg
Rumsey
Galen
Anaconda
Silver Bow
Butte
Boulder
Townsend
Helena
Silver City
Marysville
Gallatin
Bozeman
Virginia City
Dillon
Red Rock
Lima
Grantsdale
Stevensville
Hamilton
Darby
Sula
Lost Trail Pass
Salmon
Leesburg
Hoyer
Shoup
Challis
Custer
Bonanza
Bay Horse
Morse
Bannister
Clayton
Leadore
Lemhi
Junction
Nicholia
Beaver Canon
China Point
High Bridge
Dry Creek
St. Anthony
Camas
Ellis
Fall
Teton
Rexburg
Hawgood
Independence
Market Lake
Small
Birch Creek
Willford
Ririe
Roberts
Sugar
Rigby
Lyman
Menan
Idaho Falls
Basalt
Black Foot
Ft. Hill
Ross Fork
Carriboo
Gray's
Gray's Creek
Chesterfield
Chesterfield L.
Pocatello
Portneuf
Inkom
Virginia
Calvin
Swan Lake
Oxford
Bink Cr.
Liberty
Paris
Montpelier
Bloomington
Georgetown
Franklin
Preston
Fish Haven
Soda Springs
Manson
Lava
Grace
Dingle
Bancroft
Downey
Arimo
Inkom
Rockland
Sublett
Malta
Conant
Basin
Elba
Albion
Bridge
Thatcher
Rock Cr.
Chesterfield
Shoshone
Shoshone Falls
Snake
Kimama
Minidoka
Wapi
Nepsel
Sunshine
American Falls
Briggs
Salmon Falls
Bruneau Valley
Grand View
Dairy
Three Creek
Marys Cr.
Jarbidge
Owyhee
Oakley
Almo
Elba
Reft
Marion
Sublett
St. Johns
Malad City
Samaria
Cherry Cr.
Fairview
Woodruff
Battle Cr.
Chesterfield
Ft. Hall
Ft. Hall L.
Blackfoot R.
Portneuf R.
Bear R.
Malad R.
Raft R.
Goose Cr.
Rock Cr.
Three Creek
Jarbidge
Duck Valley
Elko
Nevada
Utah
Wyoming
Montana
Oregon
Washington
Longitude West from Washington


THE
MATTHEWS NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
ILLINOIS
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES,
TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES
COPYRIGHT, 1896, BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
68 MILES TO THE INCH
Longitude 14° West from Washington
Longitude 91° West from Greenwich
Longitude 90° West from Greenwich
Longitude 89° West from Greenwich
Longitude 88°
Dubuque
Galena
Freeport
Rockford
Elgin
Aurora
Joliet
CHICAGO
Waukegan
Davenport
Rock Island
Moline
Ottawa
Streator
Peoria
Bloomington
Galesburg
Burlington
Macomb
Havana
Lincoln
Decatur
Champaign
Danville
Quincy
SPRINGFIELD
Jacksonville
Pittsfield
Taylorville
Shelbyville
Mattoon
Beardstown
Petersburg
Carlinville
Litchfield
Hillsboro
Effingham
Centralia
Vandalia
Olney
Alton
ST. LOUIS
E. St. Louis
Belleville
Mt. Vernon
Evansville
Mt. Carmel
Carmi
Harrisburg
Eldorado
Cairo
Metropolis
Princeton
Dixon
Sterling
Amboy
Mendota
Ottawa
Streator
Kankakee
Joliet
Aurora
Elgin
Rockford
Freeport
Galena
Dubuque
Clinton
Cedar Rapids
Iowa City
Davenport
Muscatine
Burlington
Fort Madison
Keokuk
Hamilton
Warsaw
Quincy
Hannibal
Louisiana
Bowling Green
Pittsfield
Jacksonville
Springfield
Decatur
Lincoln
Bloomington
Peoria
Galesburg
Monmouth
Rock Island
Moline
Davenport
Chicago
Waukegan
Evanston
Aurora
Joliet
Ottawa
Streator
Kankakee
Danville
Champaign
Mattoon
Shelbyville
Taylorville
Beardstown
Havana
Macomb
Burlington
Quincy
Hannibal


CHICAGO
L. MICH.
Michigan City
New Buffalo
Furnessville
South Bend
New Carlisle
Granger
Bristol
Elkhart
Middlebury
Goshen
Orland
Lima
Fremont
Mongo
Angola
LaGrange
Wolcottville
Hudson
Pleasant Lake
Hammond
Whiting
Gary
Miller
Chesterton
Otis
Ogden Dunes
La Porte
Westville
Wanatah
Stillwell
Hamlet
Wakarusa
Nappanee
Lakeville
New Paris
Ligonier
Millersburg
Wawaka
Kendallville
Cromwell
Orland
Valparaiso
Kouts
Wellsboro
Hamlet
Tyner Cy.
Breman
Milford Jct.
Plymouth
Inwood
Bourbon
Etna Green
Leesburg
Milford
Albion
Avilla
Garrett
Auburn
Butler
Crown Point
Cedar Lake
Creston
Hebron
Lowell
Knox
Hillsboro
Argos
Warsaw
Churubusco
Laotto
Leo
Spencerville
Shelbyville
Momence
Kankakee
Wheatfield
Medaryville
Monterey
Culver
Rochester
Kewanna
Akron
Silver Lake
Pierceton
Larwill
Columbia City
Arcola
Coesse
Huntertown
Ft. Wayne
Roselawn
Fair Oaks
Winamac
Francesville
Star City
Royal Centre
Macy
Denver
Rochester
Lakeville Jct.
Liberty Mills
South Whitley
N. Manchester
Roanoke
Bolivar
Urbana
Markle
Huntington
Ossian
Decatur
St. Anne
Mt. Ayr
Logansport
Buffalo Cr.
Idaville
Monon
Reynolds
Wolcott
Monticello
Burnettsville
Delphi
Mexico
Andrews
Lagro
Wabash
Kingsland
Bluffton
Liberty Center
Warren
Poneto
Monroe
Berne
Watseka
Sheldon
Earl Park
Chalmers
Rockfield
Clymers
Anoka
Mt. Etna
LaFontaine
Ann Grove
Keystone
Ceylon
Freeland
Swanington
Pittsburg
Brookston
Templeton
Battle Ground
Camden
Miami
Converse
Peru
Van Buren
Marion
Montpelier
Pennville
Geneva
Bryant
Hoopeston
Flixney
Green Hill
La Fayette
Buck Cr.
Burlington
Kokomo
Jonesboro
Greentown
Fairmount
Hartford City
Portland
Williamsport
Independence
Rossville
Dayton
Sedalia
Russiaville
Summitville
Eaton
Dunkirk
Redkey
Ridgeville
West Lebanon
State Line
Attica
Stockwell
Newtown
Clara's Hill
Mulberry
West Pt.
Jefferson
Moran
Sharpsville
Windfall
Elwood
Albany
Alexandria
Roberton
Selma
Farmland
Union City
Danville
Covington
Hillsboro
Linden
Colfax
Kirklin
Thorntown
Sheridan
Tipton
Atlanta
Cicero
Frankton
Yorktown
Daleville
Muncie
Middletown
Lonsantville
Winchester
Lynn
Veedersburg
Waynetown
Darlington
Lebanon
Westfield
Lapel
Anderson
Pendleton
Fortville
Fountain City
Crawfordsville
Ladoga
Mace
Noblesville
Whitestown
Carmel
Zionsville
New Augusta
New Castle
Kennard
Greensboro
Cayuga
Yeddo
Browns Valley
Waveland
Jamestown
Roachdale
N. Salem
INDIANAPOLIS
Brightwood
Irvington
Spiceland
Dublin
Cambridge City
Milton
Richmond
Newport
Bloomingdale
Dana
Hillsdale
Montezuma
Rockville
Bainbridge
Mansfield
Carpentersville
Pittsboro
Brownsburg
Danville
Clermont
Plainfield
Southport
Greenwood
Aetna
Morristown
Arlington
Fairland
Charlottesville
Greensfield
Knightstown
Milroy
Brownsville
Centerville
Cambridge
Economy
Greencastle
Parish
Clinton
Rosedale
Carbon
Coal Bluff
Clayton
Amo
Monrovia
Cloverdale
Centerton
Paragon
Moorevsville
Brooklyn
Franklin
Trafalgar
Fairland
Rushville
Manilla
Shelbyville
Waldron
Clarksburg
Laurel
Metamora
Brookville
Connersville
Cottage Grove
Harmony
Brazil
Centerpoint
Martinsville
St. Paul
Adams
Oldenburg
Ceda
Greensburg
Hamilton
Marshall
Terre Haute
Bowling Green
Newport
Saline City
Morgantown
Edinburg
Flat Rock
Hope
Batesville
Morris
Young Town
Pimento
Farmersburg
Clay City
Spencer
Sonesville
Taylorsville
Cliffy
New Pointe
Summan
Napoleon
Harrisville
Westport
Osgood
Columbus
Elizabethtown
Lawrenceburg
Aurora
Guilford
CINCINNATI
Shelburn
Sullivan
Dugger
Hymera
Freedom
Bloomington
Ellettsville
Nashville
Butlerville
Holton
Milan
Robinson
Paxton
Worthington
Bloomfield
Smithville
Jonesville
Scipio
Hayden
Versailles
Moores Hill
Dillsboro
Cookville
Merom
Carlisle
Sullivan
Lyons
Springville
Newberry
Owensburg
Marco
Sanborn
Oaktown
Edwardsport
Plainville
Trinity Spr.
Dover Hill
Shoals
Seymour
Browns town
Bedford
Medora
Vallonia
Crothersville
Deputy
Lovett
Paris
Dupont
North Vernon
Vernon
Hartford
Rising Sun
Barbersville
Mt. Sterling
Patriot
Florence
Madison
Hanover
Vevay
Lawrenceville
Wheatland
Bruceville
Logootee
White
Mitchell
Salitillo
Orleans
Huron
Scottsburg
Campbellsburg
Austin
Lexington
Vincennes
Washington
Montgomery
Shoals
Paoli
Salem
Vienna
Canton
Livonia
New Washington
Henryville
Memphis
Charlestown
St. Francisville
Monroe City
Hazleton
Petersburg
Otwell
Ireland
Hayesville
W. Baden
French Lick
Youngs Creek
Pekin
New Providence
Jeffersonville
New Albany
Watson
Utica
Carmel
Patoka
Union
Winslow
Jasper
Ricerville
Francisville
English
Marengo
Corydon Jct.
Princeton
Owensville
Arthur
Oakland City
Holland
Haubstadt
Folsomville
Elberfeld
Gentryville
St. Anthony
Birdseye
Huntingburg
Ferdinand
St. Meinrad
Leavenworth
New Salisbury
Georgetown
LOUISVILLE
King Cave
Corydon
Middletown
Elizabeth
Laconia
Maukport
Lincoln
Leopold
Buffalo
Buffaloville
Derby
Troy
Tell City
Cannelton
OHIO
Boonville
Evansville
Newburg
Rockport
Mt. Vernon
Henderson
Owensboro
De Gonia Spr.
Christopher
Lake
Grand View
Home
THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
INDIANA
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO.
0 5 10 20 30 40 60
43 MILES TO THE INCH
Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude 9° West from Washington

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
IOWA
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
MADE BY M.-N. CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50
66 MILES TO THE INCH
Longitude West from Greenwich
96° 95° 94° 93° 92° 91° 90°
A B C D E F G
Sioux City
Dubuque
Cedar Rapids
Davenport
Des Moines
Council Bluffs
Omaha
Burlington
Keokuk
Fort Madison
Clinton
Waterloo
Marshalltown
Iowa City
Ottumwa
Mississippi R.
Missouri R.
Rock Island
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R.
Illinois Central R.R.
Chicago & North Western Ry.
Minneapolis & St. Louis R.R.
Wisconsin Central Lines
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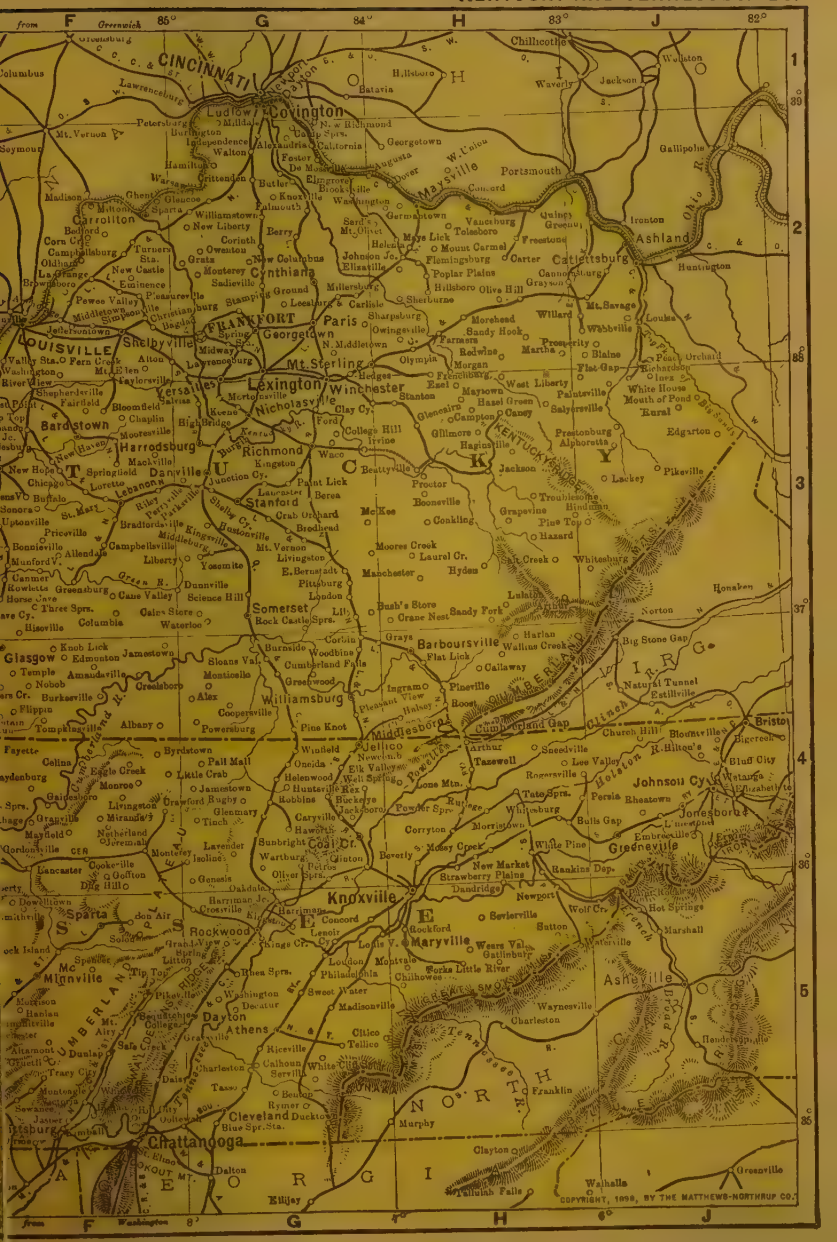
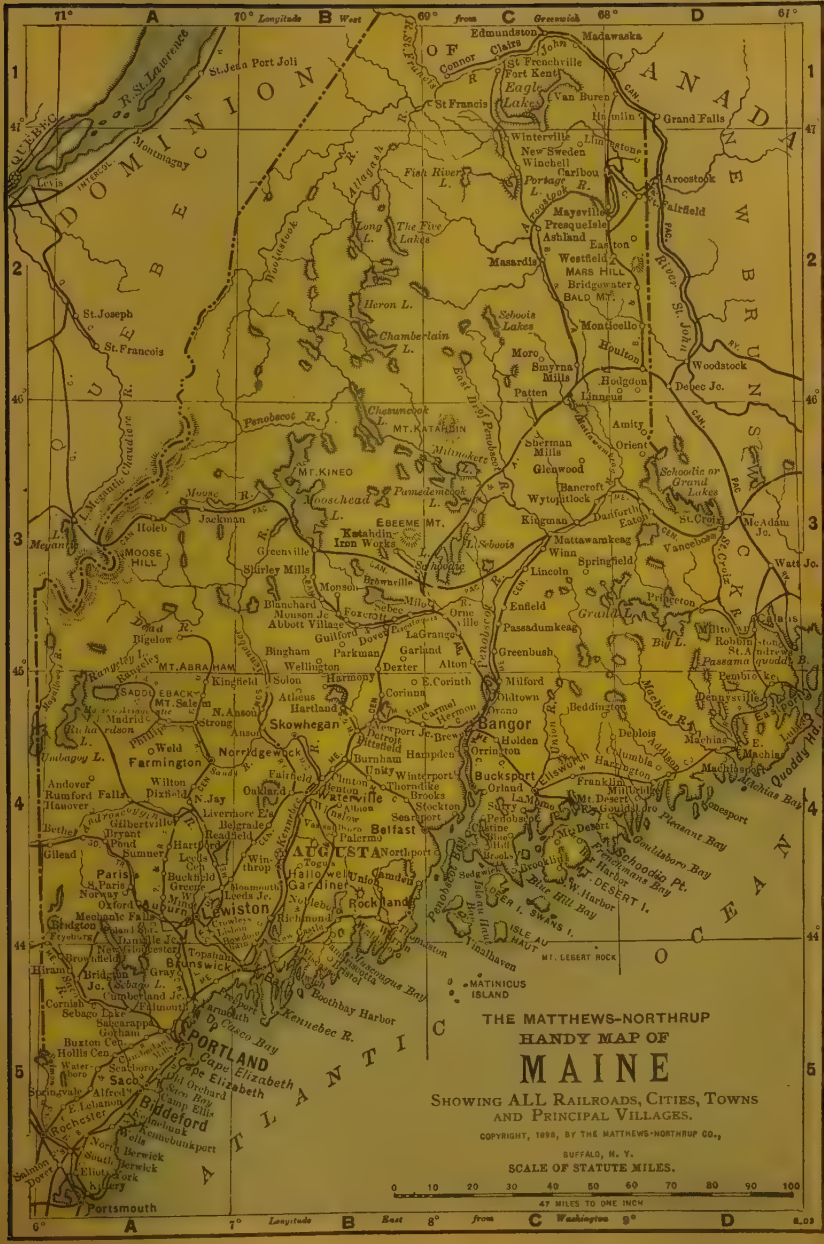
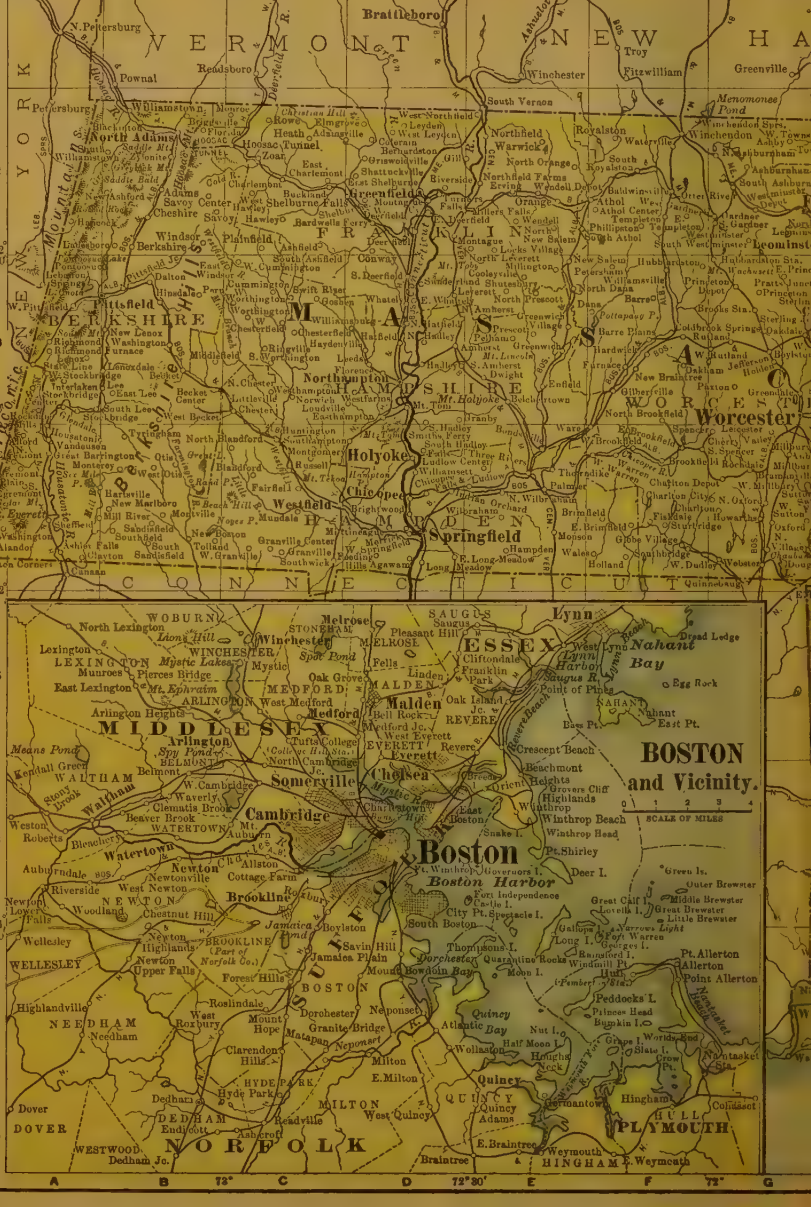
THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF KANSAS,
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS
AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
65 MILES TO THE INCH.
Longitude West from Greenwich
NEBRASKA
COLORADO
OKLAHOMA
KANSAS
Kansas City
Atchison
Leavenworth
St. Joseph
TOPEKA
Lawrence
Emporia
Hutchinson
Wichita
Winfield
Arkansas City
Independence
Parsons
Coffeyville
Chanute
Ottawa
Salina
Abilene
Junction City
Manhattan
Concordia
Hastings
Kearney Jc.
Fairmont
Beatrice
Nelson
Hebron
Wymore
Superior
Republican River
Solomon River
Smoky Hill River
Arkansas River
Missouri Pacific
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe
Union Pacific
Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska
St. Louis & San Francisco
Missouri, Kansas & Texas
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis
Chicago, Santa Fe & California
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf
Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern
Missouri Pacific
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe
Union Pacific
Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska
St. Louis & San Francisco
Missouri, Kansas & Texas
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis
Chicago, Santa Fe & California
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf
Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern
KANSAS. 23.

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS
AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
DRAWN, ENGRAVED AND PRINTED
AT THEIR COMPLETE ART-PRINTING WORKS IN BUFFALO.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
49 MILES TO THE INCH
Longitude
Evansville
Henderson
Owensboro
Cloverport
Hopkinsville
Russellville
Franklin
Bowling Green
Gallatin
Clarksville
Princeton
Paducah
Mayfield
Clinton
Hickman
Union City
Fulton
Columbus
Paris
Dover
Danville
Lebanon
Springfield
Harrodsburg
Lawrenceburg
Frankfort
Versailles
Lexington
Nicholasville
Winchester
Mt. Sterling
Maysville
Ashland
Catlettsburg
Huntington
Ironton
Portsmouth
Gallipolis
Pomeroy
Middleport
Point Pleasant
Ripley
Charleston
Parkersburg
Marietta
Belpre
Athens
Logan
Nelsonville
Chillicothe
Jackson


from Greenwich
F
G
H
J
85°
84°
83°
82°
CINCINNATI
Covington
Ludlow
Newport
Bellevue
Dayton
Chillicothe
Wellston
Jackson
Waverly
Hillsboro
Batavia
Georgetown
Maysville
Portsmouth
Gallipolis
Ironton
Ashland
Catlettsburg
Huntington
Louisa
Mt. Savage
Webbville
Olive Hill
Grayson
Carter
Flemingsburg
Mt. Sterling
Winchester
Lexington
Paris
Frankfort
Georgetown
Versailles
Nicholasville
Harrodsburg
Danville
Richmond
Stanford
Somerset
Williamsburg
Barboursville
Flat Lick
Middlesboro
Pineville
Harlan
Big Stone Gap
Natural Tunnel
Estillville
Bristol
Blountville
Bluff City
Johnson City
Jonesboro
Greeneville
Rheatown
Persia
Bulls Gap
Tate Spr.
Whitesburg
Morristown
Rankins Dep.
New Market
Strawberry Plains
Dandridge
Knoxville
Maryville
Rockwood
Sparta
Cookeville
Monterey
Crossville
Harriman
Concord
Lenoir
Loudon
Philadelphia
Sweetwater
Madisonville
Athens
Dayton
Cleveland
Chattanooga
Dalton
Rome
Kingston
Rhea Spr.
Decatur
Tellico
Clinton
Knoxville
Sevierville
Wolf Cr.
Hot Springs
Marshall
Asheville
Waynesville
Charleston
Franklin
Murphy
Clayton
Walhalla
Greenville
Tallulah Falls
Ellijay
Calhoun
Cohutta Mt.
Blue Mts.
Tennessee R.
Cumberland R.
Kentucky R.
Big Sandy R.
Ohio R.
Licking R.
Green R.
Tradewater R.
Cumberland Gap
Pound Gap
Breaks of Sandy
Kentucky River Gorge
Cumberland Mts.
Blue Ridge
Unaka Mts.
Great Smoky Mts.
Alleghany Mts.
Appalachian Mts.
Valley R.
Ridge R.
Plateau
Basin
Louisville
Shelbyville
Bardstown
Elizabethtown
Hodgenville
Glasgow
Campbellsville
Lebanon
Springfield
Harrodsburg
Perryville
Mackville
Danville
Junction Cy.
Lancaster
Berea
Richmond
Kingston
Beattyville
Proctor
Boonesville
Conkling
McKee
Crab Orchard
Bradford
Livingston
Mt. Vernon
Laurel Cr.
Manchester
Hyden
Whitesburg
Hazard
Pine Top
Troublesome
Hindman
Grapevine
Jackson
Lackey
Pikeville
Prestonsburg
Alphoretta
Salyersville
Paintsville
Louisa
Ashland
Catlettsburg
Flat Gap
Blaine
Prosperity
Martha
Olympia
Morgan
Redwine
Sandy Hook
Morehead
Farmers
Owingsville
Sharpsburg
Sheperdsville
Shelbyville
Simpsonville
Eminence
New Castle
Pewee Valley
Middletown
Christiansburg
Stamping Ground
Georgetown
Midway
Versailles
Lexington
Winchester
Nicholasville
Clay Cy.
Ford
College Hill
Irvine
Waco
Richmond
Kingston
Paint Lick
Berea
Stanford
Crab Orchard
Bradford
Mt. Vernon
Livingston
E. Bernstadt
Pittsburg
Lyndon
Somerset
Rock Castle Spr.
Lily
Crane Nest
Sandy Fork
Bush's Store
Manchester
Laurel Cr.

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
LOUISIANA
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
DRAWN, ENGRAVED AND PRINTED AT THEIR COMPLETE ART-PRINTING WORKS IN BUFFALO.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
65 MILES TO THE INCH.
TEXAS
GULF OF MEXICO
BATON ROUGE
NEW ORLEANS
GALVESTON
Shreveport
Vicksburg
Natchez
Monroe
Bastrop
Harrisburg
Opelousas
Lake Charles
Donaldsonville
Plaquemine
Thibodaux
Houma
Morgan City
Berwick Bay
Atchafalaya Bay
Pt. aux Fer
Vermilion Bay
Calcasieu Pass
Sabine Pass
Galveston Bay
Virginia Pt.
Mouths of the Mississippi River
Pilot Town
Port Eads
Lake Pontchartrain
Lake Maurepas
Lake Borgne
Chandeleur Sound
Breton Sound
I. AU BRETON
SHIP I.
Jefferson
Marshall
Longview
Henderson
Carthage
Stonewall
Pecan Pt.
Logansport
Oxford
Pleasant Hill
Sodus
Marthaville
Robeline
Provencal
Ft. Jesup
Many
East Pendleton
Mill Creek
Columbus
Rockland
Burrs Ferry
Neame
Almadane
Bonami
Merryville
Dry Creek
Bandicks
Meadow
De Quincy
Pine Hill
Oakdale
Calcasieu
Liberty
Port Arthur
Johnsons Bayou
Cameron
Grand Chenier
Lufkin
St. Augustine
Natchitoches
Montgomery
Bermuda
Clarkland
Colfax
Cypress
Derry
Chopin
Bentley
Alexandria
Pineville
Leesville
Hineston
Newonville
Camp Fork
Glenmora
Sugartown
Oakdale
Fola
Whiteville
Thc Bay
Ville Platte
Chataignier
Washington
Eunice
Opelousas
Grand Coteau
(See Sr. Stes.)
Carencro
Fabacher
Arnaudville
Grosse Tete
Breaux Bridge
St. Martinville
Lorenzo
Grand Lake
Abbeville
New Iberia
Jeanerette
Cypremort Point
Franklin
Centerville
Berwick
Patterson
Morgan City
Houma
Thibodaux
Labadieville
Napoleonville
Gibson
Bayou Boeuf
Lockport
Larose
Lafourche Cr.
Bayou La Fourche
Raceland
Allemands
Boutte
Luling
Hahnville
St. Charles
Destrehan
Norco
Kenner
Metairie
Gentilly
Milneburg
Lake Shore
Pontchartrain
Frenier
Pt. Aux Herbes
Manchac
Springfield
Madisonville
Mandeville
Covington
Pearl R.
Sidell
Ricolets
L. Borgne
Chandeleur Sound
Shell Beach
Hopedale
Bellair
English Turn
Pointe a la Hache
Diamond
Bohemia
Burrwood
Easterling
Bay Tambour
Bay Boudreau
Bay Batiste
Bay Crabe
Bay Long
Bay Coquette
Bay Adam
Bay Jimmy
Bay Dupre
Bay Rondo
Bay Ronde
L. Felicity
L. Pelto
L. Calcasieu
Sabine L.
Mermentau R.
Vermilion R.
Teche R.
Bayou Lafourche
Bayou Terrebonne
Bayou Black
Bayou Petit Anse
Bayou Carlin
Bayou Cypremort
Bayou Vermilion
Bayou Plaquemine
Bayou Sara
Bayou Grosse Tete
Bayou Teche
Bayou Courtableau
Bayou Fordoche
Bayou Des Glaises
Bayou Rouge
Bayou Boeuf
Bayou Cocodrie
Bayou Choctaw
Bayou Manchac
Bayou Maringouin
Bayou Goula
Bayou Lacombe
Bayou Liberty
Bayou Castine
Bayou Terre Aux Bœufs
Bayou Des Allemands
Bayou Des Familles
Bayou Des Acadiens
Bayou Des Cannes
Bayou Des Ecores
Bayou Des Oies
Bayou Des Ecores
Bayou Des Oies
Bayou Des Ecores
Bayou Des Oies


THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
MAINE
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
47 MILES TO ONE INCH
DOMINION OF CANADA
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
NEW BRUNSWICK
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Edmundston
Madawaska
St. Jean Port Joli
R. St. Lawrence
St. Frenchville
Fort Kent
Eagle Lake
St. Francis
Van Buren
Hamlin
Grand Falls
Winterville
New Sweden
Winchell
Caribou
Portage L.
Arcostook
Fairfield
Fish River L.
Mayesville
Presqueisle
Ashland
Easton
Long L.
The Five Lakes
Masardis
Westfield
MARS HILL
Bridgewater
BALD MT.
Heron L.
Sebois Lakes
Monticello
Houlton
Woodstock
St. Joseph
St. Francois
Chamberlain L.
Moro
Smyrna Mills
Hodgdon
Linneus
Debec Jc.
Patten
Penobscot R.
Amity
Orient
Sherman Mills
Glenwood
Schoodic or Grand Lakes
MT. KINEO
Mattawamkeag
Winn
Springfield
Lincoln
Enfield
Passadumkeag
Greenbush
Milford
Old Town
Orono
Bangor
Holden
Orrington
Bucksport
Orland
Winterport
Frankfort
Mt. Desert
Bar Harbor
Northeast Harbor
Southwest Harbor
Somesville
Seal Harbor
Schoodic Pt.
Pleasant Bay
Gouldsboro Bay
Machias
Machiasport
Cutler
Whitneyville
Jonesport
Addison
Harrington
Columbia
Deblois
Beddington
Princeton
Calais
St. Andrews
Pembroke
Perry
Eastport
Quoddy Hd.
Passamaquoddy B.
Robbinston
Milltown
Bar L.
Grand L.
Moosehead L.
Pamedemcook L.
Kineo
Ebeeme Mt.
Katahdin Iron Works
Jackman
Moose R.
Holeb
MOOSE HILL
Greenville
Shirley Mills
Brownville
Monson
Blanchard
Monson Jc.
Abbott Village
Foxcroft
Dover
Guilford
LaGrange
Parkman
Garland
Dexter
Bingham
Wellington
Alton
E. Corinth
Corinna
Carmel
Hermon
Harmony
Solon
Kingfield
MT. ABRAHAM
SADDLEBACK
Mt. Salem
N. Anson
Madrid
Strong
Phillips
Richardson
Rangeley
Rangeley L.
Dead R.
Digelow
Umbagog L.
Skowhegan
Norridgewock
Farmington
Weld
Andover
Rumford Falls
Hanover
Wilton
Dixfield
N. Jay
Livermore Falls
Gilbertville
Jerusalem
Belgrade
Beadfield
Bethel
Pond
Sumner
Hartford
Leeds
Gilead
Paris
S. Paris
Norway
Oxford
Buckfield
Monmouth
Greene
Leeds Jc.
Mechanic Falls
Bridgton
Poland
Danville Jc.
Lewiston
Auburn
Crowleys
Richmond
Brunswick
Topsham
Bath
Brunswick Jc.
Bowdoin
Gray
Yarmouth
Cumberland Jc.
Falmouth
Cornish
Sebago L.
Sebago Lake
Saccarappa
Gorham
Buxton Cen.
Hollis Cen.
Scarboro
Saco
Old Orchard
Camp Ellis
Biddeford
Kennebunkport
Wells
North Berwick
South Berwick
Eliot
York
Kittery
Portsmouth
Alfred
Springvale
Rochester
E. Lebanon
Salmon Falls
Dover
Somersworth
Waterville
Oakland
Fairfield
Clinton
Benton
Vassalboro
Sidney
Augusta
Hallowell
Gardiner
Randolph
Pittston
Richmond
Bowdoinham
Topsham
Brunswick
Bath
Woolwich
Arrowsic
Phippsburg
Georgetown
Boothbay Harbor
Kennebec R.
Casco Bay
Portland
Cape Elizabeth
Scarborough
Pine Point
Old Orchard
Camp Ellis
Biddeford
Kennebunkport
Wells
Ogunquit
Belfast
Northport
Camden
Rockland
Thomaston
Warren
Waldoboro
Damariscotta
Newcastle
Wiscasset
Searsport
Stockton
Brooks
Thorndike
Unity
Detroit
Burnham
Hampden
Winterport
Frankfort
Bucksport
Orland
Penobscot
Castine
Brooklin
Sedgwick
Deer I.
Swans I.
Isle au Haut
Vinalhaven
Matinicus Island
Mt. Desert Rock
Mt. Desert I.
Somes Sound
Blue Hill Bay
Blue Hill
Penobscot Bay
Penobscot R.
Belfast Bay
Searsport
Stockton


A
B
73°
C
D
72°30'
E
Longitude
F
West
72°
from
G
Greenwich
1
2
3
42°30'
5
6
41°30'
7
8
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
NEW YORK
MASSACHUSETTS
CONNECTICUT
RHODE ISLAND
Brattleboro
Bellows Falls
Windham
Green
Connecticut R.
Deerfield R.
Ashuelot R.
Monadnock
Troy
Fitzwilliam
Greenville
Winchester
South Vernon
Menomonee Pond
Winchendon Spri.
Winchendon
Ashby
N. Ashburnham
Ashburnham
Ashburnham
South Ashburn
Westminster
Gardner
Leominster
Fitchburg
Lunenburg
Princeton
Hubbardston
Rutland
Barre
Oakham
Hardwick
New Braintree
Petersham
Templeton
Phillipston
Athol
Orange
Warwick
Royalston
Waterville
Northfield
Northfield Farms
Erving
Wendell Depot
Wendell
Millers Falls
Montague
Turners Falls
Greenfield
Deerfield
Shelburne Falls
Buckland
Charlemont
Hawley
Heath
Adams
North Adams
Williamstown
Monroe
Florida
Savoy
Cheshire
Windsor
Dalton
Pittsfield
Lanesboro
Berkshire
Hinsdale
Peru
Washington
Richmond
Lenox
Lee
Stockbridge
Becket
Otis
Sandisfield
Tolland
Granville
Southwick
Agawam
Springfield
Chicopee
Holyoke
Westfield
Northampton
Easthampton
Amherst
Hadley
Sunderland
Shutesbury
Leverett
Wendell
New Salem
Orange
Athol
Athol Center
Templeton
Phillipston
South Athol
Petersham
Williamsville
North Dana
Dana
Barre
Pottapaug P.
Barre Plains
Oakham
Hardwick
New Braintree
Paxton
Gilbertville
North Brookfield
Brookfield
East Brookfield
Spencer
Leicester
Worcester
Auburn
Millbury
Sutton
Grafton
Upton
Hopedale
Milford
Bellingham
Franklin
Medway
Norfolk
Wrentham
Foxboro
Mansfield
Attleboro
Seekonk
Rehoboth
Swansea
Somerset
Fall River
Westport
Dartmouth
New Bedford
Fairhaven
Acushnet
Rochester
Marion
Mattapoisett
Wareham
Buzzards Bay
Cape Cod Canal
Sandwich
Bourne
Falmouth
Woods Hole
Martha's Vineyard
Nantucket
Nantucket Sound
Vineyard Sound
Elizabeth Islands
Cuttyhunk
Gay Head
Edgartown
Oak Bluffs
Vineyard Haven
Tisbury
Chilmark
Menemsha Bight
Block Island
Block Island Sound
Point Judge
Narragansett Bay
Rhode Island Sound
Providence
Pawtucket
Central Falls
Cumberland
Lincoln
Woonsocket
Blackstone
Millville
Uxbridge
Douglas
Webster
Dudley
Oxford
Charlton
Sturbridge
Southbridge
Charlton Depot
Charlton City
Brimfield
Monson
Palmer
Ware
Thorndike
Three Rivers
Wilbraham
Hampden
Wales
Holland
Brookfield
Warren
Spencer
Leicester
Cherry Valley
Rochdale

Cape Cod
Provincetown
Cape Cod Harbor
North Truro
Long Pt.
Truro
South Truro
Wellfleet
South Wellfleet
Billingsgate I.
N. Eastham
Eastham
Orleans
E. Brewster
Brewster
Barnstable Bay
S. Brewster
E. Dennis
Pleasant Lake
Harwich
Yarmouth Port
Chatham
Hyannis
S. Yarmouth
W. Yarmouth
Monomoy I.
Gammon Pt.
Monomoy Pt.
Nantucket
Sound
Great Pt.
Nantucket Island
Muskeget I.
Tuckernuck I.
Nantucket Harbor
Sachacha Pt.
NANTUCKET
Surfside
Siasconset
Cape Cod Bay
Barnstable Bay
Barnstable
BARNSTABLE
Hyannis
Centerville
Cotuit Harbor
Common Pt.
W. Barnstable
Monument Beach
Pocasset
Cataumet
N. Falmouth
Mashpee
W. Falmouth
E. Falmouth
Falmouth
Waquoit Bay
Woods Hole
Vineyard Haven
Cottage City
Cape Poge
Edgartown
Chappaquiddick I.
Muskeget I.
South Beach
Tuckernuck I.
Marthas Vineyard I.
Gay Head
Chilmark
Nashawena I.
Cuttyhunk
Pasque I.
Elizabeth Islands
Buzzards Bay
Vineyard Sound
DUKES
Tarpaulin Cove
Naushon
Pt. Judith
Narragansett Pier
Wood River Jct.
Kingston
Wakefield
Peacedale
Wickford
Wickford Jct.
Slocum
Quidnessett
Hamilton
Wenham Depot
Magnolia
Manchester
Beverly Farms
Beverly
Salem
Salem Harbor
Marblehead
Beach Bluff
Swampscott
Lynn
Egg Rock
Nahant
Chelsea
Winnisimmet
Massachusetts
Bay
Boston
Boston Harbor
Deer Island
Pt. Allerton
Nantasket Sta.
Minots Ledge
Hull
Hingham
Scituate
Egypt
Scituate Center
Greenbush
Marshfield Hills
Brant Rocks
Marshfield
Duxbury
Gurnet Pt.
Plymouth Bay
Plymouth
Elishas Pt.
Manomet
Manomet Pt.
Kingston
Halifax
Pembroke
Whitman
Abington
Rockland
Hanover
Norwell
Hanover Four Corners
Hanover Centre
Hanson
Indian Creek
Bridgewater
Middleboro
Lakeville
Rochester
Mattapoisett
Marion
Wareham
Onset
Sandwich
Swing Hill
Sagamore
Buzzards Bay
Bourne
Sandwich
Monument
Pocasset
Cataumet
Falmouth
Woods Hole
Vineyard Haven
Cottage City
Cape Poge
Edgartown
Chappaquiddick I.
Muskeget I.
Tuckernuck I.
Marthas Vineyard I.
Gay Head
Chilmark
Nashawena I.
Cuttyhunk
Pasque I.
Elizabeth Islands

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP HANDY MAP OF MARYLAND AND DELAWARE

SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50

38 MILES TO THE INCH

COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO.

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
MINNESOTA
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
DRAWN, ENGRAVED AND PRINTED AT THEIR COMPLETE ART-PRINTING WORKS IN BUFFALO.
COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
60 MILES TO THE INCH
Longitude 94° West from 93° Greenwich
MANITOBA
WINNIPEG
Rat Portage
Clearwater L.
Lake of the Woods
Rainy Lake
Rainy R.
HUNTERS ISLAND
Saganaga L.
Basswood L.
Burntside L.
Gun Flint Lake
Pigeon R.
Grand Portage
Winton
Ely
Grand Marais
Tower
Hibbing
Virginia
Eveleth
Mesaba
Allen Jc.
St. Louis River
Cloquet River
Beaver Bay
Highland
Two Harbors
APOSTLE ISLANDS
SUPERIOR L.
Duluth
Bayfield
Superior
Ashland
Red Lake
Bridge
Big Fork
Bowstring L.
Winnibigoshish L.
Ball Club L.
Deer R.
Grand Rapids
Swan R.
Island L.
Pokegama L.
Mississippi
Stony Brook
Cloquet
London
Mahtowa
Kimberly
Aitkin
Deerwood
Moose Lake
Barnum
Mahtomedi
Sturgeon Lake
Brainerd
Kettle River
Sandstone
Hinckley
Fort Ripley
Little Falls
Royalton
Mora
Brookpark
Pine City
Grantsburg
Spooner
Prentice
Cameron
Turlet Lake
Chippewa Falls
Eau Claire
Abbotsford
Merrillon
Sauk Centre
Melrose
Albany
Sauk Rapids
Princeton
Rush City
Cambridge
St. Cloud
Clear Lake
Center City
Wyoming
Elk River
North Branch
Taylors Falls
Stillwater
MINNEAPOLIS
ST. PAUL
Hastings
Red Wing
Lake City
Wabasha
Winona
Rochester
Elgin
Plainview
Pine Island
Zumbrota
Farmington
Dundas
Northfield
Faribault
Owatonna
Waterville
Mankato
New Ulm
Wells
Albert Lea
Austin
Spring Valley
Le Roy
Preston
Caledonia
Houston
La Crosse
Onalaska
Rushford
Chatfield
Lewiston
Sparta
Hayfield
Dodge Centre
Kasota
Le Sueur
Henderson
Belle Plaine
Jordan
Shakopee
Chaska
Hutchinson
Litchfield
Willmar
Montevideo
Granite Falls
Hanley Falls
Redwood Falls
Morgan
Wabasso
Sleepy Eye
Springfield
Lamberton
Tracy
Marshall
Ivanhoe
Currie
Slayton
Windom
Mountain Lake
Heron Lake
Lakefield
Fulda
Prairie Jc.
Edgerton
Adrian
Ellsworth
Worthington
Jackson
Sherburne
Fairmont
St. James
Amboy
Winnebago
Blue Earth
Lyle
Le Roy
Decorah
Spirit Lake
Estherville
Mason City
Shelbydt
Sioux Falls
Flandreau
Canby
Ortonville
Graceville
Browns Valley
Wheaton
Breckenridge
Wahpeton
Hallock
Kennedy
Donaldson
Stephen
Argyle
Warren
Newfolden
Ware
Grygla
Germantown
Roseau
Warroad
Baudette
Thief River Falls
Red Lake Falls
St. Hilaire
Shelley
Fisher
Crookston
Climax
Fosston
Bemidji
Cass Lake
Walker
Leech L.
Park Rapids
Hubbard
Crosslake
Woman L.
Pine River
Pelican L.
Pelican Rapids
Barnesville
Moorhead
Fergus Falls
Henning
Battle Lake
Eagle Bend
Campbell
Ashby
Elbow Lake
Evansville
Brandon
Alexandria
Oakdale
Pillsbury
Herman
Villard
Glenwood
Starbuck
Hancock
Cold Spring
Paynesville
New London
Murdock
Appleton
Milan
Odessa
Benson
Kerkhoven
Atwater
Fair Haven
Watertown
Buffalo
Monticello
Delano
Cokato
Dassel
Howard Lake
Waverly
Watertown
Norwood
Young America
Chaska
Carver
Glencoe
Hutchinson
Winthrop
Arlington
Gaylord
Henderson
Le Sueur
Rapidan
Mapleton
Madelia
Lake Crystal
Wells
Blue Earth
Winnebago
Fairmont
Ceylon
Welcome
Jackson
Sherburne
Worthington
Ellsworth

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
MICHIGAN
AND
WISCONSIN
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS
AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
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SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
61 MILES TO THE INCH
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
Duluth
Superior
Ashland
Marquette
Escanaba
Menominee
Green Bay
Oshkosh
Fond du Lac
Milwaukee
Racine
Kenosha
La Crosse
Eau Claire
Chippewa Falls
Wausau
Stevens Point
Fort Howard
Madison
Janesville
Beloit
Rockford
Freeport
Dubuque
Galena
Clinton
Dixon
Aurora
Elgin
Chicago
Waukegan
Milwaukee
Racine
Kenosha
Beaver Bay
Two Harbors
APOSTLE ISLANDS
MADALINE I.
La Pointe
Bayfield
Washburn
Ontonagon
Houghton
Hancock
Calumet
Laurium
Eagle River
Atlantic Mine
Lake Linden
Hubbell
Delaware
Mineral
Kewaunee
Two Rivers
Manitowoc
Sheboygan
Port Washington
Huron Bay
Pequaming
L'Anse
Baraga
Rockland
Greenland
Keweenaw Bay
Ishpeming
Negaunee
Marquette
Munising
Champion
Harvey
Escanaba
Gladstone
Manistique
Carlton
South Range
Dedham
Iron River
Hawthorne
Mason
Saxon
Wakefield
Hurley
Ironwood
Bessemer
Marenisco
Gogebic
Choate
Watersmeet
Interior
Republic
Kenton
Channing
Crystal Falls
Metropolitan
Calumet
Mineral
Florence
Commonwealth
Iron Mountain
Hermansville
Pembine
Dunbar
Carney
Daggett
Amberg
Peshtigo
Oconto
Pulcifer
Bonduel
Tremble
Seymour
Shawano
Wittenberg
Birnamwood
Eland
Norrie
Mosinee
Knowlton
Wausau
Marathon
Edgar
Abbotsford
Colby
Unity
Spencer
Marshfield
Hewitt
Rozellville
Junction City
Stevens Point
Plover
Whiting
Portage
Wisconsin Rapids
Grand Rapids
Nekoosa
Port Edwards
Centralia
Biron
Manawa
New London
Clintonville
Waupaca
Weyauwega
Waupaca
Medina
Hortonville
Appleton
Neenah
Menasha
Winneconne
Omro
Oshkosh
Winnebago
Berlin
Ripon
Princeton
Green Lake
Dartford
Brandon
Fond du Lac
Waupun
Markesan
Cambria
Randolph
Fox Lake
New Cassel
Kewaskum
Horicon
West Bend
Schleisingerville
Hartford
Richfield
Oconomowoc
Watertown
Juneau
Columbus
Beaver Dam
Poynette
Portage
Baraboo
Devils L.
Prairie du Sac
Sauk City
Lodi
Sun Prairie
Lone Rock
Muscoda
Boscobel
Highland
Arena
Mazomanie
Waterloo
London
Cambridge
Stoughton
Jefferson
Ft. Atkinson
Watertown
Eagle
Whitewater
Elkhorn
Delavan
Lake Geneva
Janesville
Beloit
Afton
Brodhead
Monroe
Gratiot
Shullsburg
Darlington
Mineral Point
New Glarus
Evansville
Edgerton
Milton Jc.
Monticello
Belleville
Dodgeville
Oregon
Madison
Lancaster
Platteville
Cassville
Prairie du Chien
Wauzeka
Soldiers Grove
De Soto
Viroqua
Reedsburg
Cazenovia
Westby
Rockton
Hillsboro
Wonewoc
Elroy
Kilbourn
Packwaukee
Camp Douglas
New Lisbon
Mauston
Wilton
Sparta
Tomah
Tunnel City
Warrens
Black River Falls
Neillsville
Merrillan
Pittsville
Whitehall
Osseo
Hixton
Alma
Arcadia
Blair
Galesville
Fountain City
Winona
Minnesota City
Rochester
Plainview
Zumbrota
Wabasha
Lake City
Red Wing
Hastings
Prescott
Hudson
Baldwin
Menomonie
River Falls
Ellsworth
Arkansaw
Maiden Rock
Pepin
Stockholm
Durand
Menomonie
Knapp
Wood Jc.
Wood Lake
Cumberland
Barron
Rice Lake
Turtle Lake
Clear Lake
Osceola
Deer Park
New Richmond
Glenwood
Downing
Hammond
Wolf Creek
Taylor
Frederic
Grantsburg
Wood Lake
Randall
Rush City
Shell Lake
Radisson
Winter
Hayward
Spooner
Veazie
Sawyer
Kettle River
Sandstone
Hinckley
Lake Side
Sauntry
Copper Mills
Dam
Gordon
Drummond
Cable
Hubbard
(Phipps Sta.)
Mellen
Morse
Glidden
Pence
Butternut
Manitowish
Star Lake
Lac du Flambeau
Lac Vieux Desert
Eagle River
Florence
Tomahawk L.
Fifield
Minocqua
Phillips
Prentice
Tomahawk
Harrison
Monico
Crandon
Pratt Junc.
Summit Lake
Drexel
Ells Junc.
Wausaukee
Pembine
Amberg
Pesbtigo
Oconto
Langlade
Bryant
Elmhurst
Menominee
Indians
Birnamwood
Eland
Wittenberg
Shawano
Pulcifer
Bonduel
Tremble
Seymour
Fort Howard
Green Bay
De Pere
Wrightstown
Kaukauna
Forest Jc.
Hilbert
Chilton
St. Nazianz
Kiel
Plymouth
Sheboygan
Port Washington
Cedarburg
Grafton
Saukville
Granville
Milwaukee
Waukesha
Oconomowoc
Watertown
Jefferson
Ft. Atkinson

Longitude G West 86° from H Greenwich 85° J 84° K 83° L 82°
PERIOR
Lake Superior
Grand Marais
White Fish Pt.
Deer Park
Grand Portal
Emerson
White Fish Bay
Sault de Ste. Marie
Mc Millan
Newberry
Soo Junc.
Bay Mills
Wellsburg
Dafter
Trout Lake
Gilchrist
Engadine
Naubinway
Rudyard
Pickford
Allenville
Comme
Orville
GARDEN
St. Ignace
Mackinac
MACKINAC ISL.
BOIS BLANC ISL.
Cheboygan
Cheboygan L.
Rogers
Onaway
Wolverine
La Roche
Bell
Bolton
Godfrey
Arena
Vanderbilt
Valentine
Gaylord
Lake
Hillman
Thunder Bay
Alba
Bear L.
Atlanta
Otsego
Lewiston
Ossineke
Hubbard L.
Black River
Manceloni
Frederic
Williamsburg
Kalkaska
Fairview
Mud L. Jc.
Harrisville
Grayling
Mio
Mc Kinley
Greenbush
S. Boardman
Cheney
Cusarne
Thompson
Ross Cy.
Oscoda
Au Sable
Fife Lake
Walton
Roscommon
Stratford
Pine Ridge
Sagel L.
Ogemaw
West Branch
East Tawas
Tawas City
Emery Jc.
Omer
Port Austin
Grindstone City
Lake Cy.
Houghton L.
Beaver L.
Meredith
Alger
Gladwin
Au Gres
Leota
Marion
Hobart
Cadillac
Olga
Tustin
Le Roy
Harrison
Evart
Farwell
Clare
Loomis
Pinconning
Coleman
Standish
Caseville
Bayport
Port Crescent
Port Hope
Harbor Beach
Bad Axe
Sebewaing
Ubly
Minden City
Forestville
Palm Sta.
Carsonville
Port Sanilac
Ubly
Owendale
Gagetown
Cass Cy.
Fair Grove
Bay City
Portsmouth
Essexville
Sanilac Cen.
Cato
Clifford
Marlette
Brown Cy.
Lexington
Croswell
Yale
Lapeer
Imlay
Capac
Almont
Sarnia
St. Clair
Marine City
Romeo
Lenox
Richmond
Rochester
Utica
Birmingham
Northville
Plymouth
DETROIT
St. Clair
Lake St. Clair
Windsor
Ecorse
Essex Cen.
Wyandotte
Trenton
Flat Rock
Detroit River
Monroe
Petersburg
Dundee
Milan
Carleton
Ypsilanti
Ann Arbor
Chelsea
Manchester
Saline
Clinton
Tecumseh
Adrian
Hillsdale
Pittsford
Jonesville
Litchfield
Somerset
Union Cy.
Coldwater
Bronson
Quincy
Pankers
Reading
Marcellus
Fayette
Toledo
Sturgis
Three Rivers
Constantine
Centreville
Schoolcraft
Vicksburg
Kalamazoo
Albion
Homer
Jackson
Battle Creek
Marshall
Leslie
Pinckney
Dexter
Augusta
Bellevue
Allegan
Otsego
Plainwell
Monteith
Nashville
Charlotte
Eaton Rapids
Mason
Williamston
Brighton
Milford
Fenton
Holly
Oxford
Davisburg
Pontiac
Waterford
Farmington
Grand Ledge
LANSING
Portland
Saranac
Ionia
Belding
Greenville
Sheridan
Carson Cy.
Ithaca
Everton
Edmore
Coral
Howard
Newaygo
Croton
Lakeview
Fremont
Muskegon
Whitehall
Montague
Shelby
White Cloud
Mecosta
Big Rapids
Chippewa L.
Mt. Pleasant
Morley
Shepherd
Aima
Paines
St. Louis
Ashley
Elsie
Owosso
Corunna
Durand
Perry
Laingsburg
Dewitt
Lansing
Okemos
Mason
Williamston
Webberville
Howell
Brighton
Milford
Northville
Plymouth
Wayne
Dearborn
Grosse Pointe
Detroit
Grand Rapids
Wyoming
Zeeland
Holland
Ottawa Beach
Saugatuck
Douglas
Fennville
Allegan
Otsego
Plainwell
Monteith
Bellevue
Augusta
Battle Creek
Marshall
Leslie
Pinckney
Dexter
Jackson
Ann Arbor
Chelsea
Manchester
Saline
Ypsilanti
Wayne
Dearborn
Grosse Pointe
Detroit
Windsor
Ecorse
Essex Cen.
Wyandotte
Trenton
Flat Rock
Detroit River
Monroe
Petersburg
Dundee
Milan
Carleton
Clinton
Tecumseh
Adrian
Hillsdale
Pittsford
Jonesville
Litchfield
Somerset
Union Cy.
Coldwater
Bronson
Quincy
Pankers
Reading
Marcellus
Fayette
Toledo
Sturgis
Three Rivers
Constantine
Centreville
Schoolcraft
Vicksburg
Kalamazoo
Albion
Homer
Hartford
Lawton
Decatur
Benton Harbor
St. Joseph
Berrien Springs
Niles
Michigan City
Grand Haven
Muskegon
Fruitport
Spring Lake
Holland
Zeeland
Waylandville
Middleville
Hastings

34. MISSISSIPPI.

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP

HANDY MAP OF

MISSISSIPPI

SHOWING ALL Railroads, Cities, Towns AND PRINCIPAL Villages.

MADE AT THE COMPLETE ART-PRINTING WORKS, BUFFALO.

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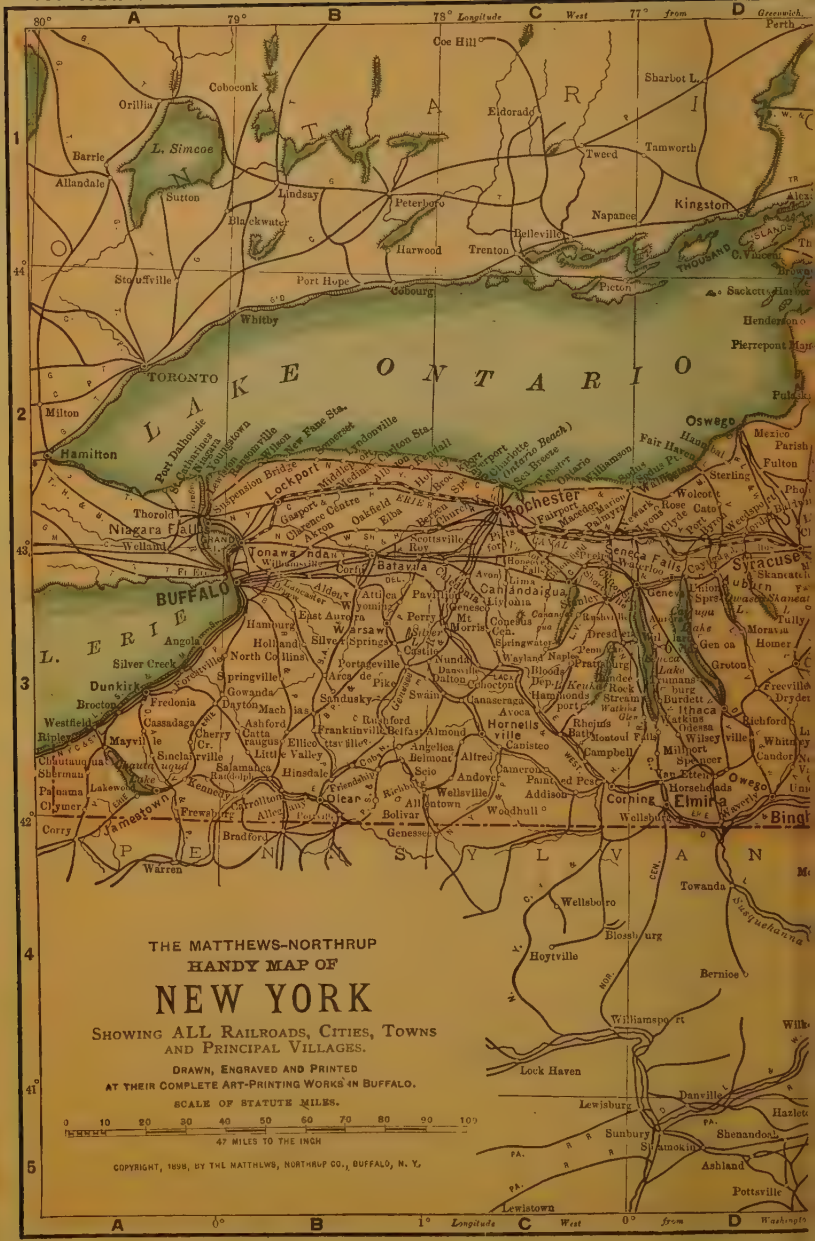
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

60 MILES TO ONE INCH

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
MISSOURI
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
DRAWN, ENGRAVED AND PRINTED AT THEIR COMPLETE ART-PRINTING WORKS IN BUFFALO.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
76 MILES TO THE INCH
COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE MATTHEWS NORTHRUP CO.
St. Joseph
Kansas City
Independence
Leavenworth
Atchison
TOPEKA
Sedalia
JEFFERSON CY.
ST. LOUIS
Hannibal
Quincy
Kirksville
Springfield
Carthage
Joplin
Nevada
Fort Scott
Bolivar
Lebanon
Rolla
Salem
Poplar Bluff
West Plains
Cairo
Bird Pt.
Cape Girardeau
Chaffee
Sikeston
Dexter
Belmont
Hickman
New Madrid
Caruthersville
Kennett
Gayoso
Clarkton
Malden
Campbell
Neelyville
Thayer
Alton
Doniphan
Eureka Spgs.
Bentonville
Pineville
Seligman
Kirbyville
Gainesville
Rockbridge
Forsyth
Galena
Cassville
Aurora
Mt. Vernon
Marshfield
Hartville
Ava
Cabool
Houston
Summersville
Licking
Waynesville
Richland
Steelville
Potosi
Farmington
Fredericktown
Ironton
Pilot Knob
Centreville
Lesterville
Annapolis
Piedmont
Arcadia
Ellington
Van Buren
Current R.
Black R.
St. Francis R.
Mississippi R.
Missouri R.
Ohio R.
Tennessee R.
Arkansas R.
Neosho R.
Osage R.
Gasconade R.
Meramec R.
Grand R.
Platte R.
Chariton R.
Salt R.
Wabash R.
Illinois R.
Evansville
Henderson
Princeton
Shawneetown
Eldorado
Du Quoin
Centralia
Belleville
Vandalia
Louisiana
Bowling Green
Mexico
Fulton
Columbia
Jefferson City
Boonville
Tipton
Sedalia
Warrensburg
Lexington
Carrollton
Brunswick
Macon
Moberly
Palmyra
Hannibal
Canton
Keokuk
Fort Madison
Burlington
Monticello
Lagrange
Palmyra
Shelbina
Monroe City
Paris
Clarksville
Troy
Wellsville
Montgomery
New Florence
Warrenton
Washington
Pacific
St. Clair
Sullivan
Hillsboro
De Soto
Crystal City
Mineral Pt.
Bonne Terre
St. Marys
Bismarck
Iron Mtn.
Doe Run
Knob Lick
Altenburg
Perryville
Jackson
Cape Girardeau
Marquand
Jackson
Marble Hill
Lutesville
Allenville
Delta
Commerce
Benton
Charleston
Morley
Grandin
Bloomfield
Ash Hill
Paw Paw
Poplar Bluff
Williamsville
Grandin
Winona
Mountain View
Willow Springs
Mansfield
Burnham
Seymour
Rogersville
Republic
Ozark
Sparta
Chadwick
Cordz
Billings
Marionville
Verona
Purdy
Monett
Cassville
Exeter
Sarcoxie
Webb Cy.
Carterville
Seneca
Vinita
Indian Spr.
Splitlog
Sulphur Spgs.
Southwest City
Neosho
Granby
Diamond Grove
Joplin
Carthage
Webb City
Oronogo
Duenweg
Galena
Forsyth
Rockbridge
Gainesville
Thayer
Alton
Doniphan
Neelyville
Campbell
Malden
Clarkton
Gayoso
Kennett
Caruthersville
Hickman
Belmont
Dexter
Sikeston
Chaffee
Cape Girardeau
Jackson
Perryville
Altenburg
Frederickton
Marquand
Jack
Marble Hill
Lutesville
Allenville
Delta
Commerce
Benton
Charleston
Morley
Bloomfield
Grandin
Williamsville

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
NEW JERSEY
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE MATTHEWS NORTHRUP CO.
0 5 10 20 30
88 MILES TO THE INCH
Longitude 75° West from Greenwich
Longitude 2°30' East from Washington
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
DELAWARE
DELAWARE BAY
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PHILADELPHIA
Camden
TRENTON
NEWARK
JERSEY CY.
Elizabeth
Paterson
BROOKLYN
Atlantic City
Cape May
Cape May Point
Sewells Pt
Holly Beach
Stone Harbor
Wildwood
Anglesea
Green Cr.
Dias Creek
Fishing Cr.
Rio Grande
Cold Spring
Delaware River
Schuylkill R.
Lehigh R.
Delaware R.
Raritan R.
Passaic R.
Hackensack R.
Pompton R.
Rockaway R.
Musconetcong R.
Pequest R.
Paulins Kill
Flat Brook
Wallkill R.
Pohatcong Cr.
Manasquan R.
Metedeconk R.
Toms River
Mullica R.
Great Egg Harbor R.
Tuckahoe R.
Maurice R.
Cohansey R.
Salem
Woodstown
Penns Grove
Swedesboro
Mullica Hill
Glassboro
Harrisonville
Pitts Grove
Quinton
Alloway
Hancocks Bridge
Bridgeton
Millville
Vineland
Landis
Newfield
Malaga
Elmer
Salem
Penns Grove
Carneys Point
Pedricktown
Woodbury
Gloucester
Haddonfield
Merchantville
Moorestown
Mt. Holly
Lumberton
Medford
Tuckerton
Beach Haven
Waverly Beach
Barnegat Cy.
Harvey Cedars
Surf
Brigantine
Ocean City
Somers Point
Longport Cy.
South Atlantic Cy.
Ventnor Cy.
Margate Cy.
Absecon
Pleasantville
Egg Harbor
Port Republic
Smithville
Estellville
Mays Ldg.
Tuckahoe
Petersburg
Dorchester
Leesburg
Heislerville
Delmont
Dennisville
S. Dennis
Goshen
Seaville
Sea Isle Cy.
Townsend Inlet
Avalon
Cape May C.H.
Anglesea
Scullville
Cedarville
Port Elizabeth
Maurice River
Millville
Bivalve
Port Norris
Newport
Mauricetown
Dividing Creek
Fairton
Gouldtown
Shiloh
Canton
Roadstown
Bowentown
Greenwich
Big Side
Finley Sta.
Harmersville
Cohansey
Centerton
N. Vineland
Palatine
Quinton
Alloway
Hancocks Bridge
Salem
Woodstown

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
NEW MEXICO
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
DRAWN, ENGRAVED AND PRINTED AT THEIR COMPLETE ART-PRINTING WORKS, BUFFALO.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
97 MILES TO THE INCH
Longitude 106° West from Greenwich
Longitude 29° West from Washington
Pueblo
Rosita
Canon Cy.
Trinidad
El Moro
Raton
Dillon
Dorsey
Maxwell
Grande
Springer
Chicos
Mt. Dora
Gladstone
Louis
Clapham
Baca
Albert
Roy
Genova
Revuelta
Las Vegas
Fulton
Tecolote
Bernal
Gallinas Spr.
Johnson
Liberty
Endee
Albuquerque
Las Colonias
Conant
SOLDIER MESA
Santa Rosa
Puerto de Luna
Ft. Sumner
Arroyo Blanco
Arroyo Salado
Pinos Wells
Trinchera
Torrance
Red Cloud
Glen
Portales
Delphos
Bonz
Elkins
Socorro
San Antonio
Carthage
White Oaks
Capitan
Lincoln
Roswell
Nogal
Carrizozo
Fort Stanton
Parsons
Ruidoso
Greenfield
Peliz
Mescalero Apache
Ind. Res.
Mescalero
Tularosa
SIERRA BLANCA
Temporal
Eagle
Cutter
Maybill
Lower Pennasco
Artesia
Rio Penasco
Seven Rivers
Carlsbad
Malaga
Loving
Pecos
TEXAS
Sierra Blanca
Candelaria
Rio Grande
Ft. Craig
San Marcial
Alamillo
La Joya
Datil
Magdalena
Kelly
Los Lentes
Beaver
Pattersen
Joseph
Luna
Frisco
Cooney
Fair View
Alma
Grafton
Monticello
Chloride
Cuchillo
Hermosa
Las Palomas
Carlisle
Gila
Pinos Altos
Silver Cy.
Ft. Bayard
Central
Lake Valley
Grant
Whitewater
Summit
Hudson
Gold Hill
Crawford
Lordsburg
Lisbon
Separ
Hachita
Deming
Cambray
Aden
Victoria
Mesilla
Las Cruces
Mesquite
Brunswick
Afton
Lanark
Stewart
El Paso
Ysleta
Ciudad Juarez
Laguna de Guzman
MEXICO
Organ
Jarilla
Jarilla Jo.
Doña Ana
Golden
Sellers
Florida
Coleman
Zuni
Rincon
Hatch
Swarts
Nutt
Hillsboro
George T.
Kingston
Uphan
Grama
Nanta Rita
Hudson
Silver Cy.


THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
NEW YORK
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
DRAWN, ENGRAVED AND PRINTED AT THEIR COMPLETE ART-PRINTING WORKS IN BUFFALO.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
47 MILES TO THE INCH
COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE MATTHEWS, NORTHRUP CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
PENNSYLVANIA
Longitude West from Greenwich
Coe Hill
Perth
Coboconk
Orillia
Sharbot L.
Eldorado
Barrie
L. Simcoe
Tweed
Tamworth
Allandale
Sutton
Lindsay
Peterboro
Kingston
Blackwater
Napanee
Belleville
Harwood
Trenton
Stouffville
Port Hope
Cobourg
Picton
Sackets Harbor
Whitby
Henderson
Pierrepont Manor
TORONTO
Milton
Hamilton
Oswego
Mexico
Parish
Fulton
Sterling
Welcome
Rochester
Thorold
Niagara Falls
Welland
Lockport
Batavia
Seneca Falls
Syracuse
Skaneateles
Auburn
Tully
Moravia
Homer
Genoa
Groton
Freeville
Dryden
Ithaca
Richford
Whitney
Candor
Owego
Elmira
Binghamton
Corning
Wellsboro
Towanda
Blossburg
Hoytville
Bernice
Williamsport
Lock Haven
Lewisburg
Danville
Sunbury
Shamokin
Shenandoah
Ashland
Pottsville
Lewistown
BUFFALO
Dunkirk
Fredonia
Westfield
Ripley
Jamestown
Warren
Bradford
Olean
Salamanca
Hinsdale
Allegany
Portville
Olean
Wellsville
Addison
Painted Post
Hornellsville
Canisteo
Alfred
Andover
Almond
Angelica
Belfast
Bolivar
Genesee
Warsaw
Attica
Batavia
Le Roy
Oakfield
Elba
Corfu
Avon
Lima
Honeoye Falls
Mt. Morris
Geneseo
Cohocton
Dansville
Nunda
Wayland
Naples
Canandaigua
Geneva
Penn Yan
Watkins
Montour Falls
Watkins Glen
Rhinebeck
Batavia
Hamburg
East Aurora
Springville
Orchard Park
Holland
North Collins
Silver Creek
Angola
Gowanda
Dayton
Cattaraugus
Ellicottville
Little Valley
Randolph
Frankinville
Cassadaga
Sinclairville
Mayville
Lakewood
Chautauqua
Celoron
Clymer
Sherman
Panama
Kennedy
Frewsburg
Carrollton
Falconer
Youngstown
Lewiston
Niagara
Tonawanda
Williamsville
Clarence Center
Akron
Gasport
Lockport
Middleport
Albion
Medina
Holley
Brockport
Spencerport
Fairport
Macedon
Palmyra
Newark
Lyons
Clyde
Rose
Red Creek
Wolcott
Fair Haven
Williamson
Pultneyville
Sodus
Sodus Point
Sodus Bay
Port Bay
Wayne
Phelps
Geneva
Seneca
Cayuga
Lake
Romulus
Ovid
Interlaken
Trumansburg
Ithaca
Burdett
Watkins
Odessa
Montour Falls
Millport
Spencer
Van Etten
Horseheads
Wilseyville
Whitney
Candor
Owego
Elmira
Binghamton
Towanda
Wellsboro
Blossburg
Hoytville
Bernice
Williamsport
Lock Haven
Lewisburg
Danville
Sunbury
Shamokin
Shenandoah
Ashland
Pottsville
Lewistown
Susquehanna
Chemung
Tioga
Corning
Painted Post
Addison
Wellsville
Allentown
Woodhull
Wellsburg
Canisteo
Hornellsville
Alfred
Andover
Almond
Angelica
Belfast
Bolivar
Genesee
Warsaw
Attica
Batavia
Le Roy
Oakfield
Elba
Corfu
Avon
Lima
Honeoye Falls
Mt. Morris
Geneseo
Cohocton
Dansville
Nunda
Wayland
Naples
Canandaigua
Geneva
Penn Yan
Watkins
Montour Falls
Watkins Glen
Rhinebeck
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Hamburg
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Angola
Gowanda
Dayton
Cattaraugus
Ellicottville
Little Valley
Randolph
Frankinville
Cassadaga
Sinclairville
Mayville
Lakewood
Chautauqua
Celoron
Clymer
Sherman
Panama
Kennedy
Frewsburg
Carrollton
Falconer
Youngstown
Lewiston
Niagara
Tonawanda
Williamsville
Clarence Center
Akron
Gasport
Lockport
Middleport
Albion
Medina
Holley
Brockport
Spencerport
Fairport
Macedon
Palmyra
Newark
Lyons
Clyde
Rose
Red Creek
Wolcott
Fair Haven
Williamson
Pultneyville
Sodus
Sodus Point
Sodus Bay
Port Bay
Wayne
Phelps
Geneva
Seneca
Cayuga
Lake
Romulus
Ovid
Interlaken
Trumansburg
Ithaca
Burdett
Watkins
Odessa
Montour Falls
Millport
Spencer
Van Etten
Horseheads
Wilseyville
Whitney
Candor
Owego
Elmira
Binghamton
Towanda
Wellsboro
Blossburg
Hoytville
Bernice
Williamsport
Lock Haven
Lewisburg
Danville
Sunbury
Shamokin
Shenandoah
Ashland
Pottsville
Lewistown
Susquehanna
Chemung
Tioga
Corning
Painted Post
Addison
Wellsville
Allentown
Woodhull
Wellsburg
Canisteo
Hornellsville
Alfred
Andover
Almond
Angelica
Belfast
Bolivar
Genesee

MAP OF
NEW YORK
CITY
AND VICINITY
SCALE OF MILES.
0 1 2 3 4
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS
CATSKILL MTS.
TACONIC MTS.
HIGHLANDS
Hoboken
Jersey City
NEW YORK BAY
Ft. Hamilton
Coney Island
Brighton Beach
LONG ISLAND
LONG ISLAND SOUND
NEW YORK
NEW JERSEY
Brooklyn
Utica
Troy
Albany
Schenectady
Hudson
Poughkeepsie
Kingston
Newburgh
Middletown
Port Jervis
Monticello
Saratoga Springs
Glens Falls
Plattsburg
Malone
Ogdensburg
Potsdam
Canton
Watertown
Oswego
Binghamton
Elmira
Auburn
Rochester
Buffalo
Niagara Falls
Lockport
Syracuse
Oneida
Rome
Little Falls
Amsterdam
Gloversville
Johnstown
Cohoes
Albany
Rensselaer
Hudson
Catskill
Kingston
Poughkeepsie
Fishkill
Newburgh
Middletown
Port Jervis
Goshen
Monticello
Liberty
Callicoon
Honesdale
Scranton
Wilkesbarre
Pocono
Stroudsburg
Portland
Easton
Phillipsburg
Morristown
Paterson
Passaic
Jersey City
Hoboken
Newark
Elizabeth
Perth Amboy
Rahway
Plainfield
Somerville
Flemington
Trenton
Princeton
New Brunswick
Long Branch
Asbury Park
Freehold
Red Bank
Matawan
Keyport
Perth Amboy
Sandy Hook
Staten Island
Port Richmond
New Dorp
Quarantine
Hoffman I.
Governors I.
Ellis I.
Bedloes I.
Statue of Liberty
Buttermilk Channel
Gowanus Bay
Gravesend Bay
Sea Beach
Coney Island
Rockaway
Jamaica
Flushing
Whitestone
College Point
Long Island City
Astoria
Hell Gate
Harlem R.
East R.
Hudson R.
North R.
Newtown Creek
Greenpoint
Williamsburg
Bushwick
Flatbush
Gowanus
Red Hook
Bay Ridge
Fort Hamilton
Bath Beach
Coney Island
Brighton Beach
Sea Beach

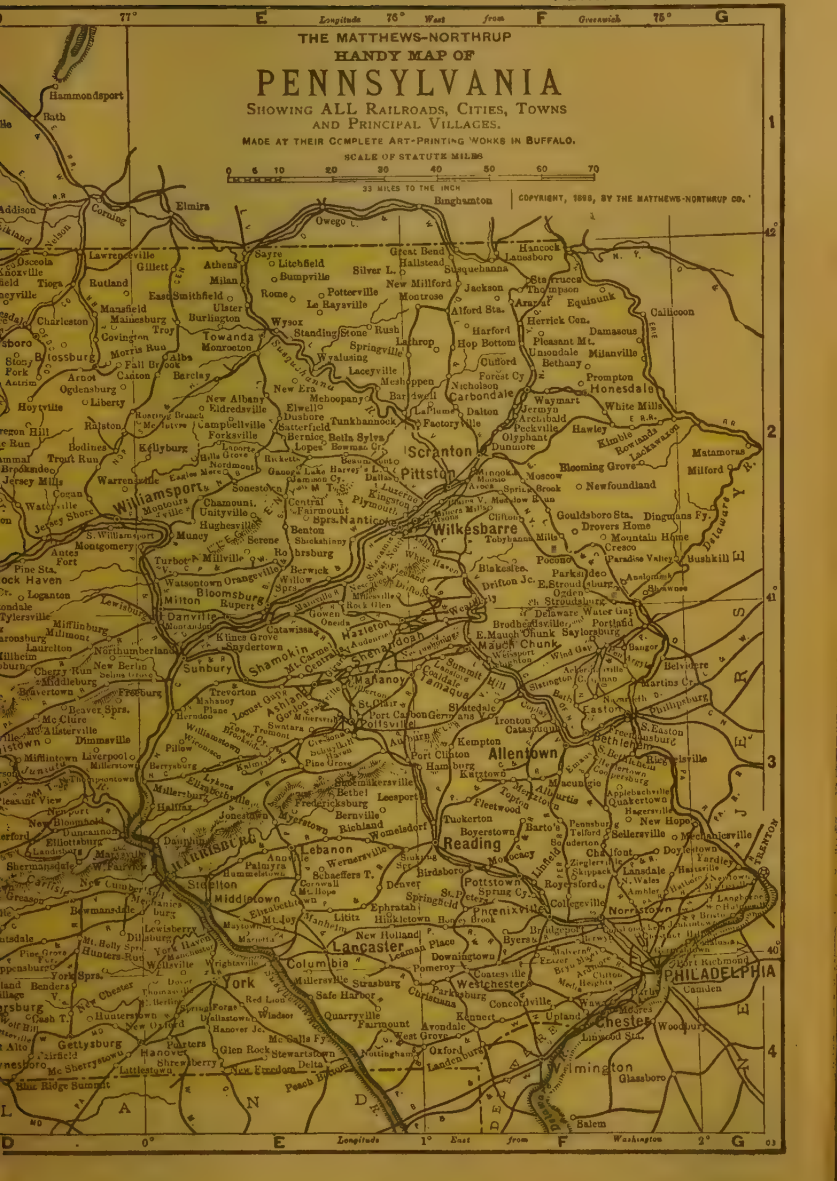
THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
NORTH CAROLINA
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
DRAWN, ENGRAVED AND PRINTED AT THEIR COMPLETE ART-PRINTING WORKS, BUFFALO.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
72 MILES TO THE INCH
COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO.
Longitude West from Greenwich
Lynchburg
Roanoke
Pocahontas
Tazewell
New River
Pulaski
Big Stone Gap
Saltville
Glade Spring
Pineville
CUMBERLAND MTS.
Jellico
Cumberland Gap
Rogersville
Johnson Cy
Morristown
Knoxville
French Broad
Marysville
Hot Springs
Asheville
Canton
Waynesville
Sylva
Robbinsville
Murphy
Hayesville
Highlands
Tallulah Falls
Toccoa
Seneca
Walhalla
Anderson
Laurens
Gaines V.
Athens
Ellerton
Greenwood
Newberry
Alston
Winnsboro
Columbia
Spartanburg
Yorkville
Rock Hill
Chester
Lancaster
Camden
Florence
Kingsville
Sumter
Orangeburg
Branchville
Pregnalls
Summers V.
Eutaw V.
Lanes
Georgetown
C. Romain
CHARLESTON
Danville
Sutherlin
Franklin Jc.
Rocky Mount
Stuart
Leaksville
Madison
Stoneville
Ruffin
Nancy
Dan River
Mt. Airy
Dobson
Rockford
Dunbarton
Wentworth
Stokesdale
Reidsville
Germanato
Yadkinville
Willesboro
Wilkesboro
Elkin
Jonesville
Boone
Cranberry
Linville
Grandfather Mt. 5897
Lenoir
Hickory
Statesville
Taylorsville
Mocksville
Winston-Salem
Kernersville
Farmington
Jamestown
Greensboro
High Point
Randleman
Salisbury
Concord
Gold Hill
Albemarle
Huntersville
Big Lick
Charlotte
Matthews
Pineville
Monroe
Marshville
Morven
Wadesboro
Polkton
Ansonville
Rockingham
Hamlet
Gibson
Maxton
Laurinburg
Aberdeen
Southern Pines
Carthage
Sanford
Cameron
Caudle
Glendon
Godfrey
Moncure
Pittsboro
Durham
Chapel Hill
Hillsboro
Efland
Mebane
Graham
Burlington
Gibsonville
Greensboro
Liberty
Ramseur
Asheboro
Seagrove
Star
Troy
Mt. Gilead
Norwood
Albemarle
Oakboro
Locust
Stanfly
Misenheimer
Richfield
Raleigh
Clayton
Selma
Smithfield
Benson
Dunn
Fayetteville
Hope Mills
Clinton
Parkersburg
Elizabethtown
Bladenboro
Lumberton
Pembroke
Red Springs
Maxton
Rowland
Little Rock
Boardman
Phoenix
Marion
Chadbourn
Whiteville
Cerro Gordo
Tar River
Pedee R.
Waccamaw R.
Conway
Shallotte
Southport
New Inlet
C. Fear
Wilmington
Ocean View
Wrightsville
Castle Hayne
Navassa
Leland
Winnabow
Southport
Smithville
Oak Island
Shallotte Pt.
Lockwood Folly
Calabash
Little River
Little R.
Waccamaw R.
Lake Waccamaw
Whiteville
Chadbourn
Tabor
Loris
Conway
Aynor
Green Sea
Longs
Bayboro
Lake Landing
Pamlico R.
Pamlico Sound
Neuse R.
New Bern
Vanceboro
Havelock
Newport
Morehead City
Beaufort
C. Lookout
Swansboro
Jacksonville
Wallace
Magnolia
Warsaw
Kenansville
Mount Olive
Pikeville
Goldsboro
LaGrange
Kinston
Trenton
Pollocksville
Jones
Onslow
Core Sound
Harlowe
Stella
Newport
Marshallberg
Cedar Island
Atlantic
Ocean
Portsmouth
Norfolk
Suffolk
Virginia Beach
C. Henry
Old Pt. Comfort
C. Charles
Chesapeake Bay
Richmond
Petersburg
Claremont
Waverly
Newport News
Franklin
Emporia
Clarksville
Williamsboro
Henderson
Oxford
Roxboro
Kittrell
Franklinton
Louisburg
Youngsville
Wake Forest
Apex
Cary
Holly Springs
Fuquay Springs
Buies Creek
Coats
Erwin
Dunn
Benson
Smithfield
Selma
Clayton
Garner
Auburn
Willow Spring
Middlesex
Battleboro
Rocky Mount
Whitakers
Enfield
Scotland Neck
Halifax
Weldon
Roanoke Rapids
Gaston
Seaboard
Margaretsville
Jackson
Conway
Lewiston
Woodville
Windsor
Aulander
Colerain
Powellsville
Merry Hill
Edenton
Elizabeth Cy.
Camden
Currituck
Shawboro
South Mills
Gatesville
Sunbury
Hertford
Albemarle Sound
Mackey Fy.
Plymouth
Columbia
Manteo
Jamesville
Pantego
Belhaven
Washington
Fairfield
Swan Quarter
Pamlico Sound
Hatteras
C.
Ocracoke
Portsmouth
Core Banks
Cape Lookout
Shoals
Bogue Banks
Bogue Inlet
Topsail Inlet
New River
Onslow Bay
Cape Fear
Smith Island
Bald Head
Oak Island
Shallotte Pt.
Lockwood Folly
Calabash
Little River
Little R.
Waccamaw R.
Lake Waccamaw
Whiteville
Chadbourn
Tabor
Loris
Conway
Aynor
Green Sea
Longs
Bayboro
Lake Landing
Pamlico R.
Pamlico Sound
Neuse R.
New Bern
Vanceboro
Havelock
Newport
Morehead City
Beaufort
C. Lookout
Swansboro
Jacksonville
Wallace
Magnolia
Warsaw
Kenansville
Mount Olive
Pikeville
Goldsboro
LaGrange
Kinston
Trenton
Pollocksville
Jones
Onslow
Core Sound
Harlowe
Stella
Newport
Marshallberg
Cedar Island
Atlantic
Ocean
Portsmouth
Norfolk
Suffolk
Virginia Beach
C. Henry
Old Pt. Comfort
C. Charles
Chesapeake Bay
Richmond
Petersburg
Claremont
Waverly
Newport News
Franklin
Emporia
Clarksville
Williamsboro
Henderson
Oxford
Roxboro
Kittrell
Franklinton
Louisburg
Youngsville
Wake Forest
Apex
Cary
Holly Springs
Fuquay Springs
Buies Creek
Coats
Erwin
Dunn
Benson
Smithfield
Selma
Clayton
Garner
Auburn
Willow Spring
Middlesex
Battleboro
Rocky Mount
Whitakers
Enfield
Scotland Neck
Halifax
Weldon
Roanoke Rapids
Gaston
Seaboard
Margaretsville
Jackson
Conway
Lewiston
Woodville
Windsor
Aulander
Colerain
Powellsville
Merry Hill
Edenton
Elizabeth Cy.
Camden
Currituck
Shawboro
South Mills
Gatesville
Sunbury
Hertford
Albemarle Sound
Mackey Fy.
Plymouth
Columbia
Manteo
Jamesville
Pantego
Belhaven
Washington
Fairfield
Swan Quarter
Pamlico Sound
Hatteras
C.
Ocracoke
Portsmouth
Core Banks
Cape Lookout
Shoals
Bogue Banks
Bogue Inlet
Topsail Inlet
New River
Onslow Bay
Cape Fear
Smith Island
Bald Head

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF NORTH DAKOTA
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
MANITOBA
MINNESOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
MONTANA
Morris
Emerson
PEMBINA MTS.
Snowflake
Deloraine
Killarney
Clearwater
Rosenfeld Jc.
Mordon
Manitou
Pelican
Boissevain
Melita
Alta N. P.
TURTLE MTS.
Souris
Bottineau
Westhope
Sanish
Portal
St. John
Woodbridge
Rolla
Perth
Dunseith
Bisbee
Willow Cr.
Island Lake
Pleasant Lake
Cando
Langdon
Hannah
Wallhalla
Pembina
Hamilton
Gladstone
St. Thomas
Osnabrock
Hampden
Milton
Edmore
Garske
Taylor
Grafton
Park River
Minto
Conway
Arvilla
Oriska
Mekinock
Hillsboro
Warren
Mayville
Portland
Blanchard
Alton
Kelso
Gradin
Hunter
Arthur
Casselton
Wyndmere
Lisbon
Sandoun
Dwight
Morenci
Colfax
Walcott
Wahpeton
Breckenridge
Fergus Falls
Barnesville
Christine
Hendrum
Glyndon
Moorhead
Wolverton
Wheaton Jc.
Fargo
Harwood
Grandin
Casselton
Arthur
Hunter
Gardner
Erie
Page City
Colgate
Mapleton
Kindred
Davenport
Leonard
Kintyre

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
OHIO
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS
AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
58 MILES TO THE INCH
Longitude 84° West from Greenwich
Longitude 83° West from Greenwich
Longitude 82° West from Greenwich
Longitude 81° West from Greenwich
Longitude 7° West from Washington
Longitude 6° West from Washington
Longitude 5° West from Washington
LAKE ERIE
MICHIGAN
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
WEST VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
PENNSYLVANIA
Detroit
Toledo
Cleveland
Columbus
Cincinnati
Springfield
Dayton
Zanesville
Akron
Youngstown
Canton
Steubenville
Wheeling
Parkersburg
Marietta
Portsmouth
Ironton
Huntington
Charleston
Gallipolis
Pomeroy
Middleport
Point Pleasant
Lancaster
Newark
Mansfield
Sandusky
Lima
Findlay
Fremont
Norwalk
Elyria
Lorain
Ashtabula
Painesville
Conneaut
Erie
Pt. Pelee I.
Pelee I.
Kelleys I.
Put-in Bay
Middle Bass I.
North Bass I.
Rondeau
Chatham
Windsor
Amherstburg
Lemington
Pontiac
Lansing
Jackson
Ann Arbor
Monroe
Dundee
Adrian
Jonesville
Hillsdale
Coldwater
Bronson
Quincy
Sturgis
Constantine
Three Rivers
Centreville
Hudson
Tecumseh
Clinton
Morenci
Fayette
Archbold
Bryan
Edgerton
Napoleon
Hicksville
Sherwood
Defiance
Cecil
Holgate
Deshler
Bowling Green
Baltimore
Galatea
Bluffton
McComb
Leipsic
Gaulding
Latty
Continental
Haviland
Van Wert
Delphos
Ottawa
Glandorf
Ohio City
Rockford
Celina
Mercer Cr.
Recovery
Union City
Minster
New Bremen
Sidney
Versailles
Piqua
Troy
Tippecanoe
Arcanum
Greenville
Union
Ansonia
Bradford
Covington
W. Liberty
St. Paris
Urbana
Mechanicsburg
Springfield
Xenia
Jamestown
Yellow Springs
S. Charleston
Sedalia
Cedarville
Jeffersonville
Washington
Kingston
Greenfield
Midland
Russellville
Lynchburg
Hillsboro
Loveland
Milford
Batavia
Williamsburg
Felicity
Georgetown
Ripley
Manchester
Maysville
Vanceburg
Greenup
Ashland
Catlettsburg
Ironton
Petersburg
Proctorville
Portsmouth
Seioto
Dean
Lucasville
Waverly
Piketon
Jackson
Coulton
Byesville
Cambridge
Caldwell
Woodsfield
Barnesville
Bellaire
Martins Ferry
Cadiz
Carrollton
Salineville
Leetonia
Lisbon
Columbiana
Salem
Alliance
Ravenna
Kent
Hudson
Cuyahoga Falls
Akron
Barberton
Wadsworth
Medina
Wellington
Norwalk
Huron
Sandusky
Fremont
Clyde
Green Springs
Tiffin
Fostoria
Bellevue
Clyde
Berea
Brooklyn
Rocky River
Lakewood
Cleveland
Euclid
Willoughby
Chardon
Painesville
Ashtabula
Conneaut
Geneva
Madison
Perry
Fairport
Grand River
Orwell
Andover
Jefferson
Dorset
Latimer
Leavittsburg
Phalanx
Braceville
Newton Falls
Warren
Niles
Youngstown
Struthers
Lowellville
Poland
Canfield
Berlin Center
Milton
Lowellville
Struthers
Youngstown
Warren
Niles
Girard
Hubbard
Leetonia
Columbiana
Salem
Lisbon
Damascus
Sebring
Alliance
Minerva
Carrollton
Malvern
Bayard
Sherrodsville
Dennison
Uhrichsville
Newcomerstown
Cadiz
Salineville
Toronto
Wellsville
Yellow Creek
Mingo Junction
Steubenville
Wintersville
Toronto
Bergholz
Beaverton
Stratton
Irondale
Empire
Mingo Junction
Wellsville
Yellow Creek
Toronto
Steubenville
Wintersville

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
OREGON
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
COPYRIGHT, 1908, BY THE MATTHEWS NORTHRUP CO
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
70 MILES TO THE INCH
PACIFIC OCEAN
PORTLAND
SALEM
EUGENE
ROSEBURG
Pendleton
The Dalles
La Grande
Baker City
Klamath Falls
Lakeview
Grants Pass
Ashland
Albany
Corvallis
McMinnville
Oregon City
Astoria
Tillamook
Newport
Coos Bay
Marshfield
North Bend
Bandon
Gold Beach
Port Orford
Florence
Reedsport
Waldport
Toledo
Philomath
Tidewater
Harrisburg
Junction City
Deadwood
Elmira
Creswell
Cottage Grove
Drain
Yoncalla
Elkton
Kellogg
Umpqua Ft.
Elk Head
Oakland
Canyonville
Riddle
Glendale
Galesville
Wolf Creek
Leland
Spikenard
Woodville
Wilderville
Rock Point
Jacksonville
Medford
Central Pt.
Eagle Point
Big Butte
Gold Hill
Brownsboro
Williams
Phoenix
Talent
Althouse
Chetco
Waldo
Parrott Mt.
Pokegama
Applegate
Navlor
Dairy
Olene
Bonanza
Haynesville
Langells Val.
Merrill
New Pine Creek
Summer L.
Paisley
Bly
Plush
Warners L.
Guano Swale
Lake Abert
Guano L.
Alvord L.
Silver Lake
Pauline L.
Silver L.
Harney L.
Malheur Ind. Res.
Malheur L.
Chimney Butte
Burns
Riley
Silver Cr.
Diamond
Harney
Drewsey
Beulah
Stewart
Crooked R.
Crook
Prineville
Howard
Mitchell
Paulina
Mowry
Caleb
Dayville
John Day
Mount Vernon
Canyon Cy.
Long Creek
Fox
Austin
Waterman
Waldron
Hamilton
Burnt Ranch
Cross Keys
Hay Creek
Contention
Antelope
Shaniko
Wasco
Grass Valley
Tygh Valley
Wapinitia
Warm Spr. Ind. Res.
Warm Spgs.
Metolius
Madras
Culver
Opal Springs
Crooked R.
Deschutes R.
Three Sisters
Mt. Jefferson
Mt. Washington
Mt. Thielsen
Mt. Scott
Mt. Mazama
Crater L.
Diamond L.
Summit L.
Crescent L.
Odell L.
Klamath Ind. Res.
Klamath Agency
Ft. Klamath
Upper Klamath L.
Rogue River Mts.
Coast Range
Cascade Range
Columbia R.
Willamette R.
Yamhill R.
Tualatin R.
Clackamas R.
Sandy R.
Hood R.
Deschutes R.
Crooked R.
Metolius R.
Malheur R.
Owyhee R.
Snake R.
Grande Ronde R.
Wallowa R.
Imnaha R.
Powder R.
Burnt R.
Malheur R.
Silvies R.
Donner und Blitzen R.
Chewaucan R.
Goose L.
Summer L.
Abert L.
Warner L.
Alvord L.
Guano L.
Silver L.
Harney L.
Malheur L.
Pauline L.
Crescent L.
Odell L.
Diamond L.
Summit L.
Crater L.
Klamath L.
Upper Klamath L.
Lower Klamath L.
Tule L

A
B
C
Longitude
80°
79°
78°
West from Greenwich
1
2
3
4
41
42
L. ERIE
North East
Erie
Brocton
Dunkirk
Springville
Dayton
Ellicottville
Cuba
Belmont
Salamanca
Olean
Wellsville
Chautauqua L.
Mayville
Chautauqua
Hornby
Greenfield
Belle Valley
East Greene
Lake
Pleasant
Jamestown
Fairview
Girard
McKean
East Springfield
Waterford
Lundys Lane
Ellisboro
Drakes Mills
Cambridge Springs
Venango
Saegersown
Townville
Meadville
Conneautville
Springboro
Beaver Cen.
Albion
W. Springfield
Titusville
Pleasantville
Oil City
Franklin
Tylersburg
Seneca
Cochranton
Dempseytown
Utica
Sandy Lake
Sharpsville
Sharon
Jackson Cen.
Mercer
Nectarine
Clintonville
Foxburg
Hillsdale
Coalton
Petrolia
Sunbury
Butler
Harmony
Zelienople
Evans City
Slippery Rock
Wilmington
New Castle
Ellwood City
Rochester
Freedom
Baden
Wildwood
Sewickley
Green Garden
Service
Frankfort Spra
Moon Run
Carnegie
Dinsmore
Homestead
Duquesne
Clairton
Elizabeth
Monongahela
Washington
Charleroi
Lone Pine
California
Hackney
East Bethlehem
Clarksville
Rices Landing
Jefferson
Waynesburg
Sycamore
Masontown
Oak Forest
Bristoria
Aleppo
Greensboro
Hoovers Run
Deep Valley
Mt. Morris
Fairchance
Smithfield
Confluence
Wymps Gap
Somerfield
Addison
Manor Lands
Cumberland
Maryland
Morgantown
Monongahela R.
Youghiogheny R.
Allegheny R.
Ohio R.
Beaver R.
Shenango R.
Conneaut L.
Crawford
Erie
Warren
Venango
Mercer
Lawrence
Butler
Armstrong
Indiana
Cambria
Somerset
Fayette
Greene
Washington
Allegheny
Beaver
Westmoreland
Bedford
Blair
Huntingdon
Juniata
Mifflin
Centre
Clearfield
Jefferson
Elk
McKean
Potter
Tioga
Bradford
Sullivan
Susquehanna
Wyoming
Lycoming
Clinton
Columbia
Montour
Northumberland
Snyder
Union
Luzerne
Carbon
Monroe
Pike
Wayne
Lackawanna
Susquehanna
Susquehanna R.
Juniata R.
Kinzua
Custer City
Bradford
Kendall Creek
Corydon
Sugar Grove
Chandlers Valley
Russell
Columbus
Spring Cr.
Garland
Irvine
Warren
Youngsville
Stonehab.
Clarendon
Big Shanty
Mt. Alton
Bellevue
Duke Center
Eldred
Shinglehouse
Ellisburg
Farmers Valley
Sartwell
Turtle Pt.
Hebron
Allegany
Roulette
Coudersport
Wrights
Sweden
Sweden Valley
Emporium
Keating Summit
Gardeau
Austin
C.F.J.
Driftwood
Sinnemahoning
Weedville
Tyler
Penfield
Karthaus
Fine
Glen
Fenelton
Grampian
Mahaffey
Houtzdale
Port Matilda
Ramey
Coalport
Irvona
Tyrone
Warriors Mark
Birmingham
Petersburg
Alexandria
Hollidaysburg
Duncansville
Mapleton Depot
Huntingdon
McVeytown
Mifflintown
Lewistown
Newton Hamilton
Mt. Union
Dudley
Saxton
Robertsdale
Clear Ridge
Hustontown
Everett
Knobsville
Bedford
Rays Hill
Harrisonville
Mc Connellsburg
Rainsburg
Webster Mills
Needmore
Purcell
Hyndman
Rohrersville
Mercersburg
Franklin Mills
Warfordsburg
Greencastle
Elbinsville
Chambersburg
Shippensburg
Carlisle
Harrisburg
Hagerstown
Martinsburg
Cumberland
Maryland
Virginia
West Virginia
Pennsylvania
Ohio
Kane
Shippen Sta.
Goodyear
Sinnettville
Cameron
Dents Run
Driftwood
Renovo
Keating
Sterling Run
Emporium
Whiston
Hall
Weston
Hamm
Sabula
Du Bois
Rockton
Clearfield
Curwensville
Grahamton
Peale
Morrisdale Mines
Bellefonte
Philipsburg
Martha Furnace
Julian
Pennsylvania Furnace
Moores
Scalp
Petersburg
Alexandria
Hunting


THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
PENNSYLVANIA
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
MADE AT THEIR COMPLETE ART-PRINTING WORKS IN BUFFALO.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
33 MILES TO THE INCH
COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO.
Longitude 77° West from Greenwich 75°
Longitude 0° East from Washington 2°
Hammondsport
Bath
Addison
Elmira
Corning
Owego
Binghamton
Hancock
Lansdowne
Starrucca
Thompson
Equinunk
Calhoon
Honesdale
White Mills
Hawley
Lackawaxen
Matamoras
Milford
Dingmans Ferry
Delaware Water Gap
Portland
Bangor
Belvidere
Phillipsburg
Easton
Bethlehem
Allentown
Catasauqua
Hokendauqua
Siegfrieds
Coplay
Whitehall
Northampton
Hellertown
Quakertown
Doylestown
New Hope
Langhorne
Bristol
Trenton
Camden
PHILADELPHIA
Chester
Woodbury
Wilmington
Glassboro
Salem
Delaware River
Delaware Bay
Scranton
Pittston
Wilkesbarre
Nanticoke
Plymouth
Kingston
Luzerne
Shickshinny
Berwick
Bloomsburg
Danville
Milton
Williamsport
Montoursville
Jersey Shore
Watsontown
Northumberland
Sunbury
Shamokin
Mt. Carmel
Shenandoah
Mahanoy
Hazleton
Lansford
Tamaqua
Summit Hill
Mauch Chunk
Jim Thorpe
Weatherly
Port Carbon
Pottsville
Schuylkill Haven
Tremont
Orwigsburg
Auburn
Port Clinton
Hamburg
Kutztown
Fleetwood
Macungie
Topton
Kempton
Tuckerton
Boyertown
Barto
Pennsburg
Telford
Sellersville
Perkasie
Quakertown
Reading
Wernersville
Lebanon
Myerstown
Womelsdorf
Richland
Bethel
Lesport
Berne
Leesport
Shoemakersville
Fredericksburg
Jonestown
Millersburg
Halifax
Dauphin
Harrisburg
Steelton
Middletown
Elizabethtown
Mount Joy
Lancaster
Columbia
Marietta
Washington Boro
Manheim
Lititz
Ephrata
New Holland
Strasburg
Millersville
Safe Harbor
Quarryville
Fairmount
Oxford
Nottingham
Parkesburg
Christiana
Coatesville
Downingtown
Phoenixville
Pottstown
Birdsboro
Douglassville
Boyertown
Collegeville
Norristown
Ambler
Jenkintown
Germantown
Frankford
Kensington
Camden
Gloucester
Haddonfield
Merchantville
Riverton
Palmyra
Burlington
Bordentown
Florence
Beverly
Delanco
Riverside
Palmyra
Cinnaminson
Delaware
Pennsylvania
New Jersey
Maryland
Virginia
New York
Ohio
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Susquehanna River
Schuylkill River
Lehigh River
Delaware River
Juniata River
Allegheny Mountains
Blue Ridge Summit
Gettysburg
Hanover
York
Lewisburg
Selinsgrove
Sunbury
Northumberland
Milton
Bloomsburg
Berwick
Nescopeck
Hazleton
Wilkesbarre
Scranton
Carbondale
Honesdale
Stroudsburg
Delaware Water Gap
Easton
Phillipsburg
Belvidere
Bangor
Portland
Martins Creek
Bushkill
Paradise Valley
Mountain Home
Gouldsboro Sta.
Drovers Home
Greeno
Tobyhanna
Pocono
Blakeslee
Drifton Jc.
Parkland
Deo
E. Stroudsburg
Analomink
Shawnee
Brodheadsville
Saylorsburg
Wind Gap
Bath
Nazareth
Bethlehem
S. Easton
Freemansburg
Riegelsville
Hellertown
Quakertown
Doylestown
New Hope
Langhorne
Bristol
Trenton
Camden
PHILADELPHIA
Chester
Woodbury
Wilmington
Glassboro
Salem
Delaware River
Delaware Bay
Scranton
Pittston
Wilkesbarre
Nanticoke
Plymouth
Kingston
Luzerne
Shickshinny
Berwick
Bloomsburg
Danville
Milton
Williamsport
Montoursville
Jersey Shore
Watsontown
Northumberland
Sunbury
Shamokin
Mt. Carmel
Shenandoah
Mahanoy
Hazleton
Lansford
Tamaqua
Summit Hill
Mauch Chunk
Jim Thorpe
Weatherly
Port Carbon
Pottsville
Schuylkill Haven
Tremont
Orwigsburg
Auburn
Port Clinton
Hamburg
Kutztown
Fleetwood
Macungie
Topton
Kempton
Tuckerton
Boyertown
Barto
Pennsburg
Telford
Sellersville
Perkasie
Quakertown
Reading
Wernersville
Lebanon
Myerstown
Womelsdorf
Richland
Bethel
Lesport
Berne
Leesport
Shoemakersville
Fredericksburg
Jonestown
Millersburg
Halifax
Dauphin
Harrisburg
Steelton
Middletown
Elizabethtown
Mount Joy
Lancaster
Columbia
Marietta
Washington Boro
Manheim
Lititz
Ephrata
New Holland
Strasburg
Millersville
Safe Harbor
Quarryville
Fairmount
Oxford
Nottingham
Parkesburg
Christiana
Coatesville
Downingtown
Phoenixville
Pottstown
Birdsboro
Douglassville
Boyertown
Collegeville
Norristown
Ambler
Jenkintown
Germantown
Frankford
Kensington
Camden
Gloucester
Haddonfield
Merchantville
Riverton
Palmyra
Burlington
Bordentown
Florence
Beverly
Delanco
Riverside
Palmyra
Cinnaminson
Delaware
Pennsylvania
New Jersey
Maryland
Virginia
New York
Ohio
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Susquehanna River
Schuylkill River
Lehigh River
Delaware River
Juniata River
Allegheny Mountains
Blue Ridge Summit
Gettysburg
Hanover
York
Lewisburg
Selinsgrove
Sunbury
Northumberland
Milton
Bloomsburg
Berwick
Nescopeck
Hazleton
Wilkesbarre
Scranton
Carbondale
Honesdale
Stroudsburg
Delaware Water Gap
Easton
Phillipsburg
Belvidere
Bangor
Portland
Martins Creek
Bushkill
Paradise Valley
Mountain Home
Gouldsboro Sta.
Drovers Home
Greeno
Tobyhanna
Pocono
Blakeslee
Drifton Jc.
Parkland
Deo
E. Stroudsburg
Analomink
Shawnee
Brodheadsville
Saylorsburg
Wind Gap
Bath
Nazareth
Bethlehem
S. Easton
Freemansburg
Riegelsville

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
SOUTH CAROLINA
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
DRAWN, ENGRAVED AND PRINTED AT THEIR COMPLETE ART-PRINTING WORKS, BUFFALO.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 50 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
50 MILLS TO THE INCH.
COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE ... N. MATTHEWS CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
NORTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Charlotte
Greenville
Spartanburg
Columbia
Augusta
Charleston
Wilmington
Florence
Sumter
Orangeburg
Aiken
Beaufort
Cape Romain
Bulls Bay
Cape Fear
Little River
Waccamaw
Santee R.
Pee Dee R.
Broad R.
Saluda R.
Edisto R.
Savannah R.
Catawba R.
Lynches R.
Wateree R.
Congaree R.
Black R.
Lumber R.
Yadkin R.
Tallulah Falls
Toccoa
Walhalla
Westminster
Seneca
Central
Pickens
Easley
Liberty
Greer
Piedmont
Fountain Inn
Woodruff
Converse
Hobbyville
Enoree
Union
Jonesville
Pacolet
Gaffney
Blacksburg
Kings Mt.
Yorkville
Clover
Bowling Green
Gastonia
Cowpens
New Prospect
Inman
Lima
Marietta
Gowensville
Table Mt.
Dacusville
Wellford
Spartan Mills
Cleveland
Tryon
Saluda
Hendersonville
Asheville
Rutherfordton
Shelby
Gaffney
Cherokee Falls
Blacksburg
Kings Mt.
Fort Mill
Rock Hill
Lancaster
Chesterfield
Cheraw
Bennettsville
Clio
Tatum
Rowland
Little Rock
Gibson
Hamlet
Laurinburg
Maxton
Lumberton
Fayetteville
Aberdeen
Clinton
Warsaw
Burgaw
Wadesboro
Monroe
Chester
Lockhart
Richburg
Lewisville
Catawba
Taxahaw
White Plains
Cash
Pageland
Jefferson
Cheraw
Chesterfield
Darlington
Society Hill
Middendorf
Hartsville
Dovesville
Oak Grove
Bishopville
Lydia
Oates
Camden
Kershaw
Westville
Lugoff
Elgin
Pontiac
Blythewood
Ridgeway
Winnsboro
Blair
Dawkins
Buckton
Alston
Nelson
Sharps
Longtown
Lynchburg
Timmonsville
Carters V.
Effingham
Bayboro
Marion
Powellville
Loris
Mars Bluff
Florence
Ebenezer
Pamplico
Scranton
Jordanville
Conway
Socastee
Myrtle Beach
Little River
Cherry Grove
Cool Spring
Forestville
Southport
Wilmington
Chadbourn
Whiteville
Fair Bluff
Lake View
Nichols
Marietta
Effingham
Mullins
Pee Dee
Bethlehem
Boiling Springs
Blacksburg
Kings Mt.
Gaffney
Cherokee Falls
Chesterfield
Cheraw
Darlington
Florence
Timmonsville
Lake City
Johnsonville
Simpsonville
Port Harrelson
Socastee
Myrtle Beach
Little River
Cape Fear
Waccamaw

STANDING ROCK INDIAN RESERVATION
CHEYENNE AGENCY
OWL INDIAN RES.
ROSEBUD INDIAN RESERVATION
PINE RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION
Lower Brule Res.
Yankton Ind. Reserve
Aberdeen
Watertown
Sioux Falls
Mitchell
Huron
Yankton
PIERRE
Deadwood
Chamberlain
Woonsocket
Milbank
Brookings
Dell Rapids
Canton
Watertown
Hot Springs
Rapid City
Spearfish
Belle Fourche
Niobrara
Ponca
Sioux City
MONTANA
WYOMING
NEBR.
SOUTH DAKOTA
MINN.
IOWA
THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF SOUTH DAKOTA
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
SCALE 0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
83 MILES TO THE INCH
COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO.
Longitude West 23° from Washington
A B C D E F G H

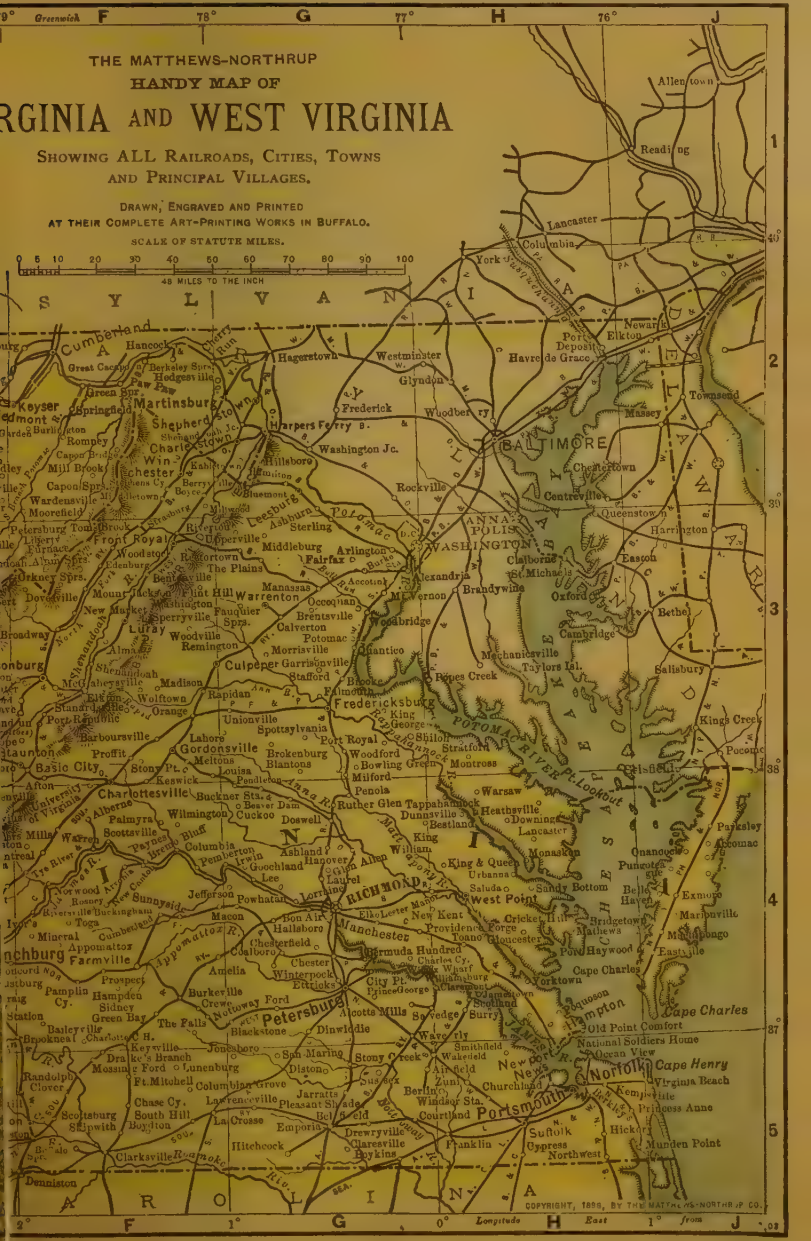
COLORADO
OKLAHOMA
NEW MEXICO
TEXAS
INDIAN TERRITORY
Cimarron R.
Canadian R.
Red R.
Washita R.
Brazos R.
Pecos R.
Rio Grande
Arkansas R.
Neosho R.
Verdigris R.
Grand R.
Salt Fork
North Fork
Beaver
Liberal
Englewood
Coldwater
Optimal
Gate City
Bluegrass
Ochiltree
Stratford
Coldwater
Texline
Farwell
Dalhart
Zulu
Hansford
Lipscomb
Higgins
Hartley
Canadian
Mendota
Miami
Cataline
Codman
Magenta
Wheeler
Tascosa
Field
Sanborn
Amarillo
Panhandle
Fort Bascom
Washburn
Eldridge
Claude
Goodnight
Southard
Clarendon
Paloduro
Hereford
Tulia
Texico
Salt Lakes
Plainview
Quitaque
Teepee City
Matador
Estacado
Mt. Blanco
Otto
LLANO
ESTACADO
Lubbock
Dockum Ranch
Benjamin
Double Mountain
Haskell
Throckmorton
Lag Sabinas
Durham
Chicago
Snyder
Roby
Sweet Water
Stamford
Swedonia
Anson
Albany
Abilene
Merkel
Baird
Putnam
Big Spring
Colorado
Buffalo Gap
Stanton
Hylton
Belle Plaine
Coleman
Odessa
Midland
Sterling
Ioland
Talpa
Cheyenne
Mobeetie
Arapaho
Hennessey
Kingfisher
Seward
Edmond
El Reno
Oklahoma
Wilber
Minco
Cloud Chief
Texola
Anadarko
Hobart
Mangum
Giles
Arlie
Newlin
Carey
Childress
Kirkland
Gypsum
Quanah
Chillicothe
Vernon
Harrold
Margaret
Wichita Falls
Henrietta
Seymour
Archer Cy.
Spring Cr.
Jacksboro
Graham
Newcastle
Rhomel
Mineral Wells
Palo Pinto
Breckenridge
Gordon
Strawn
Eastland
Ranger
Cisco
Stephenville
Glen Rose
Dublin
Morgan
De Leon
Sipe Springs
Comanche
Hico
Meridian
Whitney
Hillsboro
Dawson
Corsicana
Blum
Alvarado
Waxahachie
Ennis
Italy
Athens
Trinity
Jacksonville
Henderson
Tenaha
Timpson
Center
Overton
Longview
Marshall
Tyler
Kemp
Canton
Wills Pt.
Rockwall
Mesquite
Garland
Plano
Farmers
Celeste
Ladonia
Commerce
Ben Franklin
Cooper
Mt. Vernon
Mt. Pleasant
Omaha
Queen Cy.
Daingerfield
Linden
Atlanta
Pittsburg
Kilgore
Gilmer
Jefferson
Montrose
Shreveport
Texarkana
Hope
Nashville
Fulton
Clarksville
Paris
Bonham
Honey Grove
Ravenna
Whitesboro
Sherman
Denison
Durant
Caddo
Oakland
Overbrook
Berwyn
Ardmore
Sugden
Tishomingo
Mill Creek
Wapanucka
Atoka
Coalgate
Wynnewood
Duncan
Washita
Chickasha
Norman
Purcell
Pauls Valley
Johnson
Rush Spgs.
Ft. Sill
Lawton
Military Res.
Snyder
Dougherty
Hollis
Quanah
Vernal
Harrold
Wichita Falls
Gainesville
Bowie
Montague
Whitesboro
Pilot Point
Denton
Chico
Decatur
Rhomel
Jacksboro
Graham
Weatherford
Fort Worth
Mineral Wells
Palo Pinto
Breckenridge
Albany
Abilene
Merkel
Sweet Water
Roby
Snyder
Anson
Swedonia
Stamford
Haskell
Throckmorton
Benjamin
Seymour
Archer Cy.
Spring Cr.
Jacksboro
Graham
Newcastle
Rhomel
DALLAS
Garland
Mesquite

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
TEXAS,
OKLAHOMA AND
INDIAN TERRITORY
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES,
DRAWN, ENGRAVED AND PRINTED AT THEIR COMPLETE ART-PRINTING WORKS IN BUFFALO.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 10 20 30 40 50 100 150
92 MILES TO THE INCH
COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO.
WESTERN PART OF TEXAS
Same Scale as main Map
AUSTIN
San Antonio
GALVESTON
Houston
Laredo
Corpus Christi
Eagle Pass
El Paso
Brownsville
Ft. Stockton
Ft. Mc. Kavett
Junction City
Del Rio
Uvalde
Victoria
Beaumont
Port Lavaca
Matagorda Island
Padre Island
Rio Grande
Pecos R.
Nueces R.
Colorado R.
Brazos R.
Trinity R.
Sabine R.
Sabine Pass
Velasco
Matamoros
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz
Carrizo Springs
Corpus Christi Bay
Aransas Pass
Galveston Bay
Texas. 51.

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
UTAH
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
DRAWN, ENGRAVED AND PRINTED AT THE COMPLETE ART-PRINTING WORKS, BUFFALO
COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
69 MILES TO THE INCH
Longitude 112° West from 111° Greenwich
Longitude 35° West from 34° Washington
COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO.
Pocatello
Soda Springs
McCammon
Malad City
Preston
Franklin
Bear R.
Garden City
Laketown
Meadowville
Logan
Richmond
Smithfield
Providence
Millville
Wellsville
Hyrum
Paradise
Huntsville
Ogden
Willard
Brigham
Corinne
Blue Creek
Honeyville
Promontory
Snowville
W. Portage
Washakie
Cache Junction
Collinston
Park Valley
Kelton
Grouse Creek
Terrace
Bovine
Lucin
Tecoma
Montello
Deweyville
Plymouth
Tremonton
Garland
Bear River City
Bear River
Great Salt Lake
Great Salt Lake Desert
Antelope I.
Stansbury I.
Fremont I.
Carrington I.
Hooper
Layton
Kaysville
Farmington
Centerville
Bountiful
Woods Cross
Salt Lake
Garfield
Peach
Grantsville
Tooele
Stockton
Ophir
Mercur
Centre
Jordan
Sandy
Lehi
Fairfield
Utah Lake
Provo City
Springville
Spanish Fork
Payson
Santaquin
Thistle
Tucker
Ibapah
Vernon
Eureka
Ironton
Tintic
Silver City
Mona
Nephi
Fountain Green
Levan
Juab
Deaver
Leamington
Riverside
Oak City
Scipio
Oasis
Deseret
Gunnison
Sterling
Manti
Ephraim
Mayfield
Edmond
Huntington
Castle Dale
Orangeville
Ferron
Emery
Green River
Little Grand
Thompsons
Moab
La Sal
Neels
Holden
Fillmore
Meadow
Kanosh
Sigurd
Aurora
Salina
Richfield
Glenwood
Elsinore
Burbank
Black Rock
Plateau
Bicknell
Torrey
Fremont
Caineville
Loa
Thurber
Teasdale
Dicty
Aquarius Plateau
Otter
Circleville
Kingston
Beaver
Junction
Milford
Frisco
Greenville
Minersville
Lund
Marysvale
Monroe
Joseph
Sevier
Lake
Sevier R.
Paragonah
Parowan
Cedar Cy.
Modena
Uvada
Pinto
Hebron
Kanarraville
New Harmony
Pine Valley
Gunlock
Silver Reef
Toquerville
Virgin Cy.
Santa Clara
St. George
Washington
Rockville
Orton
Paunsaugunt
Asays
Cannonville
Ranch
Glendale
Orderville
Mt. Carmel
Johnson
Kanab
Escalante
Escalante R.
Losee
Partoun
Kanab Cr.
Virgin R.
Virgin
Henry Mts.
Colorado R.
Glen Canon
San Juan R.
Bluff
Aneth
Bluff Cr.
Montezuma Cr.
White Canon
Green R.
Browns Park
Dale
Ashley
Jensen
Vernal
White Rocks
Ft. Duchesne
Duchesne
Ouray
Uintah Indian Reservation
Uncompahgre Ute Ind. Res.
White R.
Uintah R.
Uncompahgre R.
Book Cliffs
Uinta Mts.
Wasatch Mts.
Salt Lake City
Park City
Alta
Midway
Heber
Charleston
Wallsburg
Coalville
Echo City
Wanship
Peoa
Kamas
Union
Morgan
Porterville
Croydon
Devil's Slide
Weber R.
Ogden R.
Provo R.
Spanish Fork R.
Price R.
Castle Gate
Helper
Price
Sunnyside
Scofield
Clear Creek
Pleasant Valley Jc.
Colton P.O. or Pleasant Valley Jc.
Mt. Pleasant
Spring City
Fairview
Mounds
Grassy
Woodside
Wellington
Colton
Castle Gate
Brock
Utaline
W. Water
Western Clisco
Clisco
Green River
Grand R.
San Rafael R.
Price R.
Castle Dale
Ferron
Emery
Moab
La Sal
Colorado R.
Grand R.
Book Cliffs
Uinta Mts.
Wasatch Mts.
Sevier Desert
Sevier R.
Sevier Lake
Black Rock Desert
Great Salt Lake Desert
Confusion Range
White Valley
House Range
Dugway Mts.
Detroit Mts.
Needle Range
Escalante Valley
Basin and Range Province
Colorado Plateaus Province
Idaho
Wyoming
Utah
Arizona
Colorado
Nevada
Oregon
Snake R.
Raft R.
Malad R.
Bear R.
Weber R.
Ogden R.
Provo R.
Spanish Fork R.
Price R.
San Rafael R.
Green R.
Grand R.
Colorado R.
San Juan R.
Virgin R.
Escalante R.
Fremont R.
Dirty Devil R.
Muddy Cr.
Virgin R.
Kanab Cr.
Montezuma Cr.
Bluff Cr.
Bloom Cr.
Uinta R.
White R.
Uncompahgre R.
Green R.
Browns Park
Dale
Ashley
Jensen
Vernal
White Rocks
Ft. Duchesne
Duchesne
Ouray
Uintah Indian Reservation
Uncompahgre Ute Ind. Res.
Uinta Mts.
Wasatch Mts.
Book Cliffs

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
VERMONT AND NEW HAMPSHIRE
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS
AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
COPYRIGHT 1898, BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
32 MILES TO THE INCH.
73° Longitude B 72 30' West C from 72° D 71 30' Greenwich E 71° F
Farnham
St. Albans
Newport
Derby Line
Canaan
Norton Mills
Colebrook
Lancaster
Berlin Falls
Littleton
St. Johnsbury
Montpelier
Barre
Northfield
Waterbury
Middlesex
Woodbury
Hyde Park
Morrisville
Johnson
Cambridge
Jeffersonville
Essex Junction
Williston
Richmond
Burlington
Shelburne
Charlotte
Vergennes
Middlebury
New Haven
Bristol
Brandon
Rutland
Castleton
Fair Haven
Poultney
Wallingford
Mechanicsville
Proctorsville
Ludlow
Cavendish
Chester
Springfield
Claremont
Unity
Charlestown
Windsor
Woodstock
Hartland
Plainfield
Cornish
Lebanon
Hanover
Norwich
Thetford
Chelsea
Randolph
Tunbridge
Bethel
Royalton
Sharon
Barnard
Pomfret
Sherburne
Quechee
Hartford
White River Junction
Wilder
Bradford
Newbury
Haverhill
Woodsville
Lisbon
Littleton
Bethlehem
Franconia
Sugar Hill
Whitefield
Lancaster
Jefferson
Gorham
Mt. Washington
Randolph
Berlin
Milan
Groveton
Stratford
Dummer
Errol
Colebrook
Pittsburg
Clarksville
Stewartstown
Stewartstown
Canaan
Beecher Falls
Memphremagog
Connecticut Lakes
Moose Mountain
Mollechunkamunk L.
Richardson L.
Umbagog L.
Androscoggin R.
Androscoggin
Coos, or N. Stratford Sta.
Northumberland
Copperville
Gilead
Bethel
Shelburne
Intervale
Conway
North Conway
Center Conway
Bridgton
Ossipee
Center Ossipee
Effingham
Freedom
Eaton Center
Chatham
Madison
Tamworth
Chocorua
Waterville
Sandwich
Center Sandwich
Moultonborough
Tuftonboro
Harbor
Wolfeboro
Lake Winnipesaukee
Wolfeboro
Brookfield
Sanbornville
Milton Mills
Laconia
Gilford
Alton Bay
Belmont
Alton
New Durham
Milton
Farmington
Rochester
Somersworth
Dover
Portsmouth
Exeter
Hampton
Hampton Beach
Newburyport
Amesbury
Salisbury
Seabrook
Kingston
East Kingston
Sandown
Derry
Danville
Hudson
Litchfield
Pelham
Salem
Lawrence
Haverhill
Methuen
Lowell
Nashua
Manchester
Concord
Pembroke
Northwood
Allenstown
Suncook
Pittsfield
Chichester
Epsom
Barrington
Stafford
Loudon
Canterbury
Boscawen
Penacook
Webster
Hopkinton
Henniker
Bradford
Warner
Contoocook
Hillsboro Centre
Hillsboro
Deering
Weare
Goffstown
Bennington
Antrim
Francestown
New Boston
Greenfield
Lyndeboro
Mt. Vernon
Wilton
Amherst
Milford
Temple
Peterboro
Jaffrey
Dublin
Harrisville
Keene
Winchester
Richmond
Swanzey
Troy
Fitzwilliam
Greenville
Ashburnham
Winchendon
Ipswich
Rindge
Mason
Hollis
Brookline
Townsend
Shirley
Fitchburg
Leominster
Gardner
Athol
Orange
Wendell
Erving
Northfield
Bernardston
Greenfield
Deerfield
Whately
Hatfield
Northampton
Amherst
Belchertown
Ware
Palmer
Monson
Brimfield
Holland
Sturbridge
Southbridge
Webster
Dudley
Oxford
Charlton
Auburn
Worcester
Millbury
Grafton
Upton
Hopkinton
Milford
Holliston
Framingham
Natick
Wellesley
Newton
Brookline
Boston
Cambridge
Somerville
Medford
Malden
Melrose
Stoneham
Woburn
Reading
Wakefield
Lynn
Salem
Marblehead
Swampscott
Nahant
Lynnfield
Peabody
Danvers
Beverly
Manchester
Gloucester
Rockport
Essex
Ipswich
Hamilton
Wenham
Topsfield
Boxford
Georgetown
Rowley
Newbury
Newburyport
Merrimac
Amesbury
Salisbury
Seabrook
Hampton
Hampton Beach
Rye
North Hampton
Portsmouth
Kittery
Eliot
South Berwick
Berwick
Lebanon
Somersworth
Rochester
Farmington
Wolfeboro
Alton Bay
Gilford
Laconia
Meredith
Center Harbor
Moultonborough
Sandwich
Center Sandwich
Tamworth
Madison
Eaton Center
Freedom
Ossipee
Center Ossipee
Effingham
Conway
North Conway
Center Conway
Bridgton
Fryeburg
Lovell
Stow
Brownfield
Denmark
Sebago
Sebago Lake
Naples
Harrison
Bridgton
Casco
Raymond
Windham
Gray
New Gloucester
Poland
Minot
Auburn
Lewiston
Greene
Leeds
Livermore
Livermore Falls
Jay
Canton
Dixfield
Mexico
Rumford
Rumford Falls
Bethel
Gilead
Shelburne
Intervale

83° B 82° C 81° Longitude D West 80° E
Mansfield
Canton
Galion
E. Liverpool
Allegheny Cy.
Fairview
New Cumberland
Penrith
Hillidays Cove
Pittsburg
Wheeling Jc.
Mt. Vernon
Coshocton
Wellsburg
Bethany
Wheeling
Washington
Newark
Cambridge
Connellsville
Zanesville
COLUMBUS
Moundsville
Senwood
Limestone
Glen Easton
Cameron
Waynesburg
Uniontown
Lancaster
Caldwell
Welcome
Littleton
Proctor
Burton
Board Tree
Bolton
Blacksville
Circleville
Chillicothe
Athens
Marietta
Williamstown
Parkersburg
Volcano
Willow Island
St. Marys
Sistersville
Friendly
Middlebourne
Long Reach
Raven Rock
Cherry Camp
West Union
Salem
Morgantown
Mannington
Fairmont
Grafton
Rockville
Clarksburg
Bridgeport
Waverly
Belleville
Pomeroy
Mason
Hartford
New Haven
Point Pleasant
Gallipolis
Henderson
Ben Lomond
Ironton
Greenup
Ashland
Catlettsburg
Grayson
Huntington
Barboursville
Centreville
Wayne
Louisa
Fort Gay
Spurlockville
Madison
Cove Gap
Dunlow
Richardson
Prestonburg
Pikeville
Hindman
Whitesburg
Hazard
Ava
Clintwood
Pound
Colley
Jenkins
Norton
Wise
Coeburn
Big Stone Gap
Gibsonville
Dungannon
Clinch
Natural Tunnel
Gate City
Jonesville
Clinchport
Mendota
Holston
Abingdon
Bristol
Wallace Switch
Independence
Crandall
Rockport
Newport
Murraysville
Palestine
Burnips
Ravenswood
Sandyville
Cottageville
Ripley
Leon
Grimms Ldg.
Kentucky
Buffalo
Red House
Shoals
Hurricane
Guyandotte
Winfield
Milton
Barboursville
Wayne
Fort Gay
Middleport
Ferguson
Coal R.
Big Sandy R.
Tug Fk.
Levisa Fk.
Kentucky R.
Ohio R.
Pocatalico R.
Kanawha R.
Elk R.
Gauley R.
New R.
Greenbrier R.
Meadow R.
Cheat R.
Tygart's Valley R.
Monongahela R.
Youghiogheny R.
Laurel Hill
Chestnut Ridge
Alleghany Mts.
Blue Ridge
Cumberland Mts.
Powell Mts.
Clinch Mts.
Holston Mts.
Iron Mts.
Unaka Mts.
Smith Mts.
Peaks of Otter
Parkersburg
Volcano
Willow Island
St. Marys
Belleville
Rockport
Newport
Murraysville
Palestine
Burnips
Ravenswood
Sandyville
Cottageville
Ripley
Leon
Grimms Ldg.
Kentucky
Buffalo
Red House
Shoals
Hurricane
Guyandotte
Winfield
Milton
Huntington
Barboursville
Centreville
Wayne
Louisa
Fort Gay
Spurlockville
Madison
Cove Gap
Dunlow
Richardson
Prestonburg
Pikeville
Hindman
Whitesburg
Hazard
Ava
Clintwood
Pound
Colley
Jenkins
Norton
Wise
Coeburn
Big Stone Gap
Gibsonville
Dungannon
Clinch
Natural Tunnel
Gate City
Jonesville
Clinchport
Mendota
Holston
Abingdon
Bristol
Wallace Switch
Independence
Crandall
Point Pleasant
Ohio


THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
RGINIA AND WEST VIRGINIA
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS
AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
DRAWN, ENGRAVED AND PRINTED
AT THEIR COMPLETE ART-PRINTING WORKS IN BUFFALO.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
48 MILES TO THE INCH
Greenwich
F
78°
G
77°
H
76°
J
Allentown
Reading
Lancaster
Columbia
York
Newark
Elkton
Perryville
Havre de Grace
Townsend
Massey
Chestertown
Centreville
Queenstown
Harrington
Easton
Claiborne
St. Michaels
Oxford
Bethel
Cambridge
Salisbury
Crisfield
Kings Creek
Pocomoke
Accomac
Onancock
Exmore
Marionville
Eastville
Cape Charles
Old Point Comfort
National Soldiers Home
Ocean View
Norfolk
Cape Henry
Virginia Beach
Princess Anne
Munden Point
Hickory
Suffolk
Cypress
Northwest
Portsmouth
Franklin
Courtland
Windsor
Berlin
Zuni
Churchland
Airfield
Smithfield
Wakefield
Newport News
Warwick
Yorktown
Gloucester
Mathews
Saluda
Urbanna
Middlesex
Mechanicsville
Taylors Isl.
Bowlers Creek
Brandywine
Alexandria
Washington
Baltimore
Annapolis
Rockville
Glyndon
Westminster
Hagerstown
Frederick
Woodbridge
Harpers Ferry
Washington Jc.
Hillsboro
Bluemont
Berryville
Winchester
Shepherdstown
Martinsburg
Hedgesville
Cumberland
Hancock
Great Cacapon
Keyser
Springfield
Green Spr.
Romney
Capon Bridge
Mill Brook
Wardensville
Moorefield
Petersburg
Toms Brook
Liberty Furnace
Orkney Spgs.
Dowdville
Broadway
Mount Jackson
New Market
Lacy Spring
Woodstock
Edenburg
Front Royal
Riverton
Strasburg
Middletown
Cedarville
Bentonville
Flint Hill
Washington
Sperryville
Woodville
Remington
Culpeper
Warrenton
Fauquier Spgs.
Manassas
Occoquan
Brentsville
Calverton
Potomac
Morrisville
Garrisonville
Stafford
Falmouth
Fredericksburg
Arlington
Fairfax
The Plains
Accotink
Mt. Vernon
Quantico
Dumfries
Brooke
Rapidan
Madison
Orange
Port Republic
Barboursville
Proffit
Basic City
Staunton
Afton
Charlottesville
Buckner Sta.
Beaver Dam
Cuckoo
Doswell
Wilmington
Palmyra
Scottsville
Warren
Columbia
Pendleton
Bluff
Ashland
Hanover
Guinea
Laurel
Lee
Lorraine
Jefferson
Powhatan
Richmond
Elko
Lester Manor
New Kent
Providence Forge
Toano
Cricket Hill
West Point
Saluda
Sandy Bottom
Urbanna
Monaskon
Onancock
Pungoteague
Bell Haven
Exmore
Marionville
Eastville
Cape Charles
Old Point Comfort
Hampton
Squoson
Yorktown
Gloucester
Mathews
Pond
Haywood
Bridgetown
Mappsburg
Accomac
Parksley
Lancaster
Downings
Heathsville
Warsaw
Tappahannock
Ruther Glen
Dunnsville
Bestland
Penola
Milford
Woodford
Bowling Green
Port Royal
Bowlers Creek
Stratford
Montross
Port Lookout
Potomac River
Rappahannock R.
Mattaponi R.
Pamunkey R.
James R.
Chesapeake Bay
Atlantic Ocean
Virginia
Maryland
Pennsylvania
Delaware
Ohio R.
Kanawha R.
Big Sandy R.
Kentucky
Tennessee
North Carolina
Sea
Longitude
East
from
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56. WASHINGTON.

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP
HANDY MAP OF
WYOMING
SHOWING ALL RAILROADS, CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
75 MILES TO THE INCH
COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO.
WYOMING. 57.
Laramie
Cheyenne
Evanston
Rock Springs
Green River
Fort Bridger
Lander
Casper
Sheridan
Buffalo
Newcastle
Douglas
Wheatland
Torrington
Lusk
Hot Spgs
Edgemont
Chadron
Crawford
Rushville
Harrison
Alliance
Hemingford
Belle Fourche
Deadwood
Whitewood
Rapid City
Custer
Buffalo Gap
Oelrich
Marietta
Clare
Hat Cr.
Orin Jc
Glendo
Raw Hide Buttes
Sunrise
Wendover
Fairbank
Fort Laramie
Uva
Hartville
Warren
Bordeaux
Chugwater
Iron Mountain
Horse Cr.
Silver Crown
Hillsdale
Egbert
Pine Bluff
Arcadia
Granite Canon
Colorado Junction
Tie Siding
Woods
Dwyer
Dixon
Baggs
Burnt Fork
Lone Tree
Hilliard
Piedmont
Almy
Bridger
Carter
Cumberland
Red Canon
Hampton
Granger
Bryan
Green River
Rock Springs
Point of Rocks
Table Rock
Black Buttes
Bitter Cr.
Wamsutter
Latham
Creston
Rawlins
Fort Steele
Rockdale
Wyoming
Sulphur
Sarotoga
Bennett
Centennial
Hatton
Soda L.
Swan
Pagoda
Elk Mt.
Hanna
Aurora
Rock Creek
Lookout
Coopers L.
Medicine Bow
Seminoe
Durbin
Ferris
Hanna
Carbon
Walcott
Fremont L.
Lewis L.
Jackson L.
Yellowstone L.
Shoshone L.
Big Horn L.
Wind R.
Big Horn R.
Powder R.
Tongue R.
Little Missouri R.
Cheyenne R.
Niobrara R.
White R.
Belle Fourche R.
Rattlesnake Cr.
Elk Cr.
Box Elder
Bonna
Freeland
Tolland
Beaver
Oil City
Bessemer
Casper
Antelope Cr.
Dry Fk.
Powder River
Depot McKinney
Mil. Res.
Black Thunder
Beaver Cr.
Lance Cr.
Hat Cr.
Theresa
Lost Cabin
St. Stephen's
Ft. Washakie
Shoshone Agency
Lander
Hailey
Dallas
Derby
Atlantic Cy.
Miners Delight
South Pass Cy.
Myersville
Roberts
Granite Mts.
Big Piney
Dry Piney
La Barge
Fontenelle
Beckton
Alger
Dayton
Lodge Pole
Big Horn
Banner
Sheridan
Regis
Arvada
Croton
Big Red
Shell
Kearney
L. De Smet
P.C.M. Kinney
Buffalo
Hyattville
Bonanza
Trabing
Ono
Crazy Woman Fk.
Little Powder R.
Moorcroft
Gillette
Hulett
Aladdin
Beulah
Riverdale
Carlile
Sundance
Linden
Merino
Jerome
Osage
Pedro
Cambria
Wyan Kara
Black Hills
Deadwood
Whitewood
Elk Cr.
Rapid City
Custer
Hot Spgs
Buffalo Gap
Oelrich
Marietta
Clare
Edgemont
Chadron
Crawford
Rushville
Harrison
Alliance
Hemingford
Nebraska
Niobrara R.
Wheatland
Douglas
Irvine
Lost Spr.
Redbine
Manville
Lusk
Soda Cr.
Ranch
Van Tassel
Orin Jc
Glendo
Raw Hide Buttes
Sunrise
Wendover
Fairbank
Fort Laramie
Uva
Hartville
Warren
Bordeaux
Chugwater
Iron Mountain
Horse Cr.
Silver Crown
Hillsdale
Egbert
Pine Bluff
Arcadia
Granite Canon
Colorado Junction
Tie Siding
Woods
Dwyer
Dixon
Baggs
Burnt Fork
Lone Tree
Hilliard
Piedmont
Almy
Bridger
Carter
Cumberland
Red Canon
Hampton
Granger
Bryan
Green River
Rock Springs
Point of Rocks
Table Rock
Black Buttes
Bitter Cr.
Wamsutter
Latham
Creston
Rawlins
Fort Steele
Rockdale
Wyoming
Sulphur
Sarotoga
Bennett
Centennial
Hatton
Soda L.
Swan
Pagoda
Elk Mt.
Hanna
Aurora
Rock Creek
Lookout
Coopers L.
Medicine Bow
Seminoe
Durbin
Ferris
Hanna
Carbon
Walcott
Fremont L.
Lewis L.
Jackson L.
Yellowstone L.
Shoshone L.
Big Horn L.
Wind R.
Big Horn R.
Powder R.
Tongue R.
Little Missouri R.
Cheyenne R.
Niobrara R.
White R.
Belle Fourche R.
Rattlesnake Cr.
Elk Cr.
Box Elder
Bonna
Freeland
Tolland
Beaver
Oil City
Bessemer
Casper
Antelope Cr.
Dry Fk.
Powder River
Depot McKinney
Mil. Res.
Black Thunder
Beaver Cr.
Lance Cr.
Hat Cr.
Theresa
Lost Cabin
St. Stephen's
Ft. Washakie
Shoshone Agency
Lander
Hailey
Dallas
Derby
Atlantic Cy.
Miners Delight
South Pass Cy.
Myersville
Roberts
Granite Mts.
Big Piney
Dry Piney
La Barge
Fontenelle
Beckton
Alger
Dayton
Lodge Pole
Big Horn
Banner
Sheridan
Regis
Arvada
Croton
Big Red
Shell
Kearney
L. De Smet
P.C.M. Kinney
Buffalo
Hyattville
Bonanza
Trabing
Ono
Crazy Woman Fk.
Little Powder R.
Moorcroft
Gillette
Hulett
Aladdin
Beulah
Riverdale
Carlile
Sundance
Linden
Merino
Jerome
Osage
Pedro
Cambria
Wyan Kara
Black Hills
Deadwood
Whitewood
Elk Cr.
Rapid City
Custer
Hot Spgs
Buffalo Gap
Oelrich
Marietta
Clare
Edgemont
Chadron
Crawford
Rushville
Harrison
Alliance
Hemingford
Nebraska
Niobrara R.
Wheatland
Douglas
Irvine
Lost Spr.
Redbine
Manville
Lusk
Soda Cr.
Ranch
Van Tassel
Belle Fourche
Deadwood
Whitewood
Rapid City
Custer

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The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF
ALASKA
SCALE OF MILES.
0 50 100 200
0 50 100 200 300
KILOMETERS.
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KLONDIKE
GOLD FIELDS.
SCALE OF MILES.
ARCTIC OCEAN
Bering Sea
Gulf of Alaska
Aleutian Islands
Alaska Peninsula
Archipelago
Dawson
Nome
Sitka
Juneau
Circle
Eagle
Fort Yukon
Tanana
Yukon
Kuskokwim
Bethel
St. Michael
Norton Sound
Unalakleet
Unalaska
Kodiak
Prince of Wales
Mt. McKinley
Mt. Logan
Mt. St. Elias
Mt. Wrangell
Romanzoff Mts.
Endicott Mts.
Brooks Range
Koyukuk R.
Porcupine R.
Stewart R.
Pelly R.
Lewes R.
White R.
Copper R.
Chilkoot Pass
White Pass
Dyea
Skagway
Lynn Canal
Chilkat R.
Taku R.
Stikine R.
Glacier Bay
Mt. Fairweather
Alexander Archipelago
Behring Sea
Pribilof Islands
St. Paul
St. George
Unimak I.
Shumagin Islands
Kenai Peninsula
Cook Inlet
Kodiak I.
Afognak I.
Chichagof I.
Baranof I.
Admiralty I.
Prince of Wales I.
Kuskokwim Bay
Norton Sound
Yukon R.
Tanana R.
Kuskokwim R.

The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF
PORTO RICO.
(PUERTO RICO.)
0 5 10 20
Scale of Miles.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CARIBBEAN SEA
Longitude West from Greenwich
67° 66°30' 66° 65°30'
Sub. Tel. to Jamaica
Sub. Tel. to St. Thomas
To Port Tampa
To European Ports
San Juan
Santurce
Arecibo
Aguadilla
AGUADILLA
ARECIBO
SAN JUAN
Bayamon
Manati
Vega Baja
Vega Alta
Toa Alta
Toa Baja
Catano
Martin Pena
Rio Piedras
Carolina
Luquillo
Fajardo
Cabezas de San Juan
Los Embresadores
Canovanas
Rio Grande
Loiza
Barrazal
Jimenes
Cedro
Cubuy
Guaynabo
Minillas
Corozal
Naranjito
Toa Alta
Dajos
Mamey
Cedrito
Palos Blancos
Aguas Buenas
Gurabo
Juncos
Caguas
Cagüitas
Aguas Buenas
Aguada
Aguadilla
Rincon
Moca
Isabela
Camuy
Hatillo
Quebradillas
Lares
Pozas
Esperanza
Los Puertos
Dominguito
Cibao
Cacao
Cienaga
Charcas
Naranjito
Tariana
Corcobados
Arenalejos
Florida
Barceloneta
Manati
Vega Baja
Cibuco
Vega Alta
Dorado

The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF
HAWAII.
COPYRIGHT, 1903, BY THE J. H. MATTHEWS CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60
47 MILES TO THE INCH.
PACIFIC OCEAN
KAUAI
OAHU
MOLOKAI
MAUI
LANAI
KAHOOLAWE
HAWAII
Kauai Channel
Kaiwi Channel
Molokai Channel
Alenuihaha Channel
Honolulu
Pearl Harbor
Waialua
Waianae
Kahuku Pt.
Laie
Punaluu
Kaena Pt.
Kahanahaiki
Mauna Kadla
Waianae
Kaukonahua
Waialeale
Kaneohe Harbor
Waimanalo Anchorage
Makapuu Head
Barbers Pt.
Ewa Mill
Waipio
Pearl Harbor
Honolulu
Diamond Head
Waikiki
Kalaupapa
Leper Settlement
Mauna Loa
Olokui
Halawa Pt.
Pailolo Channel
Honolua
Nakalele
Kahakuloa Pt.
Waihee
Wailuku
Kahului
Haiku
Huelo
Paia
Keanae
Hana
Kipahulu
Kaupo
Makena
Kihei
Kapuekahi Bay
Hauiki Head
Mt. Haleakala
Olinda
Lahaina
Kaanapali
Honokowai
Kahului
Walkapu
Waihee
Waiehu
Kihei
Makena
Maalaea
Kamaole Pt.
Manele
Kaena Pt.
Five Needles
Lahaina
Kuhuli
Pali
Halepalaoa
Kealaikahiki Channel
Kealaikahiki Pt.
Molokini
Ka Lae o Ka Ilio
Kaiwi Pt.
Honolua
Honokohau
Kohala
Mahukona Harbor
Kawaihae
Puako Bay
Kiholo Bay
Makolea Pt.
Keahole Pt.
Kaloko
Kailua
Keauhou
Holualoa
Cooks Monument
Kealakekua
Napoopoo
Kaawaloa Bay
Okelomoana
Ohia Landing
Kauna Pt.
Ka Lae
Kaalualu
Punaluu
Honuapo
Pahala
Kau
Kau Desert
Mauna Loa
Mauna Kea
Hualalai
Kohala
North Kona
South Kona
Hamakua
Hilo
Waimea
Kukuihaele
Hookaa
Laupahoehoe
Nehehu Pt.
Hakalau Bay
Pt. Pinai
Bay
Lelehuei Pt.
Keaau
Makuu
Kapoho
Kapoho (Lava)
Pohokiki (Lava)
Kilauea
Ohikilau
Kalapana
Table Land
Lava flow of 1855
Lava flow of 1880
Lava flow of 1881
Lava flow of 1887
Lava flow of 1859
Lava flow of 1852
Lava flow of 1868
Lava flow of 1877
Lava flow of 1843
Lava flow of 1840
Lava flow of 1823
Lava flow of 1801
Lava flow of 1750
Lava flow of 1720
Lava flow of 1614
Lava flow of 1599
Lava flow of 1582
Lava flow of 1570
Lava flow of 1552
Lava flow of 1532
Lava flow of 1523
Lava flow of 1501
Lava flow of 1480
Lava flow of 1468
Lava flow of 1455
Lava flow of 1440
Lava flow of 1425
Lava flow of 1410
Lava flow of 1395
Lava flow of 1380
Lava flow of 1365
Lava flow of 1350
Lava flow of 1335
Lava flow of 1320
Lava flow of 1305
Lava flow of 1290
Lava flow of 1275
Lava flow of 1260
Lava flow of 1245
Lava flow of 1230
Lava flow of 1215
Lava flow of 1200
Lava flow of 1185
Lava flow of 1170
Lava flow of 1155
Lava flow of 1140
Lava flow of 1125
Lava flow of 1110
Lava flow of 1095
Lava flow of 1080
Lava flow of 1065
Lava flow of 1050
Lava flow of 1035
Lava flow of 1020
Lava flow of 1005
Lava flow of 990
Lava flow of 975
Lava flow of 960
Lava flow of 945
Lava flow of 930
Lava flow of 915
Lava flow of 900
Lava flow of 885
Lava flow of 870
Lava flow of 855
Lava flow of 840
Lava flow of 825
Lava flow of 810
Lava flow of 795
Lava flow of 780
Lava flow of 765
Lava flow of 750
Lava flow of 735
Lava flow of 720
Lava flow of 705
Lava flow of 690
Lava flow of 675
Lava flow of 660
Lava flow of 645
Lava flow of 630
Lava flow of 615
Lava flow of 600
Lava flow of 585
Lava flow of 570
Lava flow of 555
Lava flow of 540
Lava flow of 525
Lava flow of 510
Lava flow of 495
Lava flow of 480
Lava flow of 465
Lava flow of 450
Lava flow of 435
Lava flow of 420
Lava flow of 405
Lava flow of 390
Lava flow of 375
Lava flow of 360
Lava flow of 345
Lava flow of 330
Lava flow of 315
Lava flow of 300
Lava flow of 285
Lava flow of 270
Lava flow of 255
Lava flow of 240
Lava flow of 225
Lava flow of 210
Lava flow of 195
Lava flow of 180
Lava flow of 165
Lava flow of 150
Lava flow of 135
Lava flow of 120
Lava flow of 105
Lava flow of 90
Lava flow of 75
Lava flow of 60
Lava flow of 45
Lava flow of 30
Lava flow of 15
Lava flow of 0
Lava flow of -15
Lava flow of -30
Lava flow of -45
Lava flow of -60
Lava flow of -75
Lava flow of -90
Lava flow of -105
Lava flow of -120
Lava flow of -135
Lava flow of -150
Lava flow of -165
Lava flow of -180
Lava flow of -195
Lava flow of -210
Lava flow of -225
Lava flow of -240
Lava flow of -255
Lava flow of -270
Lava flow of -285
Lava flow of -300
Lava flow of -315
Lava flow of -330
Lava flow of -345
Lava flow of -360
Lava flow of -375
Lava flow of -390
Lava flow of -405
Lava flow of -420
Lava flow of -435
Lava flow of -450
Lava flow of -465
Lava flow of -480
Lava flow of -495
Lava flow of -510
Lava flow of -525
Lava flow of -540
Lava flow of -555
Lava flow of -570
Lava flow of -585
Lava flow of -600
Lava flow of -615
Lava flow of -630
Lava flow of -645
Lava flow of -660
Lava flow of -675
Lava flow of -690
Lava flow of -705
Lava flow of -720
Lava flow of -735
Lava flow of -750
Lava flow of -765
Lava flow of -780
Lava flow of -795
Lava flow of -810
Lava flow of -825
Lava flow of -840
Lava flow of -855
Lava flow of -870
Lava flow of -885
Lava flow of -900
Lava flow of -915
Lava flow of -930
Lava flow of -945
Lava flow of -960
Lava flow of -975
Lava flow of -990
Lava flow of -1005
Lava flow of -1020
Lava flow of -1035
Lava flow of -1050
Lava flow of -1065
Lava flow of -1080
Lava flow of -1095
Lava flow of -1110
Lava flow of -1125
Lava flow of -1140
Lava flow of -1155
Lava flow of -1170
Lava flow of -1185
Lava flow of -1200
Lava flow of -1215
Lava flow of -1230
Lava flow of -1245
Lava flow of -1260
Lava flow of -1275
Lava flow of -1290
Lava flow of -1305
Lava flow of -1320
Lava flow of -1335
Lava flow of -1350
Lava flow of -1365
Lava flow of -1380
Lava flow of -1395
Lava flow of -1410
Lava flow of -1425
Lava flow of -1440
Lava flow of -1455
Lava flow of -1468
Lava flow of -1480
Lava flow of -1501
Lava flow of -1523
Lava flow of -1532
Lava flow of -1552
Lava flow of -1570
Lava flow of -1582
Lava flow of -1599
Lava flow of -1614
Lava flow of -1720
Lava flow of -1750
Lava flow of -1801
Lava flow of -1823
Lava flow of -1840
Lava flow of -1843
Lava flow of -1877
Lava flow of -1868
Lava flow of -1852
Lava flow of -1859
Lava flow of -1887
Lava flow of -1881
Lava flow of -1880
Lava flow of -1855
TO VANCOUVER, 2,410
TO SAN FRANCISCO, 2,089
TO YOKOHAMA, 3,443 MILES AND HONGKONG, 5,317 MILES
TO SYDNEY, 4,854
TO AUCKLAND, 4,605
Osfonu Harbor
Massefau Bay
Cape Matutula
Pago Pago
Aleo
Red Pt.
Fangalii
Fangasar
Anuu
Pago Pago Harbor
Nafanua Bank
Amalula
Vailoa
Taema Bank
Leone Bay
Sail Rock Pt.
Steps Pt.
Narragansett Passage
TUTUILA I.
(To United States.)
Scale of Miles
SAMOA.
Scale of Miles.
NOTE: According to the Treaty of 1899, Great Britain renounces any claim to the SAMOAN ISLANDS, and Germany and the United States get possession of them as shown on this Map.
Falealupo
Matautu Harbor
SAVAII
Asau
Salailua
Palauli
Apolima
Apia
Apia Bay
UPOLU
Safata Harbor
Faleolo Harbor
Nuutele
TUTUILA
Ofu
MANUA IS.
Olosinga
Tau
Pago Pago Harbor
(To Germany)
(To United States)
ROSE I.
Pt. Ritidion
Pt. de Nigo
Falcona Anchorage
Sta. Rosa Pt.
Pt. de los Amantes
Pt. Tamon Bay
Gualon
Pt. Hanoud
Agana Bay
Pt. Sasayan
Agana
PACIFIC
Asan
Tepungan
Ylic
Pago
Port Pago
Ylic Bay
OCEAN
Port Tarofofo
Saga
Cotti
Fouha
Merizo
Karajan
Port Facpojan
Jofoyan Bay
Pt. Ajayan
Cocos I.
GUAM
SCALE OF MILES.
Longitude East from Greenwich
Wake I.
WAKE I.
Long. E. from Gr.
HOWLAND I. AND BAKER I.
Howland I.
Baker I.
Long. W. from Gr.
A
B
C
D
E

The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF THE
PHILIPPINE
ISLANDS.
SCALE, 217 MILES TO ONE INCH.
0 50 100 200 300
KILOMETERS.
COPYRIGHT, 1898,
BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Manila and Vicinity.
Canton
Hongkong
CHINA
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Luzon Island
Manila
Manila Bay
Cavite
Laoag
Vigan
Lingayen
Dagupan
Tarlac
Iba
Olongapo
Subic Bay
Corregidor I.
Scarborough Shoal
Balanga
Bataan
Lubang I.
Mindoro
Mindoro Str.
Calamianes Islands
Culion I.
Busuanga I.
Trident Shoal
Two Islets
Thi-tu I.
Loaita Bank
Tizard Bank
Cuyo Islands
Cuyo I.
Panay I.
Iloilo
Guimaras I.
Negros I.
Tablas I.
Sibuyan I.
Masbate
Samar I.
Catbalogan
Leyte
Tacloban
Ormoc
Cebu
Bohol I.
Siquijor I.
Dumaguete
Surigao
Mindanao Island
Davao
Zamboanga
Basilan Strait
Basilan I.
Isabela
Jolo
Pangutaran I.
Balabac I.
Balabac Strait
Palawan Island
ISLAS ADJACENTES
Puerto-Princesa
Tolon Bay
Pt. Bombonon
Rocky Bay
Dapidan Bay
Sindangan Bay
Misamis
Iligan Bay
Cagayan
Llanga
Butuan
Pt. Gorda
Pt. Santa Maria
Sibuguey Bay
Illana Bay
Dapitan
Carteron Reef
Investigator Shoal
Swallow Reef
Banguey I.
Balambangan I.
Misford
St. Michael Is.
Kagayan Sulu
Maruda B.
Kudat
Gaya
Mt. Kinabalu
Labuk Bay
Sandakan
Paitan Bay
Marchesa Bay
Bongon
Abai
Papar
Mempakan
Labuan I.
Brunei Bay
Brunei
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO
BORNEO
BRUNEI
DUTCH BORNEO
Darvel Bay
Sibuta I.
Tawi Tawi
Sulu Archipelago
Sulu Pass
SULU SEA
Malampaya Sd.
Calauit I.
Culion
Coron I.
Busuanga
Calauit Str.
Balabac Str.
Mindoro Str.
Verde I. Pass
Manila Bay
Balayan Bay
Lingayen Gulf
Lamon Bay
San Miguel Bay
Albay G.
Sorsogon
Mt. Mayon (Vol.)
Lagonoy Bay
San Bernardino Channel
Palapa
Pt. Sungi
Mt. Sapiritu
Mt. Halcon
Mt. Iraya
Mt. Apo (Vol.)
Mt. Malu
Mt. Balung
St. Lucia Bay
CELEBES SEA
Sarangani Bay
Sarangani Islands
Cabio I.
Great Sangir I.
Karkaralong Is.
Kabalusu I.
Meares I.
Ariana I.
Andi I.
Talaudar I.
Basilan Strait
Bashi Channel
Ballintang Channel
Babuyan Channel
Formosa Str.
Taiwan
Takow
Tainan
Heng-chun
Botel Tabago
Ibayat I.
Batan I.
Batan Islands
Babuyan I.
Calayan I.
Dulpiri I.
Fuga I.
Camiguin I.
Babuyan Islands
C. Bojeador
C. Engano
Aparri
Tuguegarao
Cagayan
Divilacan Bay
Paranan Bay
Divinisa Pt.
C. Bolinao
C. Balincasay
C. S. Ildefonso
Dazol Bay
Sta. Cruz
Mt. Legasy
Baler
Bongabong
Caiaruan
Polillo I.
Port Stony
Balanga
Caloocan
Kalaguas Is.
Pasay
Parañaque
Tagaytay
Dacat
Nueva Kaceres
Catanduanes
Lubang I.
Baunn
Lipa
Batangas
Tabayas
Tiaong
Mamburao
Mt. Halcon
6,866
Kalapan
Burias I.
Albay
Tiesi
Sibuyan I.
Masbate
Busuanga I.
Culion I.
Pt. Boto
Calamianes Islands
Nangalao I.
Linacapan I.
Colasi
Capiz
Ormoc
Tacloban
Catbalogan
Leyte
Samar I.
Trident Shoal
Two Islets
Loaita Bank
Tizard Bank
Cuyo Islands
Cuyo I.
Panay I.
Iloilo
Guimaras I.
Pt. Naso
Dumaran I.
Ulugan Bay
Green Bay
Malampaya Sd.
Calauit I.
Coron I.
Busuanga
Calauit Str.
Balabac Str.
Mindoro Str.
Verde I. Pass
Manila Bay
Balayan Bay
Lingayen Gulf
Lamon Bay
San Miguel Bay
Albay G.
Sorsogon
Mt. Mayon (Vol.)
Lagonoy Bay
San Bernardino Channel
Palapa
Pt. Sungi
Mt. Sapiritu
Mt. Halcon
Mt. Iraya
Mt. Apo (Vol.)
Mt. Malu
Mt. Balung
St. Lucia Bay
CELEBES SEA
Sarangani Bay
Sarangani Islands
Cabio I.
Great Sangir I.
Karkaralong Is.
Kabalusu I.
Meares I.
Ariana I.
Andi I.
Talaudar I.
Basilan Strait
Bashi Channel
Ballintang Channel
Babuyan Channel
Formosa Str.
Taiwan
Takow
Tainan
Heng-chun
Botel Tabago
Ibayat I.
Batan I.
Batan Islands
Babuyan I.
Calayan I.
Dulpiri I.
Fuga I.
Camiguin I.
Babuyan Islands
C. Bojeador
C. Engano
Aparri
Tuguegarao
Cagayan
Divilacan Bay
Paranan Bay
Divinisa Pt.
C. Bolinao
C. Balincasay
C. S. Ildefonso
Dazol Bay
Sta. Cruz
Mt. Legasy
Baler
Bongabong
Caiaruan
Polillo I.
Port Stony
Balanga
Caloocan
Kalaguas Is.
Pasay
Parañaque
Tagaytay
Dacat
Nueva Kaceres
Catanduanes
Lubang I.
Baunn
Lipa
Batangas
Tabayas
Tiaong
Mamburao
Mt. Halcon
6,866
Kalapan
Burias I.
Albay
Tiesi
Sibuyan I.
Masbate
Busuanga I.
Culion I.
Pt. Boto
Calamianes Islands
Nangalao I.
Linacapan I.
Colasi
Capiz
Ormoc
Tacloban
Catbalogan
Leyte
Samar I.
Trident Shoal
Two Islets
Loaita Bank
Tizard Bank
Cuyo Islands
Cuyo I.
Panay I.
Iloilo
Guimaras I.
Pt. Naso
Dumaran I.
Ulugan Bay
Green Bay
Malampaya Sd.
Calauit I.
Coron I.
Busuanga
Calauit Str.
Balabac Str.
Mindoro Str.
Verde I. Pass
Manila Bay
Balayan Bay
Lingayen Gulf
Lamon Bay
San Miguel Bay
Albay G.
Sorsogon
Mt. Mayon (Vol.)
Lagonoy Bay
San Bernardino Channel
Palapa
Pt. Sungi
Mt. Sapiritu
Mt. Halcon
Mt. Iraya
Mt. Apo (Vol.)
Mt. Malu
Mt. Balung
St. Lucia Bay
CELEBES SEA
Sarangani Bay
Sarangani Islands
Cabio I.
Great Sangir I.
Karkaralong Is.
Kabalusu I.
Meares I.
Ariana I.
Andi I.
Talaudar I.
Basilan Strait
Bashi Channel
Ballintang Channel
Babuyan Channel
Formosa Str.
Taiwan
Takow
Tainan
Heng-chun
Botel Tabago
Ibayat I.
Batan I.
Batan Islands
Babuyan I.
Calayan I.
Dulpiri I.
Fuga I.
Camiguin I.
Babuyan Islands
C. Bojeador
C. Engano
Aparri
Tuguegarao
Cagayan
Divilacan Bay
Paranan Bay
Divinisa Pt.
C. Bolinao
C. Balincasay
C. S. Ildefonso
Dazol Bay
Sta. Cruz
Mt. Legasy
Baler
Bongabong
Caiaruan
Polillo I.
Port Stony
Balanga
Caloocan
Kalaguas Is.
Pasay
Parañaque
Tagaytay
Dacat
Nueva Kaceres
Catanduanes
Lubang I.
Baunn
Lipa
Batangas
Tabayas
Tiaong
Mamburao
Mt. Halcon
6,866
Kalapan
Burias I.
Albay
Tiesi
Sibuyan I.
Masbate
Busuanga I.
Culion I.
Pt. Boto
Calamianes Islands
Nangalao I.
Linacapan I.
Colasi
Capiz
Ormoc
Tacloban
Catbalogan
Leyte
Samar I.
Trident Shoal
Two Islets
Loaita Bank
Tizard Bank
Cuyo Islands
Cuyo I.
Panay I.
Iloilo
Guimaras I.
Pt. Naso
Dumaran I.
Ulugan Bay
Green Bay
Malampaya Sd.
Calauit I.
Coron I.
Busuanga
Calauit Str.
Balabac Str.
Mindoro Str.
Verde I. Pass
Manila Bay
Balayan Bay
Lingayen Gulf
Lamon Bay
San Miguel Bay
Albay G.
Sorsogon
Mt. Mayon (Vol.)
Lagonoy Bay
San Bernardino Channel
Palapa
Pt. Sungi
Mt. Sapiritu
Mt. Halcon
Mt. Iraya
Mt. Apo (Vol.)
Mt. Malu
Mt. Balung
St. Lucia Bay
CELEBES SEA
Sarangani Bay
Sarangani Islands
Cabio I.
Great Sangir I.
Karkaralong Is.
Kabalusu I.
Meares I.
Ariana I.
Andi I.
Talaudar I.

The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF
LUZON,
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
SCALE OF MILES.
KILOMETERS.
Railroads thus: —— Telegraph Lines thus: ——
LUZON
Gulf of Lingayen
Dingalan Bay
Dilasac Bay
Divilacan Bay
Paranan Bay
Manila Bay
Balayan Bay
Tayabas Bay
Ragay Gulf
Isla de Mindoro
Isla de Polillo
Manila
Cavite
Bataan
Pangasinan
Zambales
Tarlac
Nueva Ecija
Pampanga
Bulacan
Laguna
Batangas
Tayabas
Camarines Norte
Camarines Sur
Ilocos Norte
Ilocos Sur
Abra
Benguet
Nueva Vizcaya
Isabela
Cagayan
Principe
Bontoc
Lepanto
Mt. Data
Mt. Burnay
Mt. Cagua
Mt. Guerao
Mt. Moises
Mt. Arayat
Mt. Pinatubo
Mt. Natib
Mt. Mariveles
Mt. Banahao
Mt. Malarayat
Mt. Makiling
Mt. Cristobal
Mt. Labo
Mt. Isarog
Mt. Mayon
Mt. Iriga
Mt. Bulusan
Mt. Malinao
Mt. Apo
Mt. Matutum
Mt. Parker
Mt. Halcon
Mt. Dayo
Mt. Baco
Mt. Iglit
Mt. Tapulao
Mt. Redondo
Mt. Pulog
Mt. Polis
Mt. Tirad
Mt. Data
Mt. Amuyao
Mt. Data
Mt. Data
Mt. Data

Straits of Florida
GULF OF MEXICO
Havana
(La Habana)
Matanzas
Cardenas
Salt Cay Bank
Bahama Channel
Nicholas Channel
Cayo Verde Channel
Old Bahama Channel
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Canal Viejo de Bahama
Morro Castle
Guadiana
HABANA
MATANZAS
PINAR DEL RIO
Pinar del Rio
Isle of Pines
(Isla de Pinos)
Santa Clara
SANTA CLARA
Cienfuegos
Santo Domingo
Sancti Spiritus
Trinidad
Golfo de Cazones
Canal de Jardines
Canal de Buenavista
Cayo Largo
Tunas de Zaza
Ciego de Avila
PUERTO PRINCIPE
Puerto Principe
Nuevitas
Gibara
Holguin
Victoria de las Tunas
Santa Cruz (del Sur)
Golfo de Guacanabo
Manzanillo
Bayamo
Sierra Maestra
Cabo Cruz
Oro del Toro
Canal de Yucatan
Cayos de los Doce Leguas
Queen's Gardens
(Jardines de la Reyna)
SANTIAGO DE CUBA
Santiago de Cuba
Spanish Squadron destroyed by U. S. Navy, July 3, 1898
Surrendered to U. S. July 16, 1898
Guantanamo
Guantanamo Bay
Baracoa
Cape Maisi
Cape Haitien
Port-au-Prince
HAITI
SANTO DOMINGO
PORTO RICO
San Juan
Mona Passage
Windward Passage
Jamaica Channel
Yucatan Channel
Gulf of Honduras
Belize
Kingston
JAMAICA
CARIBBEAN SEA
GREATER ANTILLES
LESSER ANTILLES
Trujillo
HONDURAS
Tegucigalpa
Corinto
Managua
NICARAGUA
Lake Nicaragua
Bluefields
NICARAGUA CANAL
Greytown
Pt. Limon
COSTA RICA
Panama Canal
Colon
Panama
Santa Marta
Barranquilla
Cartagena
La Guaira
Caracas
Curacao
Maracaibo
Puerto Cabello
Port of Spain
Trinidad
COLOMBIA
VENEZUELA
SOUTH AMERICA
Aves I.
Los Roques
Orchila I.
Margarita I.
Tortuga I.
Dry Tortugas
Key West
Florida Keys
Tampa
Great Bahama
Great Abaco I.
Andros
Nassau
Cat I.
San Salvador
Long I.
Crooked I.
Mariguana
Great Inagua I.
Turks Islands
Caicos Islands
Isle of Pines
Cape Catoche
Yucatan
Campeche
Tampico
Veracruz
Tuxpan
Alvarado
Coatzacoalcos
Tabasco
Frontera
Laguna de Terminos
Progreso
Sisal
Merida
Campeche
Champoton
Tehuantepec
Salina Cruz
Acapulco
Manzanillo
Colima
Mazatlan
Guaymas
Topolobampo
Magdalena Bay
Cape San Lucas
Lower California
Gulf of California
Gulf of Tehuantepec
Gulf of Fonseca
Gulf of Nicoya
Gulf of Panama
Gulf of Darien
Gulf of Uraba
Gulf of Venezuela
Gulf of Paria
Gulf of Cariaco
Gulf of Triste
Gulf of Batabano
Gulf of Guacanayabo
Gulf of Ana Maria
Gulf of Buenaventura
Gulf of Guayaquil
Gulf of Guayamas
Gulf of Dulce
Gulf of Honduras
Gulf of Amatique
Gulf of Papagayo

The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF
NEWFOUNDLAND.
COPYRIGHT, 1903, BY
THE J. N. MATTHEWS CO, BUFFALO, N.Y.
SCALE OF MILES.
KILOMETERS.
LABRADOR
C. Bald
C. St. Anthony
Strait of Belle Isle
Sandy I.
Outer I.
Flowers Cove
Hare Bay
Fichot Is.
Groix I.
Fox Cape
Bell I.
Canada Bay
St. John I.
Great Mecatina I.
Little Mecatina I.
Pt. Riche
Chimney Bay
Mal Bay
Hawkes Har.
Wolf Bay
Cat Hd.
Cow Head
St. Barbe I.
Baie Verte
C. St. John
Gull I.
Tilt Cove
Notre Dame Bay
Twillingate
Fogo I.
C. Fogo
Long I.
Wadham Is.
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Bonne Bay
Trout River
Bay of Islands
Deer Lake
Grand Lake
Humber R.
Corner Brook
Port au Port Bay
Long Pt.
Bay of Islands
Howley
Harrys Brook
Stephenville
C. St. George
St. George Bay
Seal Rocks
Robinson Crabbes
Victoria L.
Sleeping L.
Burnt Bay
Notre Dame Jc.
Norris Arm
Bishop Falls
Gambo
Bonavista Bay
Cabot I.
Greenspond I.
C. Bonavista
Bonavista
Kings Cove
Catalina
Grates Pt.
Bacalleu I.
Hant's Harbour
Western Bay
(Conception Bay)
Carbonear
Harbour Grace
Port Blandford
Thorburn Lake
Shoal Harbour
Northern Light
Heart's Content
La Manche
Harbour Main
Bellevue
Holyrood
Kelligrews
Conaspere
St. Johns
C. Anguille
Codroy
Little River
C. Ray
Port aux Basques
(Channel)
Rose Blanche
Cabot Strait
Burgeo
Rameia Is.
C. la Hune
Pastthrough
Hermitage Bay
Harbour Bay
Brunette I.
Fortune Bay
Grand Bank
Placentia
Fortune
Burin
Great St. Lawrence
St. Pierre
Lauseline
Grande Miquelon
(To France)
Little Miquelon
C. St. Mary
St. Mary Bay
Salmonier
Aquaforte
Lenews
Tresspassey
C. Race
C. Breton I.
Longitude West from Greenwich

QUEBEC
Dalhousie
Chaleur Bay
Miscou I.
Shippigan I.
Dawsonville
U.S. Observatory 1841
Campbellton
Restigouche R.
Armstrong Brook
Bathurst
Tracadie
Edmundston
Green River
Grand Falls
Madawaska R.
Nepisiguit R.
Miramichi Bay
North Cape
Escuminac
New Castle
Chatham
Tignish
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
Rogersville
Richibucto
Kingston
Shediac
Moncton
Amherst
Oxford
Pictou
Antigonishe
Arichat
Cape Canso
Guysboro
Isaacs Harbor
Port Hood
Louisburg
Gabarouse
Byron I.
Newfoundland
C. Ray
Port au Basque
Magdalen Islands
(To Quebec)
Amherst I.
St. Paul I.
Cape North
Ingonish
CAPE BRETON ISLAND
South Bay
North Sydney
Sydney
Glace Bay
Cheticamp
Eastern Harbor
Cape East
Margaree Harbor
Souris Harbor
Georgetown
Charlottetown
Tracadie
Pictou
Cape Tormentine
Shediac
Memramcook
Dorchester
Sackville
Port Elgin
Cape Tormentine
Northumberland Strait
Escuminac
Miramichi
Newcastle
Chatham
Dalhousie
Campbellton
Bathurst
Tracadie
Shippigan
Caraquet
Gloucester
Restigouche
Matapedia
Metapedia
Cascapedia
Grand Cascapedia
Percé
Gaspé
Gaspé Bay
Cape Gaspé
Mont Louis
Cape Chat
Matane
Metis
Rimouski
Rimouski R.
Trois Pistoles
Riviere du Loup
Kamouraska
Rivière Ouelle
Kamouraska
Isle Verte
Cacouna
Rivière du Loup
Temiscouata L.
Edmundston
Madawaska R.
Grand Falls
Woodstock
Hartland
Houlton
Presque Isle
Perth
Bath
Aroostook R.
Aroostook
Fredericton
Oromocto
Gagetown
Hampton
Welsford
Hartland
Chipman
Fulton
Brook
Havelock
Hopewell Cape
Elgin
Sussex Vale
Amherst
Spring Hill
Mines
Parrsboro
Quaco
Wolfville
Kentville
Windsor
Bridgetown
Annapolis
Digby
Long I.
Grand Manan I.
Passamaquoddy Bay
St. Andrews
St. Croix R.
St. Stephen
Calais
St. John
St. George
Oldtown
Bangor
Ellsworth
Mt. Desert I.
Quoddy Head
Bay of Fundy
Minas Basin
Minas Channel
Cobequid Bay
Shubenacadie R.
Truro
Upper Musquodoboit
West River
Sheet Harbour
Musquodoboit Harbour
Dartmouth
Halifax
Lunenburg
Mahone Bay
Liverpool
Shelburne
Yarmouth
Woods Harbor
Cape Sable I.
Cape Sable
Port Medway
Port Hebert
Port Mouton
Port Joli
Port Rossignol
Lockeport
Shag Harbour
Barrington
Cape Negro
Roseway
Jordan R.
Shelburne
Liverpool
Port Medway
Lunenburg
Mahone Bay
Halifax
Dartmouth
Musquodoboit Harbour
Sheet Harbour
West River
Upper Musquodoboit
Truro
Minas Channel
Cobequid Bay
Shubenacadie R.
Minas Basin
Bay of Fundy
Grand Manan I.
Passamaquoddy Bay
St. Andrews
St. Croix R.
St. Stephen
Calais
St. John
St. George
Oldtown
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Ellsworth
Mt. Desert I.
Quoddy Head
Long I.
Digby
Annapolis
Bridgetown
Windsor
Kentville
Wolfville
Parrsboro
Quaco
Spring Hill
Mines
Amherst
Port Elgin
Sussex Vale
Hopewell Cape
Elgin
Hampton
Welsford
Gagetown
Oromocto
Fredericton
Woodstock
Hartland
Houlton
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Perth
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Aroostook
Grand Falls
Edmundston
Madawaska R.
Temiscouata L.
Riviere du Loup
Kamouraska
Rivière Ouelle
Isle Verte
Cacouna
Trois Pistoles
Rimouski
Rimouski R.
Metis
Matane
Cape Chat
Mont Louis
Gaspé
Gaspé Bay
Cape Gaspé
Percé
Grand Cascapedia
Cascapedia
Metapedia
Matapedia
Restigouche
Caraquet
Shippigan
Miscou I.
Chaleur Bay
Dalhousie
Campbellton
Armstrong Brook
Restigouche R.
Dawsonville
U.S. Observatory 1841
Campbellton
Edmundston
Green River
Grand Falls
Woodstock
Hartland
Houlton
Presque Isle
Perth
Bath
Aroostook R.
Aroostook
Fredericton
Oromocto
Gagetown
Hampton
Welsford
Hartland
Chipman
Fulton
Brook
Havelock
Moncton
Memramcook
Dorchester
Sackville
Port Elgin
Cape Tormentine
Shediac
Amherst
Oxford
Pictou
Tracadie
Antigonishe
Arichat
Cape Canso
Guysboro
Isaacs Harbor
Port Hood
Louisburg
Gabarouse
Byron I.
Newfoundland
C. Ray
Port au Basque
Magdalen Islands
(To Quebec)
Amherst I.
St. Paul I.
Cape North
Ingonish
CAPE BRETON ISLAND
South Bay
North Sydney
Sydney
Glace Bay
Cheticamp
Eastern Harbor
Cape East
Margaree Harbor
Souris Harbor
Georgetown
Charlottetown
Tignish
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
Rogersville
Richibucto
Kingston
Shediac
Moncton
Amherst
Oxford
Pictou
Antigonishe
Arichat
Cape Canso
Guysboro
Isaacs Harbor
Port Hood
Louisburg
Gabarouse
Escuminac
New Castle
Chatham
Nepisiguit R.
Miramichi Bay
North Cape
Amherst I.
Cape North
Ingonish
Sydney
Glace Bay
Cheticamp
Eastern Harbor
Cape East
Margaree Harbor
Souris Harbor
Georgetown
Charlottetown
Tignish
Rogersville
Richibucto
Kingston
Shediac
Moncton
Amherst
Oxford
Pictou
Antigonishe
Arichat
Cape Canso
Guysboro
Isaacs Harbor
Port Hood
Louisburg
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C. Ray
Port au Basque
Magdalen Islands
(To Quebec)
Amherst I.
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Cape North
Ingonish
CAPE BRETON ISLAND
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Eastern Harbor
Cape East
Margaree Harbor
Souris Harbor
Georgetown
Charlottetown
Tignish
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
Rogersville
Richibucto
Kingston
Shediac
Moncton
Amherst
Oxford
Pictou
Antigonishe
Arichat
Cape Canso
Guysboro
Isaacs Harbor
Port Hood
Louisburg
Gabarouse
Escuminac
New Castle
Chatham
Nepisiguit R.
Miramichi Bay
North Cape
Amherst I.
Cape North
Ingonish
Sydney
Glace Bay
Cheticamp
Eastern Harbor
Cape East
Margaree Harbor
Souris Harbor
Georgetown
Charlottetown
Tignish
Rogersville
Richibucto
Kingston
Shediac
Moncton
Amherst
Oxford
Pictou
Antigonishe
Arichat
Cape Canso
Guysboro
Isaacs Harbor
Port Hood
Louisburg
Gabarouse
The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF THE
MARITIME PROVINCES.
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THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.
SCALE OF MILES.
KILOMETERS.
Longitude West from Greenwich

66. QUEBEC.
The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF
QUEBEC.
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
KILOMETERS.
0 100
SKETCH MAP OF
QUEBEC,
SHOWING THE WHOLE EXTENT
OF THE PROVINCE.
SCALE OF MILES.
0 100 200
Longitude West 70° from Greenwich
Megiusta R.
Obatogaman L.
Chegobich L.
Chegobich R.
Source of the St. Maurice
Lake St. John
St. Prime
Roberval
Kikendatch
Chapelle R.
St. Maurice R.
Metabetchouan
Gelleon
Chicoutimi
Laterriere
Ha! Ha! Bay
L. Kenogami
Commissioners L.
Mission
Grand L.
Lake Edward
L. Manouan
L. Mondonac
Riviere du Rat
L. Clair
Quebec
St. Michel des Saints
Three Rivers
Huntingdon
Montreal
Ottawa R.
Pipmaukin L.
L. de la Savane
L. Itomamo
L. Portneuf
Great Bay
L. Kakuskans
Portneuf
Jacques Cartier R.
Batiscan R.
Ste. Anne R.
Montmorency R.
Montmorency Falls
Beauport
Charlesbourg
Lorette
Lake St. Charles
Lake St. Joseph
Lake St. Francis
Standon
Cranbourne
Leeds
Thetford
Arthabaska
St. Francois (Beauce)
Megantic
Kennebec
Moosehead Lake
Richmond
Danville
Melbourne
Dudswell
Robinson
Compton
Stanstead
Sherbrooke
Coaticook
Lennoxville
Waterloo
Granby
Farnham
Cowansville
Sutton
Brome
Knowlton
Ormstown
Huntingdon
Chateauguay
Beauharnois
Valleyfield
Soulanges
Vaudreuil
Ste. Rose
Ste. Therese
St. Jerome
Terrebonne
Lachenaie
Lachine
Lake St. Louis
Caughnawaga
St. Lambert
Longueuil
Boucherville
Varennes
Contrecoeur
Verchères
Sorel
Yamaska
Drummondville
Nicolet
Gentilly
Becancour
Parkman
Gosford
Lyster
Inverness
Tingwick
Warwick
Victoriaville
Princeville
Somerset
Kingsey
Windsor
Weedon
Cookshire
Newport
Stanstead
Hatley
Barnston
Georgeville
Magog
Orford
Eaton
Dudswell
Bury
Lingwick
Scotstown
Hereford
Piopolis
Ascot
Lennoxville
Compton
Waterville
Wotton
Melbourne
Richmond
Danville
Windsor
Kingsey
Asbestos
Ste. Agnes
Murray Bay
Ste. Irenee
Les Eboulements
St. Paul's Bay
Laval
Coudres
St. Roch
St. Jean Port Joli
L'Islet
Cap St. Ignace
Montmagny
Garthead
St. Thomas
St. Francois
St. Anselme
St. Philippe de Neri
St. Anne
Kamouraska
St. Alexandre
Cacouna
Riviere du Loup
Fraserville
Notre Dame du Lac
Rimouski
St. Fabien
St. Mathieu
Trois Pistoles
Ile Verte
Port au Persil
Port Hare
Les Escoumains
St. Simon
Tadousac
Sault au Cochon
Mille Vaches
Father Pt.
Metis
Ile Bic
Ste. Flavie
St. Felicite
Matane
Ste. Anne des Monts
Mont Louis
Grande Valée
Chlorydormes
Fox River
Cap Chat
Capucins
Manicuagan Pen.
Pt. St. Nicholas
Trinity Bay
Pte. des Monts
Ste. Anne des Monts
Griffin Cove
Douglastown
Gaspé Peninsula
Grand Ridge
Perce
Grand Pabos
L'Anse aux Gascons
Caplin River
Port Daniel
Paspebiac
New Carlisle
Chaleurs Bay
Shippegan
Carleton
Bonaventure
Nouvelle R.
Causapscal
Matapedia
Amqui
Metis Lake
Matiguoche L.
Rimouski
Mitis R.
Metapedia R.
Restigouche R.
Cross Town
Dalhousie
Campbellton
New Richmond
Escuminac R.
Miramichi R.
Bathurst
Nepisiguit R.
Tetagouche R.
Grand Falls
Madawaska R.
Temiscouata L.
Riviere du Loup
Fraserville
Rivière Ouelle
Kamouraska
St. Alexandre
Cacouna
Notre Dame du Lac
Rimouski
Metis
Ste. Flavie
Matane
Mont Louis
Grande Valée
Gaspé Peninsula
Carleton
Bonaventure
Paspebiac
New Carlisle
Chaleurs Bay
Shippegan
NEW BRUNSWICK
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Chatham
Miramichi
Bathurst
Dalhousie
Campbellton
Restigouche
Grand Falls
Madawaska
Temiscouata
Edmundston
St. John R.
St. Francis R.
Ste. Agnes
Murray Bay
Ste. Irenee
Les Eboulements
St. Paul's Bay
Laval
Coudres
St. Roch
St. Jean Port Joli
L'Islet
Cap St. Ignace
Montmagny
Garthead
St. Thomas
St. Francois
St. Anselme
St. Philippe de Neri
St. Anne
Kamouraska
St. Alexandre
Cacouna
Riviere du Loup
Fraserville
Notre Dame du Lac
Rimouski
St. Fabien
St. Mathieu
Trois Pistoles
Ile Verte
Port au Persil
Port Hare
Les Escoumains
St. Simon
Tadousac
Sault au Cochon
Mille Vaches
Father Pt.
Metis
Ile Bic
Ste. Flavie
St. Felicite
Matane
Ste. Anne des Monts
Mont Louis
Grande Valée
Chlorydormes
Fox River
Cap Chat
Capucins
Manicuagan Pen.
Pt. St. Nicholas
Trinity Bay
Pte.

The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF
ONTARIO.
SCALE OF MILES.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
82 MILES TO ONE INCH.
0 50 100 150
KILOMETERS
COPYRIGHT 1899, BY
THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO BUFFALO, N.Y.
Northwestern Part of
ONTARIO.
0 100 200
SCALE OF MILES.
LAKE HURON
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
GEORGIAN BAY
NORTH CHANNEL
Manitoulin Island
Toronto
Hamilton
London
Brantford
Guelph
Stratford
Kingston
Ottawa
Montreal
Detroit
Windsor
Cleveland
Buffalo
Rochester
Toledo
Sandusky
Erie
Dunkirk
Jamestown
Niagara Falls
St. Catharines
Peterboro
Belleville
Brockville
Cornwall
Owen Sound
Collingwood
Barrie
Orillia
Midland
Parry Sound
Sault Ste. Marie
Sudbury
North Bay
Pembroke
Renfrew
Lake Nipigon
Port Arthur
Fort William
Thunder Bay
Rainy L.
Red L.
Duluth
Superior
Marquette
Chapleau
Biscotasing
L. Temiscaming
Missanabie
Abitibi L.
Moose Factory
James Bay
Winnipeg
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
UNITED STATES
Lake of the Woods
Lake Superior
Georgian Bay
Lake Huron
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
Lake St. Clair
Lake Simcoe
Lake Nipissing
Lake Temiscaming
Lake Abitibi
Lake Nepigon
Lake Winnipeg
Lake of the Woods
Lake Superior
Lake Huron
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
Lake St. Clair
Lake Simcoe
Lake Nipissing
Lake Temiscaming
Lake Abitibi
Lake Nepigon
Lake Winnipeg
Lake of the Woods

MANITOBA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
and NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES
SCALE OF MILES
KILOMETERS
COPYRIGHT, 1903, BY THE J. N. MATTHEWS CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
MACKENZIE
YUKON
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
ASSINIBOIA
MANITOBA
ATHABASCA
KEEWATIN
HUDSON BAY
Great Slave Lake
Lake Athabasca
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Winnipegosis
Lake Manitoba
Dawson
Fort Simpson
Fort Providence
Fort Resolution
Fort Liard
Fort Nelson
Fort Smith
Fort Chipewyan
Fort McMurray
Peace River
Edmonton
Calgary
Regina
Prince Albert
Battleford
Saskatoon
Winnipeg
Brandon
Portage la Prairie
Port Arthur
Fort William
Vancouver
Victoria
New Westminster
Strait of Juan de Fuca
Cape Flattery
Hudson Bay
Port Churchill
Port Nelson
Fort Severn
York Factory
Fort Churchill
Southampton Island
Baffin Land
Chesterfield Inlet
Rankin Inlet
Sir Bibby I.
C. Eskimo
C. Tatnam
C. Lookout
Nelson House
Split Lake
Island Lake
Oxford House
Norway House
Berens R.
Winnipeg R.
Red R.
Albany R.
Severn R.
Nelson R.
Hayes R.
Churchill R.
Mackenzie R.
Peace R.
Athabasca R.
Slave R.
Liard R.
Yukon R.
Stikine R.
Skeena R.
Fraser R.
Columbia R.
Saskatchewan R.
Assiniboine R.
Red R.
Lake of the Woods
Rainy L.
Lake Superior
Lake Nipigon
Lake Nipissing
Lake St. Joseph
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Manitoba
Lake Athabasca
Great Bear Lake
Great Slave Lake
Lake Winnipegosis
Lake of the Woods
Lake Superior
Lake Nipigon
Lake Nipissing
Lake St. Joseph
Hudson Bay
Baffin Land
Southampton Island
Chesterfield Inlet
Rankin Inlet
Sir Bibby I.
C. Eskimo
C. Tatnam
C. Lookout
Port Churchill
Port Nelson
Fort Severn
York Factory
Fort Churchill

The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY MAP OF
MEXICO.
SCALE OF MILES.
0 50 100 200 300
0 50 100 200 300
KILOMETERS.
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BUFFALO, N.Y.
MEXICO. 69.
GULF OF MEXICO
Gulf of Campeche
Gulf of Tehuantepec
PACIFIC OCEAN
Longitude 100° West from Greenwich
Tucson
Silver City
Deming
Rincon
Eddy
El Paso
Ciudad Juárez
Fort Worth
Dallas
Shreveport
Vicksburg
Jackson
Meridian
Montgomery
Natchez
Mobile
Pensacola
Baton Rouge
New Orleans
Houston
Galveston
Waco
San Angelo
Sierra Blanca
Austin
Kerrville
San Antonio
Eagle Pass
Indianola
Corpus Christi
Laredo
Nuevo Laredo
Monclova
Piedras Negras
Isabel
Brownsville
Matamoros
Monterey
Saltillo
Torreon
Jimulco
Parras
Viesca
Lerdo
Gomez Palacio
Durango
Mazapil
Concepcion del Oro
Fresnillo
Zacatecas
Aguascalientes
San Luis Potosí
Tampico
Guadalajara
Leon
Guanajuato
Irapuato
Celaya
Queretaro
Pachuca
Tuxpan
Jalapa
Veracruz
Alvarado
Mexico
Morelia
Toluca
Cuernavaca
Puebla
Orizaba
Tehuacan
Oaxaca
Acapulco
Chilpancingo
Iguala
Tixtla
Ometepec
Tuxtla
Tehuantepec
Salina Cruz
Tapachula
Guatemala
Progreso
Merida
Campeche
Champoton
Frontera
Tabasco
Villa Hermosa
Minatitlan
Tehuantepec
Ocotepec
San Cristobal
Comitan
Chiapa
Tonala
Suchil
Villa Alta
Merida
Valladolid
Tizimin
Temax
Bolonchen
YUCATAN
Bacalar
Corozal
Turneffe I.
BRITISH HONDURAS
Belize
Gulf of Honduras
Stann Creek
St. Thomas
HONDURAS
Comayagua
Omoa
Puerto Cortez
Ruatan I.
Bonacca I.
Roatan I.
Utila I.
Guanaja I.
Swan Is.
Cape Gracias a Dios
Truxillo
Aguan
Trujillo
Sonoyta
Quitovac
Nogales
Agua Zarca
Sasabe
Sta. Cruz
Batepito
Candelaria
Sajmacio
Santa Ana
Carmen
Montezuma
Aripze
Pesqueira
Moctezuma
S. Buenaventura
Namiquipa
Tenosabble
Presidio del Norte
Presidio S. Vicente
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz
Chihuahua
Sta. Rosalia
Sierra Mojada
Jimenez
Cuatro Cienegas
Escalon
Conejos
El Oro
Trevino
Hidalgo
Allende
Guerrero
Sabinas
Hondo
Cuchillo Parado
Sta. Rosa de Bimas
Buenavista
Concepcion
Casas
Alamos
Cruz
Fuerte
S. Mateo
S. Jose
Guadalupe y Calvo
Sinaloa
Culiacan
Papasquiaro
Ocala
San Juan del Rio
Galeana
Mazapil
Vanegas
Cedral
Catorce
Matehuala
Venado
Moctezuma
Salinas
Rosario
Mazatlan
Nombre de Dios
Ciudad Victoria
Doctor Arroyo
San Francisco
Prieto
Tamos
Agua Caliente
Dolores
Hidalgo
Jacona
Zamora
Lagos
Jalisco
Ameca
Tepic
Acaponeta
Sayula
Zapotlan
Urupapan
Tacambaro
Zitacuaro
Tuxpan
Tlapa
Iguala
Union
Chilapa
Suchil
Villa Alta
Tixtla
Acapulco
Ometepec
Costlan
Salina Cruz
Tapachula
Gautemala
Tehuantepec
Chiapa
Tonala
Comitan
Tuxtla
Ocotepec
San Andres
Frontera
Tabasco
Villa Hermosa
Minatitlan
Tehuantepec
Alvarado
Veracruz
Jalapa
Tuxpan
Pachuca
Queretaro
Irapuato
Celaya
Guanajuato
Leon
San Luis Potosí
Tampico
Aguascalientes
Zacatecas
Fresnillo
Durango
Mazapil
Concepcion del Oro
Parras
Viesca
Lerdo
Gomez Palacio
Torreon
Jimulco
Saltillo
Monterey
Nuevo Laredo
Monclova
Piedras Negras
Laredo
Corpus Christi
Isabel
Brownsville
Matamoros
Galveston
Houston
Beaumont
Kerrville
Austin
San Antonio
Eagle Pass
Indianola
Waco
San Angelo
Sierra Blanca
Eddy
Deming
Rincon
Silver City
Tucson
Fort Worth
Dallas
Shreveport
Vicksburg
Jackson
Meridian
Montgomery
Natchez
Mobile
Pensacola
Baton Rouge
New Orleans
Sonoyta
Quitovac
Nogales
Agua Zarca
Sasabe
Sta. Cruz
Batepito
Candelaria
Sajmacio
Santa Ana
Carmen
Montezuma
Aripze
Pesqueira
Moctezuma
S. Buenaventura
Namiquipa
Tenosabble
Presidio del Norte
Presidio S. Vicente
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz
Chihuahua
Sta. Rosalia
Sierra Mojada
Jimenez
Cuatro Cienegas
Escalon
Conejos
El Oro
Trevino
Hidalgo
Allende
Guerrero
Sabinas
Hondo
Cuchillo Parado
Sta. Rosa de Bimas
Buenavista
Concepcion
Casas
Alamos
Cruz
Fuerte
S. Mateo
S. Jose
Guadalupe y Calvo
Sinaloa
Culiacan
Papasquiaro
Ocala
San Juan del Rio
Galeana
Mazapil
Vanegas
Cedral
Catorce
Matehuala
Venado
Moctezuma
Salinas
Rosario
Mazatlan
Nombre de Dios
Ciudad Victoria
Doctor Arroyo
San Francisco
Prieto
Tamos
Agua Caliente
Dolores
Hidalgo
Jacona
Zamora
Lagos
Jalisco
Ameca
Tepic
Acaponeta
Sayula
Zapotlan
Urupapan
Tacambaro
Zitacuaro
Tuxpan
Tlapa
Iguala
Union
Chilapa
Suchil
Villa Alta
Tixtla
Acapulco
Ometepec
Costlan
Salina Cruz
Tapachula
Gautemala
Tehuantepec
Chiapa
Tonala
Comitan
Tuxtla
Ocotepec
San Andres
Frontera
Tabasco
Villa Hermosa
Minatitlan
Tehuantepec
Alvarado
Veracruz
Jalapa
Tuxpan
Pachuca
Queretaro
Irapuato
Celaya
Guanajuato
Leon
San Luis Potosí
Tampico
Aguascalientes
Zacatecas
Fresnillo
Durango
Mazapil
Concepcion del Oro
Parras
Viesca
Lerdo
Gomez Palacio
Torreon
Jimulco
Saltillo
Monterey
Nuevo Laredo
Monclova
Piedras Negras
Laredo
Corpus Christi
Isabel
Brownsville
Matamoros
Galveston
Houston
Beaumont
Kerrville
Austin
San Antonio
Eagle Pass
Indianola
Waco
San Angelo
Sierra Blanca
Eddy
Deming
Rincon
Silver City
Tucson
Fort Worth
Dallas
Shreveport
Vicksburg
Jackson
Meridian
Montgomery
Natchez
Mobile
Pensacola
Baton Rouge
New Orleans
Progreso
Merida
Campeche
Champoton
Frontera
Tabasco
Villa Hermosa
Minatitlan
Tehuantepec
Alvarado
Veracruz
Jalapa
Tuxpan
Pachuca
Queretaro
Irapuato
Celaya
Guanajuato
Leon
San Luis Potosí
Tampico
Aguascalientes
Zacatecas
Fresnillo
Durango
Mazapil
Concepcion del Oro
Parras
Viesca
Lerdo
Gomez Palacio
Torreon
Jimulco
Saltillo
Monterey
Nuevo Laredo
Monclova
Piedras Negras
Laredo
Corpus Christi
Isabel
Brownsville
Matamoros
Galveston
Houston
Beaumont
Kerrville
Austin
San Antonio
Eagle Pass
Indianola
Waco
San Angelo
Sierra Blanca
Eddy
Deming
Rincon
Silver City
Tucson
Fort Worth
Dallas
Shreveport
Vicksburg
Jackson
Meridian
Montgomery
Natchez
Mobile
Pensacola
Baton Rouge
New Orleans
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
115°
110°
100°
95°
90°
1
2
3
4
15
20
25
30

70. CENTRAL STATES OF MEXICO.

The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY MAP OF
CENTRAL AMERICA.
SCALE OF MILES.
KILOMETERS
Capitals: ◎ Railways:
Canals:
COPYRIGHT, 1902, BY THE J. N. MATTHEWS CO.
MEXICO
GUATEMALA
BRITISH HONDURAS
HONDURAS
SALVADOR
NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA
COLOMBIA
Gulf of Honduras
Swan Islands
Tegucigalpa
Guatemala
San Salvador
Managua
Lake Nicaragua
San José
Pico Blanco
Old Providence I. (To Colombia)
St. Andrews I. (To Colombia)
Courtown Cays
Albuquerque Cays
Little Corn I.
Great Corn I.
Bluefields
Monkey Pt.
Greytown (San Juan del Norte)
PROPOSED NICARAGUA CANAL
Panama Canal under construction
THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Colon (Aspinwall)
Panama
Panama Bay
Pacific Ocean
CARIBBEAN SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
Mosquito
Gulf of Panama
Bay of Panama
Bay of San Blas
Gulf of Darien
Bay of Coronado
Bay of Culebra
Bay of Papagayo
Islands
Bay Islands
Utila I.
Ruatan I.
Bonacca or Guanaja I.
Lighthouse Reef
Turneffe I.
Belize
Palenque
Simojovel
Comitan
Chiapa
Tehuantepec R.
Tehuantepec City
Salina Cruz
Tapachula
Champerico
Amatitlan
Escuintla
Retalhuleu
Ocos
Quezaltenango
Totonicapam
Huehuetenango
Coban
Livingston
Izabal
Peten
Flores
Lake Peten
Chichen Itza
Merida
Progreso
Campeche
Frontera
Tabasco
Tuxtla
Tonala
Arriaga
Pijijiapan
Soconusco
Tacana
Tajumulco
Acatenango
Fuego
Agua
Pacaya
Atitlan
Amatitlan
Jalapa
Chiquimula
Gracias
Comayagua
Intibuca
Chalatenango
Yuscaran
Ahuachapan
Sonsonate
Acajutla
La Libertad
La Union
San Miguel
San Vicente
La Brea
Cuscatlan
Ilopango
Ocotal
Chinandega
Leon
Corinto
Momotombo
Managua
Masaya
Granada
Rivas
Ometepe I.
Brito
San Juan del Sur
San Carlos
Solentiname Is.
Ometepe
Chontales
Libertad
Matagalpa
Jinotega
Juigalpa
Catacamas
Yoro
Ceiba
Omoa
Trujillo
Puerto Cortes
Tela
Ruatan
Roatan
Utila
Bonacca
Guanaja
Cameron
Pta. Patuca
Caratasca Lag.
C. Gracias a Dios
Wanks
Segovia or Wanks
Coco
Bocay
Cuicuina
Waunta
Prinzapolka
Wawa
Pearl L.
Port L.
Carca
Guisisil
Libertad
Acoyapa
Lake Nicaragua
Greytown
Port Limon
Matina
Carrillo
Cartago
Nicoya
Nicoya Pen.
Punta Arenas
Puntarenas
Esparza
Barranca
Aranjuez
Orotina
Alajuela
Heredia
Cartago
Irazu
Turrialba
Chirripo Grande
Pico Blanco
Pt. Uvita
C. Blanco
Golfo Nicoya
Golfo Dulce
R. Grande
Terraba
Chiriqui Lagoon
Chiriqui
Bocas del Toro Gulf
Bocas del Toro
Almirante
Changuinola
Escudo de Veraguas
Veraguas
Belen
Coiba I.
Cebaco I.
Montijo Bay
Parita Bay
Azuero Pen.
Herrera
Los Santos
Pedasi
Pta. Mariato
Pta. Garachine
Pearl Is.
Rey I.
Pedro Gonzalez I.
Taboga
Taboguilla
Pta. Vaca de Monte
Pta. Brujo
Chorrera
Panama
Pacora
Chepo
Chepillo I.
Pt. San Blas
Pt. Manzanilla
Aguadulce
Natá
Penonome
David
Veraguas
Coiba
Cordillera de Talamanca
Cordillera de Chiriqui
Cordillera de Veraguas
Cordillera de Tabasco
Sierra Madre
Sierra de Soconusco
Pija Mountains
Colon Mts.
Sierra de Omoa
Sierra de Merendon
Sierra de Chuacus
Sierra de Tecpan
Sierra de Tumbala
Sierra de Palenque
Sierra de Tabasco
Sierra de Tuxtla
Sierra de Chiapa
Sierra de Tonala
Sierra de Tarrazu
Sierra de Talamanca
Sierra de Veraguas
Sierra de Chiriqui

The Matthews-Northrup HANDY-MAP OF COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA, ECUADOR, PERU and BOLIVIA with western part of BRAZIL.

0 50 100 200 300 400 500
SCALE OF MILES.

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600
KILOMETERS.

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THE M.-N. WORKS, BUFFALO.

The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF
BRAZIL
and GUIANA.
For western part of Brazil see page 72.
SCALE OF MILES.
KILOMETERS.
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BRAZIL
BRITISH GUIANA
DUTCH GUIANA (Surinam)
FRENCH GUIANA
Georgetown
Paramaribo
Cayenne
EQUATOR
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Rio de Janeiro
São Paulo
Victoria
Petropolis
Maranhão (S. Luis)
Ceara (Fortaleza)
Pernambuco
Bahia
Bahia de Todos os Santos
Parahyba
Natal
Maceio
Aracaju
Pelotas
Rio Grande do Sul
Porto Alegre
Montevideo
Asuncion
PARAGUAY
BOLIVIA
ARGENTINA
Corrientes
Posadas
Villa Rica
Villa Hayes
Puerto Suarez
Corumba
Cuyaba
Matto Grosso
Plateau of
Ilha Bananal
Rio Tocantins
Rio Xingu
Rio Tapajos
Rio Madeira
Rio Purus
Rio Negro
Rio Branco
Rio Solimoes
Rio Javary
Rio Jurua
Rio Yapura
Rio Japura
Rio Iça
Rio Putumayo
Rio Napo
Rio Tigre
Rio Pastaza
Rio Huallaga
Rio Ucayali
Rio Beni
Rio Mamore
Rio Guapore
Rio Paraguay
Rio Parana
Rio Uruguay
Rio Tocantins
Rio Araguaya
Rio Grande
Rio Paranahyba
Rio Parnahyba
Rio Paraguassu
Rio Jequitinhonha
Rio Doce
Rio Paraiba
Rio Ribeira
Rio Itajahy
Rio Tubarão
Rio Jacuhy
Rio Ibicuy
Rio Negro
Rio Colorado
Rio Chubut
Rio Deseado
Rio Santa Cruz
Rio Gallegos
Rio Chico
Rio Coig
Rio Santa Maria
Rio Iguassu
Rio Tieté
Rio Pardo
Rio Grande
Rio Doce
Rio Mucury
Rio Pardo
Rio Contas
Rio Vasa Barris
Rio Real
Rio Sergipe
Rio Itapicuru
Rio Mearim
Rio Pindaré
Rio Gurupy
Rio Tury Assu
Rio Moju
Rio Acará
Rio Guamá
Rio Capim
Rio Tocantins
Rio Xingu
Rio Iriri
Rio Curuá
Rio Trombetas
Rio Nhamundá
Rio Jamundá
Rio Paru
Rio Jary
Rio Maecuru
Rio Cuminá
Rio Mapuera
Rio Nhamundá
Rio Uatumã
Rio Jatapú
Rio Urubu
Rio Negro
Rio Branco
Rio Solimoes
Rio Javary
Rio Jurua
Rio Yapura
Rio Japura
Rio Iça
Rio Putumayo
Rio Napo
Rio Tigre
Rio Pastaza
Rio Huallaga
Rio Ucayali
Rio Beni
Rio Mamore
Rio Guapore
Rio Paraguay
Rio Parana
Rio Uruguay
Rio Tocantins
Rio Araguaya
Rio Grande
Rio Paranahyba
Rio Parnahyba
Rio Paraguassu
Rio Jequitinhonha
Rio Doce
Rio Paraiba
Rio Ribeira
Rio Itajahy
Rio Tubarão
Rio Jacuhy
Rio Ibicuy
Rio Negro
Rio Colorado
Rio Chubut
Rio Deseado
Rio Santa Cruz
Rio Gallegos
Rio Chico
Rio Coig
Rio Santa Maria
Rio Iguassu
Rio Tieté
Rio Pardo
Rio Grande
Rio Doce
Rio Mucury
Rio Pardo
Rio Contas
Rio Vasa Barris
Rio Real
Rio Sergipe
Rio Itapicuru
Rio Mearim
Rio Pindaré
Rio Gurupy
Rio Tury Assu
Rio Moju
Rio Acará
Rio Guamá
Rio Capim
Rio Tocantins
Rio Xingu
Rio Iriri
Rio Curuá
Rio Trombetas
Rio Nhamundá
Rio Jamundá
Rio Paru
Rio Jary
Rio Maecuru
Rio Cuminá
Rio Mapuera
Rio Nhamundá
Rio Uatumã
Rio Jatapú
Rio Urubu
Manaos
Para or Mouths of the Amazon R.
Iquitos
Belem
Maranhão
Fortaleza
Recife
Maceio
Aracaju
Bahia
Victoria
Rio de Janeiro
São Paulo
Petropolis
Montevideo
Asuncion
Buenos Aires
Rosario
Santa Fe
Cordoba
Mendoza
Tucuman
Salta
Jujuy
Catamarca
La Rioja
San Juan
San Luis
Rio Cuarto
Bahia Blanca
Patagonia
Tierra del Fuego
Falkland Islands
Cape Horn
Strait of Magellan
Cape Virgin Mts.
Cape Orange
Cape Nassau
Cape Cassiporé
Cape Norte
Cape São Roque
Cape Calcanhar
Cape Tubarão
Cape Frio
Cape Corrientes
Cape Blanco
Cape Parinhas
Cape Negro
Cape Horn
Cape Virgin Mts.
Strait of Magellan
Falkland Islands
Tierra del Fuego
Patagonia
Bahia Blanca
Rio Cuarto
San Luis
San Juan
La Rioja
Catamarca
Jujuy
Salta
Tucuman
Mendoza
Cordoba
Santa Fe
Rosario
Buenos Aires
Montevideo
Asuncion
Rio de Janeiro
São Paulo
Victoria
Bahia
Maceio
Aracaju
Recife
Fortaleza
Belem
Iquitos
Manaos
Para or Mouths of the Amazon R.
Cape Orange
Cape Nassau
Cape Cassiporé
Cape Norte
Cape São Roque
Cape Calcanhar
Cape Tubarão
Cape Frio
Cape Corrientes
Cape Blanco
Cape Parinhas
Cape Negro
Cape Horn
Cape Virgin Mts.
Strait of Magellan
Falkland Islands
Tierra del Fuego
Patagonia
Bahia Blanca
Rio Cuarto
San Luis
San Juan
La Rioja
Catamarca
Jujuy
Salta
Tucuman
Mendoza
Cordoba
Santa Fe
Rosario
Buenos Aires
Montevideo
Asuncion
Rio de Janeiro
São Paulo
Victoria
Bahia
Maceio
Aracaju
Recife
Fortaleza
Belem
Iquitos
Manaos
Para or Mouths of the Amazon R.
THE M.-N. WORKS, BUFFALO.

BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
URUGUAY
BRAZIL
ARGENTINA
CHILE
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Gulfo de San Matias
Golfo de San Jorge
(Gulf of St. George)
Ensenada de Mazarredo
Puerto Deseado
(Port Desire)
Bahia Blanca
Rio de la Plata
Falkland Islands
(British)
PATAGONIA
Tierra del Fuego
The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF
ARGENTINA,
CHILE,
PARAGUAY and URUGUAY.
SCALE OF MILES.
KILOMETERS.
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THE M.-N. WORKS, BUFFALO
Longitude C West from 50° Greenwich D

Paris
Scale of Miles.
Berlin
Scale of Miles.
Rome
Scale of Miles.
St. Petersburg
Vienna
Constantinople
and Bosporus,
Capitals of Countries shown thus: ◎
The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF
EUROPE.
SCALE OF MILES.
KILOMETERS.
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EUROPE. 75.

The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF THE
BRITISH ISLES.
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100
50 100 200
KILOMETERS
COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
Shetland Islands
Orkney Islands
Edinburgh
Glasgow
Liverpool
VICINITY OF Liverpool.
Scale of Miles
London.
Scale of Miles.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH SEA
IRISH SEA
ENGLISH CHANNEL
IRELAND
Hebrides
Longitude West from Greenwich

The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF
ENGLAND.
SCALE OF MILES.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60
KILOMETERS.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
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Longitude West from Greenwich
SCOTLAND
IRELAND
ENGLAND
WALES
NORTH SEA
IRISH SEA
ENGLISH CHANNEL
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Edinburgh
Glasgow
Perth
St. Andrews
Dunbar
Berwick-upon-Tweed
Belfast
Dublin
Douglas
ISLE OF MAN
Carlisle
Newcastle
Sunderland
Durham
Hartlepool
Middlesbrough
Whitby
Scarborough
Stockton
Richmond
Leeds
Bradford
Manchester
Liverpool
Sheffield
Nottingham
Birmingham
Wolverhampton
Kingston upon Hull
Lincoln
Norwich
Yarmouth
Cambridge
Ipswich
Colchester
Harwich
London
Canterbury
Dover
Brighton
Portsmouth
Isle of Wight
Southampton
Bristol
Cardiff
Swansea
Plymouth
Exeter
Torquay
Falmouth
Penzance
Land's End
Lizard Head
Start Pt.
Portland Bill
Weymouth
Dorchester
Salisbury
Oxford
Reading
Windsor
Aldershot
Guildford
Hastings
Eastbourne
Boulogne
Dieppe
Havre
Cherbourg
Alderney
Guernsey
Jersey
Sark
CHANNEL ISLANDS
FRANCE
R. Tweed
R. Tyne
R. Humber
R. Thames
R. Severn
R. Seine
Firth of Forth
Firth of Clyde
Solway Firth
Morecambe Bay
Bristol Channel
Lyme Bay
Torbay
Plymouth Sound
Milford Haven
Cheviot Hills
Pennine Chain
North Downs
South Downs
Salisbury Plain
Dartmoor
Exmoor
Lake District
Scafell
Helvellyn
Snowdon
Cader Idris
Ben Nevis
Ben Lomond
Loch Lomond
Loch Ness
Loch Katrine
Loch Tay
Loch Awe
Loch Lochy
Loch Leven
Loch Maree
Loch Shiel
Loch Fyne
Loch Rannoch
Loch Tummel
Loch Garry
Loch Etive
Loch Linnhe
Loch Arkaig
Loch Morar
Loch Hourn
Loch Alsh
Loch Broom
Loch Ryan
Loch Doon
Loch Skene
Loch Urr
Loch Ken
Loch Dee
Loch Trool
Loch Vennachar
Loch Achray
Loch Voil
Loch Earn
Loch Lubnaig
Loch Rannoch
Loch Tummel
Loch Garry
Loch Etive
Loch Linnhe
Loch Arkaig
Loch Morar
Loch Hourn
Loch Alsh
Loch Broom
Loch Ryan
Loch Doon
Loch Skene
Loch Urr
Loch Ken
Loch Dee
Loch Trool
Loch Vennachar
Loch Achray
Loch Voil
Loch Earn
Loch Lubnaig

78. GERMAN EMPIRE.
The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF THE
GERMAN EMPIRE.
SCALE OF MILES.
0 12 25 37 50 75 100
0 50 100 150
KILOMETERS.
THE RHINE
AND VICINITY.
SCALE OF MILES
COPYRIGHT 1899, BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO., BUFFALO N. Y.
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
DENMARK
SWEDEN
RUSSIA
GERMANY
FRANCE
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
Bohemia
Moravia
Austria
Prussia
Saxony
Bavaria
Wurtemberg
Alsace
Lorraine
Hamburg
Bremen
Berlin
Hanover
Magdeburg
Leipzig
Dresden
Breslau
Frankfort-on-Main
Nuremberg
Munich
Stuttgart
Cologne
Dusseldorf
Elberfeld
Barmen
Dortmund
Krefeld
Prague
Danzig
Konigsberg
Stettin
Posen
Strassburg
Metz
Kiel
Kiel Bay
Lubeck Bay
Gulf of Danzig
Zuyder Zee
Rhine
Elbe
Danube
Oder
Vistula
Moselkern

The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF
SWITZERLAND.
SCALE OF MILES
KILOMETERS.
Basel
Zurich
Winterthur
St. Gall
Constance
Schaffhausen
Lucerne
Solothurn
Bern
Fribourg
Thun
Neuchatel
Lausanne
Geneva
Vevey
Montreux
Martigny
Sion
Sierre
Brieg
Zermatt
Mt. Rosa
Mt. Blanc
Chamonix
Aosta
Chatillon
Ivrea
Varese
Como
Lugano
Locarno
Bellinzona
Airolo
Andermatt
Altdorf
Glarus
Chur
Davos
Coire
Ragatz
Wesen
Zug
Zug
Baden
Aarau
Olten
Liestal
Basel
Rheinfelden
Laufenburg
Waldshut
Schaffhausen
Neuhausen
Rheinfall
Constance
Kreuzlingen
Frauenfeld
Winterthur
Uberlingen
Ravensburg
Kempten
Lindau
Bregenz
Feldkirch
Buchs
Sargans
Wesen
Ragatz
Coire
Davos
Chur
Glarus
Zug
Lucerne
Altdorf
Brunnen
Stanz
Sarnen
Meiringen
Interlaken
Thun
Spiez
Frutigen
Lauterbrunnen
Grindelwald
Gsteig
Oberland
Fribourg
Bulle
Gruyeres
Romont
Moudon
Yverdon
Neuchatel
Biel
Solothurn
Burgdorf
Langnau
Huttwil
Sempach
Sursee
Willisau
Entlebuch
Schupfheim
Langenthal
Aarburg
Olten
Zofingen
Aarau
Lenzburg
Brugg
Baden
Zurich
Winterthur
Frauenfeld
Weinfelden
Bischofszell
Rorschach
St. Gall
Herisau
Trogen
Appenzell
Altstatten
Oberstdorf

80. AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY MAP OF
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
SCALE OF MILES.
KILOMETERS
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The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF
NORWAY, SWEDEN
AND
DENMARK.
SCALE OF MILES.
0 50 100 150 200
KILOMETERS
0 50 100 200 300
COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP, CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.
Longitude East from Greenwich.
North Cape (Nordkap)
Magero
Nordkyn
Hammerfest
Finmarken
Karasjok
Tromsö
Vesteraalen
Lofoten
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ARCTIC CIRCLE
Enontekis
Sodankyla
Luleå
Pitea
Haparanda
Torneå
Uleåborg
Gamla Karleby
Brahestad
Vasa
Nurmo
Christinestad
Tammerfors
Tavastehus
Nystad
Raumo
Björneborg
Åbo
Helsingfors
Åland
Mariehamn
Hango Ude
Gulf of Finland
Gulf Reval
Port Baltic
Dagö
Pernau
Oesel
Gulf of Riga
Windau
Riga
Mitau
Libau
Memel
Kovno
Trondhjem
Kristiansund
Aalesund
Molde
Hitteren
Stoksund
Stenkjer
Lekangen
Levanger
Namsos
Vigten
Vegesund
Brönö
Hestmandö
Trenstaven
Dönnesö
Moskenes
Værö
Bodö
Sulitjelma
Gellivare
Malmberget
Jukkasjärvi
Torne Träsk
Kalix Elf
Lule Elf
Pite Elf
Skellefteå
Umea
Lycksele
Arjeplog
Arvidsjaur
Jokkmokk
Quickjock
Gellivara
Haparanda
Torneå
Luleå
Pitea
Skellefteå
Umea
Vannas
Asele
Ormsköldsvik
Vaasa
Gamla Karleby
Brahestad
Uleåborg
Sorsele
Storuman
Vindel Elf
Ume Elf
Hornafvan
Nederkalix
Kalix Elf
Lule Elf
Pite Elf
Torne Elf
Torneå Träsk
Enontekis
Karasjok
Tana Elv
Vadsö
Vardö
Bosekop
Alten
Hammerfest
Sörö
Ringvand
Andenes
Andö
Lango
Hindö
Senjen
Syd Kvalö
Östvaago
Vestvaago
Stamsund
Kabelvaag
Henningsvær
Moskenes
Værö
Bodö
Saltdal
Skjerstad
Fauske

A 5 B 10 C 15 D 20 E 25 F 30 G 35 H 40 J 45 K 50 L 55 M 60 N 65 O 70 P 75 Q
Arctic Ocean
NOVA ZEMBLA
Yalmal or Samoyedes Peninsula
Kara Sea
Kara Strait
Waigach I.
Nikolskoi
Dolgoi I.
Kara Bay
Russian Cape
Kolgajef I.
C. Kanin
C. Sviatoi
Kanin Pen.
Timan
Pustozersk
Bolshezemelskaia Tundra
ARCTIC CIRCLE
Abramovo
Peshora
Pechora
Kolva
Ural Mts.
Mt. Syade
Obdorsk
Ob or Ohi
Berezof
Sosva
Ust Voi
Ust Tsilma
Jahma
Pinega
Ust Vashka
Archangel
Kholmogory
Onega
Onega Bay
Onega L.
Solovetskoi Is.
White Sea
Kandalaksha Bay
Kandalaksha
Kola Peninsula
Kola
Ponoi
Kusomen
Pialitsa
Lapland
Finmarken
North Cape
Nordkyn
Vardö
Varangerfjord
Ribachi Pen.
Ekaterinen Haven
Ekaterinograd
Murman Coast
Vadsö
Hammerfest
Mageroe
Sörö
Vesteralen
Lofoten Is.
Ofoten Fj.
Westfjord
Tromsö
Malmberget
Sulitjelma
Dunnes
Vegeno
Bröno
Bodö
Vestfjord
Skellefteå
Piteå
Luleå
Torneå
Boden
Nederkalix
Sodankyla
Kemijoki R.
Kemi
Uleåborg
Gamla Karleby
Kajana
Soratzkol
Nukhotskol
Vygozerskol
Syskol
Onega
Pinega
Archangelskol
Krasnoborsk
Uskof
Veliki Ustug
Velsk
Totma
Vologda
Kadnikof
Kirilof
Onetz
Ladoga
Goreki
Pinegskol
Tygra
Fedorova
Petrosavodsk
Bordavala
Kemi
Oulu
Uleåborg
Christinestad
Kuopio
Maaselga
Mikkeli
Jyväskylä
Tavastehus
Tammerfors
Björneborg
Abo
Aland Is.
Gulf of Bothnia
Gulf of Finland
Helsingfors
Hangö
Ude
Reval
Gotland
Stockholm
Sea
Baltic
Schlüsselburg
St. Petersburg
Ladoga L.
Onega L.
Ivangorod
Chudovo
Ustishna
Borovichi
Novgorod
Gorshkóviny
Valdai Hills
Bezhetzk
Tver
Vyshni Volochok
Vosnesensk
Shuya
Ivanovo
Vladimir
Moscow
Murom
Oka
Arzamas
Kazan
Volga
Chistopol
Elabuga
Kama
Sarapul
Izhevsk
Votkinsk
Votkinsk Res.
Kotelnitz
Nolinsk
Kirsanskii
Nikolski
Kologrif
Kostroma
Kineshma
Yaroslaf
Rybinsk
Mologa
Sheksna
Podosinovetz
Kai
Sollikamsk
Usolie
Kungur
Perm
Ekaterinburg
Siberia
Yurla
Chirpan
Kama
Vyatka
Viatka
Slobodskoi
Kotelnitch
Nizhni Tagilsk
Irbit
Tumen
Tobolsk
Irtish
Ishim
Troitzkoi
Ufa
Ufa R.
Mt. Tunel
Zlatoust
Chelyabinsk
Kislanskoi
Troitzkoi
Ural Mts.
Ural R.
Caspian Sea
Volga R.
Samara
Saratof
Penza
Tambof
Riazan
Kolomna
Moscow
Smolensk
Vitebsk
Dvina R.
Riga
Gulf of Riga
Libau
Mitau
Windau
Pskof
Ostrof
Opochka
Rezhitza
Dünaburg
Veronovo
Rjef
Vlasma
Polotsk
Sharilf
Tilsit
Memel
Danzig
Dirschau
Konitz
Bromberg
Thorn
Kalisch
Warsaw
Vistula R.
Vistula Mouth
Pillau
Königsberg
Insterburg
Gumbinnen
Lyck
Grodno
Bialystok
Brest
Pripet R.
Pripet Marshes
Dnieper R.
Gomel
Mogilef
Orsha
Smolensk
Roslavl
Bryansk
Orel
Kursk
Belgorod
Kharkof
Donetz R.
Donetz Basin
Sea of Azof
Taganrog
Rostof
Don R.
Don Cossacks
Novocherkask
Manitch R.
Manitch Depression
Caucasus Mts.
Kuban R.
Kuban Cossacks
Ekaterinodar
Black Sea
Sea of Azof
Crimea
Sevastopol
Simferopol
Perekop
Kherson
Nikolaief
Odessa
Dniester R.
Kishenef
Bessarabia
Jassy
Galatz
Danube R.
Danube Mouth
Sulina
Kilia
Akkerman
Ismail
Reni
Bolgrad
Roumania
Bucharest
Ploesti
Giurgevo
Rustchuk
Varna
Bulgaria
Servia
Belgrade
Hungary
Austria
Galicia
Lemberg
Przemysl
Cracow
Silesia
Breslau
Posen
Germany
Berlin
Stettin
Pomerania
Prussia
Courland
Livonia
Esthonia
Finland
Russia
Asia
Europe

The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY MAP OF
RUSSIA
SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 300 400
SCALE OF KILOMETERS
0 200 400 600 800
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THE M.-N. WORKS BUFFALO.
RUSSIA. 83.
CENTRAL ASIA
TURKESTAN
PERSIA
ASIA MINOR
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Caucasus Mountains
HUNGARY
ROUMANIA
SERVIA
BULGARIA
EASTERN ROUMELIA
TURKEY
GREECE
Aegean Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Sea of Azof
Sea of Marmora
Gulf of Iskanderun
Gulf of Adalia
Constantinople
Bosphorus
Dardanelles
Danube
Dniester
Dnieper
Don
Volga
Ural
Kuban
Terek
Kur
Aras
Euphrates
Tigris
Mt. Ararat
Mt. Elbruz
Kazbek Mt.
Cyprus (Brit.)
Longitude East from Greenwich
E F G H K L M

The Hague
Rotterdam
NETHERLANDS
North Sea
London
R. Thames
Bristol Channel
Cardiff
Bristol
ENGLAND
Dover
Strait of Dover
Ostend
Ghent
Antwerp
Düsseldorf
Southampton
Brighton
Newhaven
Portsmouth
I. of Wight
Dunkirk
Calais
Boulogne
Brussels
BELGIUM
Liege
Roubaix
Lille
Coblentz
Plymouth
English Channel
C. de la Hague
Alderney
Channel Islands (To England)
Guernsey
Sark
Jersey
Pas de Talbert
Cherbourg
Havre
Fecamp
Dieppe
Amiens
Rouen
Quentin
Sedan
Luxemburg
Thionville
Caen
Bayeux
Falaise
Evreux
Compiegne
Soissons
Rheims
Verdun
Metz
Pont a Mousson
St. Malo
Granville
Coutances
St. Lo
Argentan
Versailles
Paris
Meaux
Nancy
Morlaix
Guingamp
St. Brieuc
Lannion
Carhaix
Avranches
Alencon
Chartres
Dreux
Fontainebleau
Troyes
Bar-le-Duc
Lunéville
Dinan
Fougeres
Mayenne
Epernay
St. Dié
Chaumont
Pontivy
Redon
Vitre
Laval
Orleans
Montargis
Joigny
Bar sur Seine
Bourbonne
Plombières
Quimper
Quimperlé
Le Mans
Beaugency
Auxerre
Tonnerre
Langres
Vesoul
Belfort
Lorient
Vannes
Chateaubriant
Angers
Tours
Blois
Chambord
Clamecy
Dijon
Gray
Besançon
Belle Ile
St. Nazaire
Nantes
Cholet
Saumur
Chinon
Bourges
Cosne
Nevers
Auxonne
Pontarlier
Salins
R. Loire
I. de Noirmoutier
Chatellerault
Loudun
Issoudun
Clamecy
Le Creusot
Chalons-sur-Saone
Moulins
Macon
Bourg
I. d'Yeu
La Roche sur Yon
Les Sables d'Olonne
Poitiers
Chateauroux
Montlucon
Roanne
Tarare
Belley
Fontenay le Comte
Niort
Gueret
Aubusson
Thiers
Villefranche
Lyon
Vienne
Grenoble
I. de Re
La Rochelle
Rochefort
I. d'Oleron
Angoulême
Limoges
St. Yrieix
Riom
Clermont Ferrand
Montbrison
St. Etienne
Valence
Bay of
Biscay
R. Gironde
Pauillac
St. Laurent
Blaye
Perigueux
Brive
Tulle
Aurillac
Le Puy
Privas
Montelimar
Gap
Bordeaux
Arcachon
Bazas
Libourne
Bergerac
Sarlat
Figeac
Rodez
Mende
Digne
Barcelonnette
Castelsarrasin
Villefranche
Cahors
Milhau
Alais
Cannes
Vaucluse
Mont Cenis
Agen
Moissac
Montauban
Nimes
Arles
Montpellier
Frejus
Briançon
Mont de Marsan
Dax
Auch
Albi
St. Affrique
Beziers
Aix
Marseille
Hyeres
Bayonne
Pau
Tarbes
Lourdes
Toulouse
Carcassonne
Narbonne
Toulon
Iles d'Hyeres
S. Sebastian
Irun
Biarritz
Gulf of Lyon
R. Ebro
Mediterranean Sea
Mt. Perdu
Mt. Maladetta
Andorra
Collioure
Port Vendres
C. de Creus
SPAIN
Barcelona
Tarragona
CORSICA.
Same Scale as Main Map.
Capraja
C. Corse
Elba I.
Bastia
I. Pianosa
Calvi
Corte
Mt. Rotondo
Ajaccio
Bonifacio
The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF
FRANCE.
0 10 20 30 40 50 100
SCALE OF MILES.
0 25 50 100 150
KILOMETRES.
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Longitude East 12° from Greenwich
SWITZERLAND
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
Slavonia
Croatia
BOSNIA
Dalmatia
Milan
Venice
Turin
Genoa
Bologna
Ravenna
Florence
Ancona
Leghorn
Pisa
Lucca
Modena
Parma
Reggio
Ferrara
Mantua
Verona
Brescia
Bergamo
Trieste
Fiume
Pola
Zara
Sarajevo
Spalato
Lesina
Curzola
Meleda
Ragusa
Cattaro
Ligurian Sea
Gulf of Genoa
Riviera di Levante
Riviera di Ponente
Gulf of Venice
Mouths of Po
ADRIATIC SEA
APENNINES
TUSCANY
MARCHES
UMBRIA
ABRUZZI
CORSICA
SARDINIA
Tyrrhenian Sea
Straits of Bonifacio
Gulf of Orosei
Gulf of Oristano
Gulf of Cagliari
Gulf of Asinara
Gulf of Porto Torres
Rome
Naples
Pontine Is.
Ponza
Ventotene
Gulf of Gaeta
Gulf of Naples
Bay of Naples
CAMPANIA
MOLISE
APULIA
BASILICATA
CALABRIA
Gulf of Taranto
Gulf of Manfredonia
Gulf of Salerno
Gulf of Policastro
Gulf of Squillace
Gulf of Sant' Eufemia
Lipari or Aeolian Islands
Stromboli
Vulcano
Salina
Panaria
Filicuri
Alicuri
Messina
Palermo
Catania
Trapani
Marsala
Mazzara
Girgenti
Augusta
Syracuse
Ionian Sea
Sicilian Channel
Strait of Messina
Strait of Bonifacio
Procida Channel
Malta
Valetta
Gozo
Comino
Pantellaria
Lampedusa
Linosa
Tremiti Is.
Pelagosa I.
Planosa I.
Lissa
Lesina
Curzola
Lagosta
Meleda
Ragusa
Cattaro
Sebenico
Spalato
Brazza
Zara
Pola
Fiume
Karlstadt
Agram
Cilli
Marburg
Laibach
Gorizia
Udine
Belluno
Bozen
Trient
Como
Lecco
Sondrio
Chiavenna
Domodossola
Novara
Vercelli
Alessandria
Asti
Casale
Pavia
Lodi
Cremona
Mantua
Verona
Vicenza
Padua
Treviso
Rovigo
Ferrara
Modena
Reggio
Parma
Piacenza
Massa
Carrara
Lucca
Pisa
Leghorn
Pistoia
Florence
Prato
Arezzo
Siena
Grosseto
Orbetello
Rimini
Pesaro
Fano
Sinigaglia
Ancona
Osimo
Recanati
Macerata
Fermo
Ascoli
Teramo
Aquila
Sulmona
Chieti
Pescara
Lanciano
Vasto
Termoli
Campobasso
Larino
Isernia
Benevento
Caserta
Capua
Aversa
Naples
Nola
Sorrento
Castellammare
Salerno
Amalfi
Eboli
Potenza
Melfi
Venosa
Andria
Barletta
Trani
Bari
Monopoli
Ostuni
Brindisi
Lecce
Otranto
Taranto
Gallipoli
Matera
Metaponto
Francavilla
Ceglie
Fontana
Grottaglie
Oria
Manduria
Sava
Castellaneta
Gravina
Acerenza
Tursi
Policastro
Sapri
Diamante
Belvedere Marittimo
Paola
Cosenza
Rossano
Corigliano
Cotrone
Crotone
Catanzaro
Squillace
Nicastro
Monteleone
Pizzo
Tropea
Nicotera
Palmi
Reggio di Calabria
Gerace Marina
Bagnara
Scilla
Messina
Milazzo
Patti
Cefalu
Termini Imerese
Castellammare
Alcamo
Trapani
Marsala
Mazzara
Sciacca
Girgenti
Licata
Terranova
Caltanissetta
Piazza Armerina
Augusta
Catania
Aci Reale
Taormina
Syracuse
Noto
Avola
Porto Palo
Ragusa
Modica
Scicli
Vittoria
Comiso
Biscari
Caltagirone
Leonforte
Nicosia
Agira
Adernò
Randazzo
Castiglione
Francavilla
Riposto
Acireale
Catania
Augusta

Smyrna
Athens
GREECE
Aegean Sea
Crete
or Candia
Cyprus
(British)
Famagusta
Larnaka
Limasol
Tripoli
Beirut
Damascus
Sidon
Tyre
Acre
Haifa
Mt. Carmel
Nablus
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Hebron
Gaza
Askalon
Port Said
Damietta
Mouths of the Nile
Alexandria
Rosetta
El Arish
Suez
Cairo
Memphis
Pyramids
Ruins of Sais
Ruins of Naucratis
Ruins of Tanis
Ruins of Zoan
Ruins of Bubastis
Ruins of Heliopolis
Ruins of Memphis
Ruins of Thebes
Ruins of Karnak
Ruins of Luxor
Ruins of Abydos
Ruins of Dendera
Ruins of Ombos
Ruins of Edfu
Ruins of Esneh
Ruins of Hermonthis
Ruins of Erment
Ruins of Thebes
Ruins of Koptos
Ruins of Tentyra
Ruins of Abydos
Ruins of Ombos
Ruins of Edfu
Ruins of Esneh
Ruins of Hermonthis
Ruins of Erment

The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF
BALKAN PENINSULA,
TURKEY IN EUROPE,
GREECE, BULGARIA, RUMANIA,
SERVIA and MONTENEGRO.
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RUSSIA
AUSTRIA
Wallachia
Great
Little
Moldavia
Bukharest
Rustchuk
Kishenef
Varna
Constantinople
Smyrna
Saloniki
Monastir
Adrianople
Philippopolis
Sofia
Belgrade
Krajova
Scutari
Janina
Trikala
Athens
Crete or Candia
Rhodes
Mytilene
Chios
Samos
Lemnos
Thasos
Imbros
Gallipoli
Brusa
Balikesri
Akhissar
Alasher
Odemish
Aidin
Mytilenic
(Midillu)
Ionian Sea
Adriatic Sea
Aegean Sea
Mediterranean Sea
ASIA MINOR
BOSNIA
SERVIA
BULGARIA
RUMANIA
TURKEY
GREECE
ITALY
Black Sea
Sea of Marmora
Bosporus
Dardanelles
Gulf of Saloniki
Gulf of Smyrna
Gulf of Lepanto
Gulf of Arcadia
Gulf of Corinth
Gulf of Volo
Gulf of Rendina
SCALE OF MILES.
KILOMETERS.
THE M.-N. WORKS, BUFFALO.
Longitude East from Greenwich.

PALESTINE
in the
Time of Christ.
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 20
Sidon
Sarepta
Tyre
Kanah
Cæsarea Philippi
Dan
Kedesh
Acbzib
Ptolemais
(Acchoo)
Chorazin
Bethsaida
Julias
Carmel Pt.
Cana
Capernaum
Sea of Galilee
(Lake of Gennesaret)
Magdala
Hippos
Mt. Carmel
GALILEE
Tiberias
Nazareth
Mt. Tabor
Plain of Esdraelon
Dothan
Mt. Gilboa
Dor
Nain
Jezreel
Cæsarea
Scythopolis
(Beth-shean)
DECAPOLIS
Pella
SAMARIA
Samaria
Mt. Ebal
Sychar
Jacob's Well
Shechem
Mt. Gerizim
R. Jabbok
Antipatris
Joppa
Arimathæa
Shiloh
Ramoth Gilead
Mt. Gilead
Lydda
Bethel
Jericho
Emmaus
Rama
JUDEA
Jerusalem
Mt. of Olives
Bethany
Bethlehem
Hebron
Machærus
Engedi
IDUMEA
Beer-sheba
Ghuweir
MOAB
(Rabbath Moab)
The Dead Sea
(Lake Asphaltites)
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Plain of Sharon
Wilderness of Judea
Wilderness of Zin
AMMON
ARCTIC OCEAN
Iceland
North Cape
Barents Sea
Kara Sea
Novaya Zemlya
Archangel
Petchora R.
Lapland
Gulf of Bothnia
Baltic Sea
Gulf of Finland
St. Petersburg
Reval
Riga
Libau
Memel
Königsberg
Danzig
Stettin
Berlin
Hamburg
Bremen
Amsterdam
Rotterdam
North Sea
Ostend
Dover
Strait of Dover
English Channel
Brest
Bay of Biscay
Cape Finisterre
Lisbon
Gibraltar
Strait of Gibraltar
Tangier
Algiers
Tunis
Malta
Sicily
Naples
Rome
Genoa
Marseilles
Lyons
Geneva
Vienna
Prague
Warsaw
Moscow
Nijni Novgorod
Kazan
Perm
Ekaterinburg
Tobolsk
Tomsk
Omsk
Barnaul
Semipalatinsk
Akmolinsk
Petropavlovsk
Irkutsk
Yakutsk
Verkhoyansk
Kolyma R.
Anadyrsk
Kamchatka
Bering Sea
Commander Is.
(To Russia)
Aleutian Is.
(To U. S.)
Sea of Okhotsk
Sakhalin I.
Kurile Is.
Hokkaido
JAPAN
Tokio
Yokohama
Nagasaki
Shikoku
Kiushiu
Formosa
(To CHINA)
Canton
Hongkong
Hainan
Luzon I.
PHILIPPINE Is.
Manila
Samar I.
Palawan I.
Mindanao I.
Sulu Sea
Celebes Sea
Molucca Is.
Ternate
Menado
Celebes
(Macassar) Strait
Banda Sea
Arafura Sea
Timor Sea
Java (Dutch)
Sandalwood
Singapore
Borneo
Sumatra
Malay Peninsula
Penang
Malacca
Siam
Bangkok
Saigon
Cambodia
Annam
Tonquin
Yunnan
Burma
Mandalay
Irrawaddy R.
Rangoon
Andaman Islands
Nicobar Islands
Ceylon
Colombo
Madras
Pondicherry
Bangalore
Goa (Port.)
New Goa
Laccadive Islands
Gulf of Manar
Bombay
Poona
Aurungabad
Surat
Baroda
Nagpur
Calcutta
Jaipur
Lucknow
Owalior
Ahmedabad
Benares
Patna
Meerut
Delhi
Cawnpore
Allahabad
Agra
Umritsar
Lahore
Multan
Karachi
Jacobabad
Quetta
Kandahar
Ghazni
Kabul
Jellalabad
Peshawur
Khiva
Bokhara
Samarcand
Merv
Askabad
Caspian Sea
Baku
Tiflis
Black Sea
Batoum
Trebizond
Constantinople
Sea of Marmora
Dardanelles
Smyrna
Mytilene
Rhodes
Cyprus
Beirut
Damascus
Jerusalem
Jaffa
Alexandria
Cairo
Suez
Red Sea
Aden
Gulf of Aden
Socotra (Br.)
Cape Guardafui
Muscat
Gulf of Oman
Ormuz
Strait of Ormuz
Persian Gulf
Bushire
Bussorah
Bagdad
Mosul
Euphrates R.
Tigris R.
Mecca
Medina
Yemen
Hodeida
Loheia
Mocha
Sana
Hadramaut
Makalla
Maskat
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
INDIAN OCEAN
PERSIA
ARABIA
AFGHANISTAN
BALUCHISTAN
TURKISH EMPIRE
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
CHINESE EMPIRE
TIBET
CENTRAL ASIA
KIRGHIZ STEPPE
TURKESTAN
SIBERIA
MONGOLIA
The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF
ASIA.
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MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
SCALE OF MILES
500 1000 1500
EQUATOR
500 1000 1500 2000
KILOMETERS
Longitude 80° East from Greenwich
88. ASIA AND PALESTINE.

The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY MAP OF
SIBERIA
and CENTRAL ASIA.
SCALE OF MILES.
0 500 1000 1500
KILOMETERS.
THE M.N. WORKS, BUFFALO.
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Atlantic Ocean
ARCTIC OCEAN
BARENTS SEA
Nova Zembla
Kara Sea
NORWAY
SWEDEN
RUSSIA
EUROPEAN
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
SIBERIA
SIBERIAN EMPIRE
CENTRAL ASIA
CHINESE EMPIRE
MONGOLIA
TURKESTAN
PERSIA
AFGHANISTAN
INDIA
CHINA
SEA OF JAPAN
SEA OF OKHOTSK
Pacific Ocean
St. Petersburg
Moscow
Archangel
Perm
Kazan
Samara
Orenburg
Ufa
Tobolsk
Omsk
Tomsk
Irkutsk
Yakutsk
Verkhoyansk
Khabarovsk
Vladivostok
Port Arthur
Dalny
Peking
Tientsin
Hankow
Shanghai
Canton
Hong-kong
Seoul
Fusan
Yokohama
Tokio
Osaka
Nagasaki
Hakodate
Sapporo
Aralsk
Tashkend
Samarkand
Bokhara
Merv
Askhabad
Kokand
Khiva
Kashgar
Yarkand
Khotan
Urga
Kiakhta
Lake Baikal
Lake Aralsk
Caspian Sea
Black Sea
Yellow Sea
Japan Sea
Sea of Okhotsk
Behring Sea
Behring Strait
Aleutian Is.
Kuril Is.
Sakhalin I.
Formosa
Hainan
Philippine Is.
Manila
Singapore
Java
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
New Guinea
Australia
Timor
Ceylon
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Mandalay
Siam
Bangkok
Cochin China
Saigon
Tonkin
Hanoi
Annam
Cambodia
Laos
Burma
Assam
Tibet
Lhasa
Nepal
Afghanistan
Kabul
Kandahar
Herat
Persia
Teheran
Meshed
Bushire
Mesopotamia
Baghdad
Basra
Arabia
Muscat
Aden
Red Sea
Suez Canal
Egypt
Cairo
Alexandria
Abyssinia
Somaliland
Zanzibar
Madagascar
Mozambique
Natal
Cape Colony
Cape of Good Hope
Cape Horn
Cape Verde Is.
Canary Is.
Azores
Madeira
Iceland
Greenland
Spitzbergen
Franz Josef Land
Nova Zembla
Novaya Zemlya
Lapland
Finland
Helsingfors
Stockholm
Christiania
Copenhagen
Berlin
Vienna
Budapest
Prague
Warsaw
Odessa
Sebastopol
Constantinople
Smyrna
Athens
Rome
Naples
Venice
Milan
Turin
Paris
Marseilles
Lyons
Bordeaux
London
Liverpool
Manchester
Edinburgh
Dublin
Belfast
Glasgow
Brussels
Antwerp
Amsterdam
Rotterdam
The Hague
Hamburg
Bremen
Frankfort
Cologne
Dresden
Munich
Stuttgart
Geneva
Zurich
Basel
Lucerne
Switzerland
Belgium
Holland
Germany
Austria-Hungary
Bohemia
Hungary
Roumania
Bulgaria
Servia
Turkey
Greece
Portugal
Spain
Madrid
Lisbon
Gibraltar
Malta
Sicily
Sardinia
Corsica
Algeria
Tunis
Morocco
Tripoli
Fez
Tangier
Algiers
Oran
Sahara
Soudan
Timbuctoo
Senegal
Gambia
Sierra Leone
Liberia
Ivory Coast
Gold Coast
Dahomey
Lagos
Niger
Nigeria
Cameroon
Congo
Congo Free State
Angola
Portuguese West Africa
Portuguese East Africa
Rhodesia
Transvaal
Orange Free State
Natal
Basutoland
Bechuanaland
German East Africa
German West Africa
Uganda
Victoria Nyanza
Lake Tanganyika
Lake Nyassa
Lake Chad
Nile
Niger
Zambesi
Congo
Orange
Limpopo
Volga
Ural
Obi
Yenisei
Lena
Amur
Ganges
Indus
Euphrates
Tigris
Jordan
Dead Sea
Red Sea
Persian Gulf
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Indian Ocean
Mediterranean Sea
Adriatic Sea
Aegean Sea
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Baltic Sea
North Sea
English Channel
Irish Sea
Bay of Biscay
Gulf of Lyons
Gulf of Genoa
Gulf of Venice
Gulf of Corinth
Gulf of Finland
Gulf of Bothnia
Gulf of Riga
Gulf of Archangel
Gulf of Obi
Gulf of Tonkin
Gulf of Siam
Gulf of Martaban
Gulf of Cambay
Gulf of Aden
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
Gulf of Guinea
Gulf of Mexico
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Hudson Bay
Baffin Bay
Davis Strait
Behring Sea
Behring Strait
Sea of Okhotsk
Sea of Japan
Yellow Sea
Gulf of Pechili
Java Sea
Timor Sea
Arafura Sea
Coral Sea
Tasman Sea
Great Australian Bight
Spencer Gulf
St. Vincent Gulf
Port Phillip Bay
Sydney Harbour
Port Jackson
Botany Bay
Moreton Bay
Brisbane
Port Darwin
Perth
Fremantle
Adelaide
Melbourne
Hobart
Launceston
Auckland
Wellington
Christchurch
Dunedin
Port Lyttelton
Suva
Fiji Is.
Samoa
Tonga Is.
Society Is.
Tahiti
Marquesas Is.
Sandwich Is.
Honolulu
Hawaii
Midway Is.
Wake I.
Guam
Ladrone Is.
Caroline Is.
Marshall Is.
Gilbert Is.
Ellice Is.
Phoenix Is.
Solomon Is.
New Britain
New Ireland
Bismarck Archipelago
New Hebrides
New Caledonia
Loyalty Is.
Norfolk I.
Lord Howe I.
Kermadec Is.
Chatham Is.
Auckland Is.
Campbell I.
Macquarie I.
Balleny Is.
Admiralty Is.
Aleutian Is.
Kuril Is.
Sakhalin I.
Formosa
Hainan
Philippine Is.
Manila
Singapore
Java
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
New Guinea
Australia
Timor
Ceylon
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Mandalay
Siam
Bangkok
Cochin China
Saigon
Tonkin
Hanoi
Annam
Cambodia
Laos
Burma
Assam
Tibet
Lhasa
Nepal
Afghanistan
Kabul
Kandahar
Herat
Persia
Teheran
Meshed
Bushire
Mesopotamia
Baghdad
Basra
Arabia
Muscat
Aden
Red Sea
Suez Canal
Egypt
Cairo
Alexandria
Abyssinia
Somaliland
Zanzibar
Madagascar
Mozambique
Natal
Cape Colony
Cape of Good Hope
Cape Horn
Cape Verde Is.
Canary Is.
Azores
Madeira
Iceland
Greenland
Spitzbergen
Franz Josef Land
Nova Zembla
Novaya Zemlya
Lapland
Finland
Helsingfors
Stockholm
Christiania
Copenhagen
Berlin
Vienna
Budapest
Prague
Warsaw
Odessa
Sebastopol
Constantinople
Smyrna
Athens
Rome
Naples
Venice
Milan
Turin
Paris
Marseilles
Lyons
Bordeaux
London
Liverpool
Manchester
Edinburgh
Dublin
Belfast
Glasgow
Brussels
Antwerp
Amsterdam
Rotterdam
The Hague
Hamburg
Bremen
Frankfort
Cologne
Dresden
Munich
Stuttgart
Geneva
Zurich
Basel
Lucerne
Switzerland
Belgium
Holland
Germany
Austria-Hungary
Bohemia
Hungary
Roumania
Bulgaria
Servia
Turkey
Greece
Portugal
Spain
Madrid
Lisbon
Gibraltar
Malta
Sicily
Sardinia
Corsica
Algeria
Tunis
Morocco
Tripoli
Fez
Tangier
Algiers
Oran
Sahara
Soudan
Timbuctoo
Senegal
Gambia
Sierra Leone
Liberia
Ivory Coast
Gold Coast
Dahomey
Lagos
Niger
Nigeria
Cameroon
Congo
Congo Free State
Angola
Portuguese West Africa
Portuguese East Africa
Rhodesia
Transvaal
Orange Free State
Natal
Basutoland
Bechuanaland
German East Africa
German West Africa
Uganda
Victoria Nyanza
Lake Tanganyika
Lake Nyassa
Lake Chad
Nile
Niger
Zambesi
Congo
Orange
Limpopo
Volga
Ural
Obi
Yenisei
Lena
Amur
Ganges
Indus
Euphrates
Tigris
Jordan
Dead Sea
Red Sea
Persian Gulf
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Indian Ocean
Mediterranean Sea
Adriatic Sea
Aegean Sea
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Baltic Sea
North Sea
English Channel
Irish Sea
Bay of Biscay
Gulf of Lyons
Gulf of Genoa
Gulf of Venice
Gulf of Corinth
Gulf of Finland
Gulf of Bothnia
Gulf of Riga
Gulf of Archangel
Gulf of Obi
Gulf of Tonkin
Gulf of Siam
Gulf of Martaban
Gulf of Cambay
Gulf of Aden
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
Gulf of Guinea
Gulf of Mexico
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Hudson Bay
Baffin Bay
Davis Strait
Behring Sea
Behring Strait
Sea of Okhotsk
Sea of Japan
Yellow Sea
Gulf of Pechili
Java Sea
Timor Sea
Arafura Sea
Coral Sea
Tasman Sea
Great Australian Bight
Spencer Gulf
St. Vincent Gulf
Port Phillip Bay
Sydney Harbour
Port Jackson
Botany Bay
Moreton Bay
Brisbane
Port Darwin
Perth
Fremantle
Adelaide
Melbourne
Hobart
Launceston
Auckland
Wellington
Christchurch
Dunedin
Port Lyttelton
Suva
Fiji Is.
Samoa
Tonga Is.
Society Is.
Tahiti
Marquesas Is.
Sandwich Is.
Honolulu
Hawaii
Midway Is.
Wake I.
Guam
Ladrone Is.
Caroline Is.
Marshall Is.
Gilbert Is.
Ellice Is.
Phoenix Is.
Solomon Is.
New Britain
New Ireland
Bismarck Archipelago
New Hebrides
New Caledonia
Loyalty Is.
Norfolk I.
Lord Howe I.
Kermadec Is.
Chatham Is.
Auckland Is.
Campbell I.
Macquarie I.
Balleny Is.
Admiralty Is.
E 60° F 70° G 80° H 90° Longitude J East 100° from K Greenwich 110° L 120° M 130° N

The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF
INDIA.
SCALE OF MILES
SCALE OF KILOMETERS
COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO. BUFFALO N.Y.
INDIAN OCEAN
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
HINDUSTAN
Coromandel Coast
Malabar Coast
Nine Degree Channel
Gulf of Mannar
Palk Bay
Gulf of Cutch
Gulf of Martaban
Mouths of the Indus
Mouths of the Ganges
Mouths of the Godavari
Mouths of the Kistna
Hindu Kush
Himalaya Mts.
Karakoram Mts.
Marco Polo Mts.
Kuen-lun Mts.
Nan-shan Mts.
Yun-ling Mts.
Tsung-ling Mts.
Pe-ling Mts.
Min Mts.
Nan-ling Mts.
Si-ling Mts.
Yoma Mts.
Arakan Yoma
Tenasserim Mts.
Annamite Mts.
Cardamom Mts.
Elephant Mts.
Western Ghats
Eastern Ghats
Vindhya Mts.
Satpura Mts.
Aravalli Mts.
Sulaiman Mts.
Khirthar Mts.
Suleiman Mts.
Hala Mts.
Brahmaputra R.
Ganges R.
Indus R.
Irrawaddy R.
Salween R.
Mekong R.
Yang-tse-kiang R.
Hoang-ho R.
Si-kiang R.
Godavari R.
Kistna R.
Cauvery R.
Narbada R.
Tapti R.
Mahanadi R.
Sutlej R.
Jumna R.
Chambal R.
Sone R.
Gogra R.
Gandak R.
Kosi R.
Tista R.
Red R.
Song-koi R.
Menam R.
Me-nam R.
Me-kong R.
Tonle Sap L.
Chilka L.
Pulicat L.
Kolair L.
Sambhar L.
Pangong L.
Yamdok L.
Manasarowar L.
Rudok
Karakal
Karchu
Skardo
Leh
Kashmir
Srinagar
Jammu
Simla
Peshawar
Jelalabad
Kabul
Kandahar
Herat
Farah
Quetta
Kelat
Jacobabad
Sukkur
Shikarpur
Multan
Lahore
Amritsar
Ludhiana
Ambala
Patiala
Jullundur
Ferozepore
Dehra
Saharanpur
Meerut
Delhi
Agra
Muttra
Bareli
Farukhabad
Gorakhpur
Lucknow
Cawnpore
Allahabad
Benares
Patna
Gaya
Darbhanga
Rangpur
Dacca
Calcutta
Burdwan
Hooghly
Murshidabad
Jamalpur
Ranchi
Chittagong
Akyab
Minbu
Prome
Pyinmana
Mandalay
Myingyan
Pyinmana
Bhamo
Katha
Monywa
Upper Burma
Lower Burma
Sandoway
Kyaukpyu
Thayetmyo
Rangoon
Bassein
Martaban
Moulmein
Amherst
Tavoy
Mergui
Mergui Archipelago
Bird's Nest Is.
Andaman Islands
North
Middle
South
Little Andaman I.
Nicobar Islands
Great Nicobar I.
Car Nicobar I.
Kamorta I.
Trincomali
CEYLON
Puttalam
Dambolo
Kandy
Colombo
Pt. de Galle
Kumana
Jaffna
Pamban
Rameswaram
Tuticorin
Cape Comorin
Trichinopoly
Madura
Salem
Coimbatore
Erode
Cochin
Calicut
Cannanore
Mangalore
Goa
Karwar
Bangalore
Mysore
Vellore
Madras
Pondicherry (Fr.)
Cuddalore
Tanjore
Negapatam
Ongole
Nellore
Gudur
Masulipatam
Rajamundry
Vizagapatam
Berhampore
Puri
Cuttack
Balasore
Midnapur
Sambalpur
Raipur
Nagpur
Akola
Jubbulpore
Bilaspur
Jhansi
Gwalior
Indore
Bhopal
Ujjain
Ahmedabad
Baroda
Surat
Daman (Port.)
Cambay
Gulf of Cambay
Broach
Porbandar
Diu I. & Fort (Port.)
Gujerat
Cutch
Bhuj
Karachi
Kotah
Udaipur
Jodhpur
Jeypore
Ajmir
Jaipur
Rajputana
Jeisalmir
Sakkar
Bikanir
Haiderabad
Umarkot
Tonk
Sagar
Pattan
Gwadur
Las Bela
Sonmeani
Ormarah
Kalat
Jacobabad
Sibi
Bampur
Maskai
Mamun
Helmund R.
Registan Desert
Great Desert
Dasht-i-Bedaulat
Khyber Pass
Bolan Pass
Gomal Pass
Kurram R.
Indus R.
Sutlej R.
Ravi R.
Chenab R.
Jhelum R.
Beas R.
Jumna R.
Ganges R.
Gogra R.
Gandak R.
Kosi R.
Sone R.
Mahanadi R.
Godavari R.
Kistna R.
Cauvery R.
Narbada R.
Tapti R.
Chambal R.
Irrawaddy R.
Salween R.
Sittang R.
Menam R.
Me-nam R.
Me-kong R.
Red R.
Song-koi

The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY MAP OF
CHINA,
JAPAN and KOREA
SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 300 400
0 100 200 300 400 500
KILOMETERS
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CHINA, JAPAN, AND KOREA. 91.
EAST TURKESTAN
MONGOLIA
Desert of Gobi or Shamo
TIBET
CHINA
Pekin
Tientsin
Tai-yuan
Kalgan
Mukden
Newchwang
Kirin
Ningpo
Hangchau
Shanghai
Nanking
Hankau
Wuchang
Shao-hing
Ning-po
Sian-fu
Lan-chau
Ning-hia
Si-ning
Kan-chau
Liang-chau
Ku-ku-khoto
Dolon-nor
Kiu-kiang
Nan-chang
Chang-sha
Kiai-yang
Yun-nan
Kwei-yang
Sze-chuen
Chung-king
Ching-tu
Ta-chien-lu
Yun-nan-fu
Canton
Kwang-tung
Kwang-si
Amoy
Swatow
Chao-chau
Taiwan
Formosa
Tai-pei
Tai-nan
Hongkong (British)
Kowloon
Hainan
Pakhoi
Hanoi
FRENCH INDO-CHINA
SIAM
Gulf of Tonkin
Mekong
Salween
Irrawaddy
Brahmaputra
Yang-tse-kiang
Hoang-ho
Yellow Sea (Hwang-hai)
Eastern Sea (Tung-hai)
Korea Bay
Gulf of Pe-chi-li
Liao-tung Gulf
Port Arthur (Russian Lease)
Kiao-chau (German Lease)
Wei-hai-wei (British Lease)
Cheifu
Chusan I.
Saddle I.
Sand Banks
Quelpart I.
Port Hamilton
Mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang
Formosa Strait
Bashi Channel
Batan Is.
Liu-kiu or Riu-kiu Islands
Linschoten Islands
Tropic of Cancer
Japan Sea
Yellow Sea
Pacific Ocean
Hokkaido or Yezo
Hondu or Nippon
Vladivostok
Possiet Bay
Peter the Great Bay
Tsugaru Strait
Volcano Bay
Hachinohe
Morioka
Akita
Yamagata
Sendai
Sando I.
Niigata
Kanazawa
Toyama
Tokio
Yokohama
Fuji Yama
Dagelet I. (Matsu)
Matsue
Hiroshima
Wakayama
Osaka
Kobe
Kochi
Kumamoto
Kagoshima
Nagasaki
Tanega Shima
Korea Strait
Inland Sea
Kiushiu
Shikoku
Yezo Strait
Saghalien
Ashchoh
Bodune
Ningsia
Khe-tl
Kiu-chuen
Ping-liang
Ping-yang
Lan-chau
Kuei-hwa
Ta-tung
Yu-lin
Ning-hia
Ning-wu
Tai-yuan
Yen-chau
Ping-yang
Lu-an
Tse-chau
Hwai-king
Wu-tai
Tai-ngan
Tsao-chau
Yen-chau
Yen-chau
Kai-feng
Chen-chau
Ho-nan
Nan-yang
Ju-ning
Hing-an
Sin-yang
Yang-chau
Nanking
Tai-ping
Ngan-king
Chang-chau
Hang-chau
Shao-hing
Ning-po
Chusan I.
Sha-shi
Yo-chau
Kiu-kiang
Nan-chang
Kiu-kiang
Kan-chau
Chang-sha
Kiai-yang
Yun-nan
Kwei-yang
Sze-chuen
Chung-king
Ching-tu
Ta-chien-lu
Yun-nan-fu
Canton
Kwang-tung
Kwang-si
Amoy
Swatow
Chao-chau
Taiwan
Formosa
Tai-pei
Tai-nan
Hongkong (British)
Kowloon
Hainan
Pakhoi
Hanoi
Mukden
Newchwang
Kirin
Ningpo
Hangchau
Shanghai
Nanking
Hankau
Wuchang
Shao-hing
Ning-po
Sian-fu
Lan-chau
Ning-hia
Si-ning
Kan-chau
Liang-chau
Ku-ku-khoto
Dolon-nor
Kiu-kiang
Nan-chang
Chang-sha
Kiai-yang
Yun-nan
Kwei-yang
Sze-chuen
Chung-king
Ching-tu
Ta-chien-lu
Yun-nan-fu
Canton
Kwang-tung
Kwang-si
Amoy
Swatow
Chao-chau
Taiwan
Formosa
Tai-pei
Tai-nan
Hongkong (British)
Kowloon
Hainan
Pakhoi
Hanoi
Mukden
Newchwang
Kirin
Ningpo
Hangchau
Shanghai
Nanking
Hankau
Wuchang
Shao-hing
Ning-po
Sian-fu
Lan-chau
Ning-hia
Si-ning
Kan-chau
Liang-chau
Ku-ku-khoto
Dolon-nor
Kiu-kiang
Nan-chang
Chang-sha
Kiai-yang
Yun-nan
Kwei-yang
Sze-chuen
Chung-king
Ching-tu
Ta-chien-lu
Yun-nan-fu
Canton
Kwang-tung
Kwang-si
Amoy
Swatow
Chao-chau
Taiwan
Formosa
Tai-pei
Tai-nan
Hongkong (British)
Kowloon
Hainan
Pakhoi
Hanoi

92. JAPAN AND ITS RELATION TO THE MAINLAND.
Longitude East from Greenwich
MONGOLIA
SIBERIA
MANCHURIA
KOREA
SEA OF JAPAN
YELLOW SEA (Hwang-hai)
EASTERN SEA (Tung-hai)
PACIFIC OCEAN
JAPAN
Peking
Tientsin
Shang-hai
Nanking
Port Arthur
Dalny
Chemulpo
Seoul
Fusan
Vladivostok
Hakodate
Tokio
Yokohama
Kioto
Osaka
Nagasaki
Kagoshima
JAPAN and its Relation to the Mainland.
SCALE OF MILES.
0 50 100 150 200 250
0 50 100 200 300 350
KILOMETERS.
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HANDY-MAP OF
AFRICA.
SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 300
KILOMETERS.
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St. Helena.
Cape Town and Vicinity.
SCALE OF MILES.
The Nile Delta and Suez Canal.
SCALE OF MILES.
Longitude W 30° East G from 40° Greenwich H 50° J 60° K
AFRICA AND THE NILE DELTA. 93.

Longitude East from Greenwich
B C D E F G H
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA
Plateau
Mt. Garub
Homs
Tsaobis (Wilhelmsfeste)
Windhuck
Otyihaenena
Gobabis
Galton Mts.
Auas Mts.
Auas R.
Nu-ais
Rehoboth
Khonus
Naosanabis
Hoornkranz
Nu-uibeb Mts.
Huigunos
Hpakhanas
Ubisiros
Nomtsas
Hadab
Aub R.
Nuab R.
Kuiseb R.
Swakop R.
Namseb
Gokhas
Gold (Great Omaruru)
Omaruru R.
Grootfontein
Gibeon
Hatab R.
Hereroland Plateau
Bethany
Ganab
Keetmanshoop
Rietfontein
Angra Pequena
Aus
Kubub
Elizabeth Bay
Hûil
Gei-Goob
Howobis
Little Karas Mts.
Honmus
Karas Mts. 6,500
Geitsdub
Nuganibgaus
Klaiteau
Amkous
Nabis
Vlais
Heirakhabis
Saltputs
Obib
Richtersveld
Hart's Drift
Uhabis
Warmbad
Aussenkjer Plantation
Orange R. (Gariep)
Lekkersing
Pella
Orange R.
Port Nolloth
Oograbis
Steinkopf
Ookiep
Koeberg 3,608
Springbok
Droege Strand
De Tuin
Kenhart
Bontekoe
Penquin Rock
Nass Nass Pt.
Kamaggas
Katkop
Onderste Doorns
Hondeklip
De Riet
Lilliefontain
Losper Plaats
Kamies Bergen 5,130
Roodewal Bay
Rood Berg
Brand Vlei
Karree Bergen
Prambergen
Kabiskow 4,914
Eendoorn
Tiger Berg
Carnarvon
Pampoenpoort
Brandwacht
Amandelboom
Victoria West
Richmond
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
Calvinia
CAPE COLONY
Slang Bergen
Spitz Kop 4,296
Murraysburg
Ebenezer
Olifants R.
Kobbies Mts.
Fraserburg
Graaf
Melkbosch
Ciawilliam
Wupperthal
Nieuweveld Mts.
Sutherland
Beaufort West
Aberdeen
Sneeuw Kop
Koud Berg
Roggeveld Mts.
St. Helena Bay
Modder Fontein
Fraserburg Road
Plateau of
Cape St. Martin
Vredenburg
Drommedaris
Piquetberg
Great Karoo
Gr. Winterhoek
Riet Poort
Prince Albert Road
Saldanha Bay
Aug. 17, 1796
Hopefield
Tulbagh
Prince Albert
Willowmore
Dassen I.
Piquetberg Road
Ceres
Great Zwarte Bergen
Malmesbury
Constable
Ladismith
Oudtshoorn
Worcester
Groot R.
Wellington
Paarl
Robertson
Uniondale
Table Bay
Stellenbosch
Barrydale
George Town
Cape Town
Table Mtn. 3,582
Somerset West
Swellendam
Riversdale
Mossel Bay
Table Bay
Wynberg
Caledon
Malagas
Port Beaufort
Gouritz R.
Cape of Good Hope
Walkers Bay
Napier
Bredasdorp
St. Sebastian Bay
Elim
Dyer I.
Cape Agulhas
Partly covered with bush but devoid of water
Lake Ngami
Okavango R.
Okuti
Lebutitung
Luhututu
Okc
Gani
Gcinb
Mokopon
Ooguan Hills
Melisha
Sekeleke
Morokweng
Khuis
Kadebing
Molopo R.
Hoogkin Vlei
Molanuan
Ribuni
Khosis
Gobatsi
Amitas R.
Saremoneng
Daniels Kuil
Great Aughrabies Fall
Upington
Usulp
Griqua Town
Campbell
Kheis
Koegas
Hardcastle
Prieska
Hopetown
Doorn Bergen
Boschjes Pan
Beer Vlei
Onderste Doorns
Orange R.
Hartebeest R.
Brandvlei
Britstown
Prambergen
Tiger Berg
Carnarvon
Pampoenpoort
Victoria West
Richmond
Spitz Kop 4,296
Murraysburg
Graaf
Nieuweveld Mts.
Beaufort West
Aberdeen
Fraserburg
Plateau of
Great Karoo
Prince Albert Road
Prince Albert
Willowmore
Great Zwarte Bergen
Oudtshoorn
Uniondale
George Town
Mossel Bay
Gouritz R.
Melville (Knijsna)
Platten B
Hu
Dutoitspan
Kimberley
Griqualand West
Griqua Town
Campbell
Hardcastle
Hopetown
Doorn Bergen
Boschjes Pan
Beer Vlei
Britstown
Prambergen
Carnarvon
Pampoenpoort
Victoria West
Richmond
Graaf
Aberdeen
Beaufort West
Plateau of
Great Karoo
Prince Albert Road
Prince Albert
Willowmore
Great Zwarte Bergen
Oudtshoorn
Uniondale
George Town
Mossel Bay
Gouritz R.
Melville (Knijsna)
Platten B
Hu
Dutoitspan
Kimberley
Griqualand West
Andersons Vlei
Takacha
Dakatyea
Dublis (Ngami Lake)
Kaunua
Patchuna
Karnai
TROPIC OF
BECHUANA (British Protec
Matlokotloko (Batatse)
Lobli Pits
Kalahari Desert
Khokong
Khatu
Kokahu Pits
BRITISH BECHUANALAND
Molopo R.
Motito
Kurunman
Mafeking
Setlagoli
Hart R.
Harts R.
Vaal R.
Barkly West
Griqualand West
Kimberley
Dutoitspan
Boshof
Hebron
Bloemhof
Wolmaransstad
Potchefstroom
Klerksdorp
Lichtenburg
Ventersdorp
Zeerust
Rustenburg
Pretoria
Johannesburg
Heidelberg
Vereeniging
Vaal R.
Harts R.
Hart R.
Barkly West
Boshof
Hebron
Bloemhof
Wolmaransstad
Potchefstroom
Klerksdorp
Lichtenburg
Ventersdorp
Zeerust
Rustenburg
Pretoria
Johannesburg
Heidelberg
Vereeniging

SOUTH AFRICA,
TRANSVAAL COLONY,
ORANGE RIVER COLONY,
CAPE COLONY, NATAL, RHODESIA
and adjoining territory,
R. S. Peale, Publisher, New York.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 50 100 200
113 MILES TO ONE INCH.
0 50 100 200
KILOMETERS.
TRANSVAAL COLONY
ORANGE RIVER COLONY
NATAL
BASUTO LAND
GRIQUALAND EAST
GONDOLAND
Johannesburg
Pretoria
Barberton
Pietermaritzburg
Durban
Port Elizabeth
Delagoa Bay
Lourenco Marquez
Limpopo R.
Crocodile R.
Vaal R.
Orange R.
Tugela R.
Umzimkulu R.
Umtata
Queenstown
Cradock
Graham's Town
East London
Aliwal North
Harding
Kokstad
Ingeli Mts.
Drakensberg
Lebombo Mts.
Swaziland
Zululand
Kings Kraal
Ermelo
Standerton
Heidelberg
Potchefstroom
Klerksdorp
Vereeniging
Frankfort
Heilbron
Lindley
Bethlehem
Harrismith
Ladysmith
Newcastle
Dundee
Utrecht
Vryheid
Wakkerstroom
Volksrust
Middelburg
Witbank
Springs
Krugersdorp
Rustenburg
Zeerust
Mafeking
Vryburg
Kuruman
Hopetown
Colesberg
Cradock
Aliwal North
Burghersdorp
Molteno
Tarkastad
Cathcart
Stutterheim
Kingwilliamstown
Alice
Fort Beaufort
Bedford
Adelaide
Fort Alfred
Port Elizabeth
Algoa Bay
Cape Recife
Bird I.
Great Fish R.
Great Kei R.
Keiskamma R.
Bashee R.
Umzimvubu R. (St. John R.)
Umkomanzi R.
Umzimkulu R.
Notenga's Kraal
Mt. Melanie
Mt. Frere
Mt. Kalanga
Mt. Hamilton
Mt. Aux Sources
Champagne Castle
Giants Castle
Machacha
Ongeluks Nek
Kokstad
Elim
Umzimbomvu
Umtata
St. John
Tsomo
Engcobo
Elliotdale
Butterworth
Fort Bowker
Kongha
Cambridge
Amalinda
Peddie
Alexandria
Salem
Hackney
Wittlesea
Tyldin
Queenstown
Tarkastad
Rouxville
Smithfield
Wepener
Ladybrand
Thaba Bosigo
Thlotse
Leribe
Maseru
Morija
Thabanchu
Brandfort
Fleksburg
Boshof
Hoopstad
Kroonstad
Venterdorp
Potchefstroom
Ventersdorp
Klerksdorp
Wolmaransstad
Lichtenburg
Zeerust
Rustenburg
Pretoria
Middelburg
Witbank
Springs
Krugersdorp
Johannesburg
Heidelberg
Vereeniging
Vredefort
Parys
Frankfort
Heilbron
Reitz
Lindley
Bethlehem
Harrismith
Ladysmith
Newcastle
Dundee
Utrecht
Vryheid
Wakkerstroom
Volksrust
Standerton
Ermelo
Kings Kraal
Swaziland
Zululand
Ulundi
Eshowe
Kwambonambi
Ft. Tenedos
Fort Pearson
Stanger
Verulam
Durban
Port Natal
Isipingo
Umkomanzi R.
Alexandria
Umzumbi

The Matthews-Northrup
HANDY-MAP OF
AUSTRALIA.
SCALE OF MILES.
0 50 100 300 600
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SCALE OF MILES.
FIJI. (BRITISH)
SCALE OF MILES.
NEW ZEALAND.
SCALE OF MILES.
Timor Sea
Coral Sea
Gulf of Carpentaria
Arafura Sea
Great Australian Bight
INDIAN OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
Tasman Sea
NORTHERN TERRITORY
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
QUEENSLAND
NEW SOUTH WALES
VICTORIA
TASMANIA
Great Sandy Desert
Great Victoria Desert
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
Torres Strait
New Guinea
Darwin
Adelaide
Melbourne
Sydney
Brisbane
Perth
Hobart
Launceston
Broken Hill
Townsville
Rockhampton
Newcastle
Wellington
Auckland
Christchurch
Dunedin
Apia
Suva

UNIVERSAL INDEX

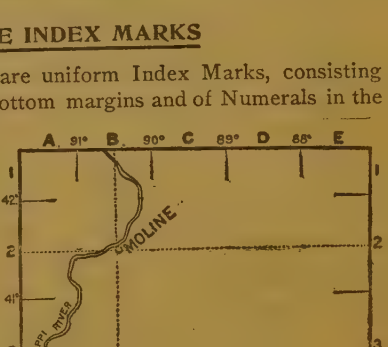
GIVING THE LOCATION OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND PHYSICAL FEATURES AND POPULATION.

For **General Table of Contents,** locating **Countries, etc.,** and giving **Areas** in square miles, see **page 2749,** immediately **Preceding the Maps.**

When consulting this Universal Index, do not be satisfied to merely ascertain the location of a town. There is much other information to be had which will greatly aid you in getting wider intelligence concerning the place in which, for the time being, you are interested. Take, for instance, the case of Montgomery, Alabama. Reference to this Index will inform you that Montgomery has a population, according to the last census, of 30,346. It will also inform you that it is located, C 3, on Map No. 10. By consulting the map, you will discover that Montgomery is situated on the Alabama River, and on the line of four railroads and that it is the capital of Alabama. By reference to the General Contents, immediately preceding the Maps, you learn that Alabama has 52,250 square miles, and a population of 1,828,697. Thus you become acquainted with the important facts that Montgomery has 30,346 population, is situated on the Alabama River, is an important railroad centre, and is the capital of a State having an area of 52,250 square miles and a population of 1,828,697.

HOW TO USE THE INDEX MARKS

On every map in this Atlas there are uniform Index Marks, consisting of a Series of Letters in the top and bottom margins and of Numerals in the side margins. The location of a town is found at or near the spot where a line drawn straight down from the Index letter would intersect a line drawn crosswise from the Index numeral.



Take, for example, Moline, Ill. The line devoted to Moline in the Index reads thus, Moline, Ill., 17,248 B 2 20. This line interpreted, would read: Moline, Ill., has a population of 17,248, it is found on page 20 of the maps preceding this index, and is located **near** the point where a line, drawn downward from the letter **B** at the **top** of the map intersects a line drawn crosswise from the figure **2** on the **sides** of the map, as illustrated in the above diagram.

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Hillsboro, Mo., 254 ....F3 35
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Hillsboro, Tex., 5,346 ..G6 50
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